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OF THE

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VOL. II.

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This Report has been edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mrs. S. C. Lomas, who has a'so compiled the index.

INTRODUCTION.

The papers calendared in the present volume are those which now rank as Vols. I. and II. of the Harley Papers at Longleat (*see* Report on the Marquess of Bath's MSS., vol. i., Introduction, p. i) under the title of "Select Autograph Letters, &c., 1516 to the middle of the 18th century." In the Catalogue of the Longleat MSS. in Report iii of the Hist. MSS. Commission, they are placed under the heading of "Letters, &c., in the Library."

These Harley papers were taken to Longleat by the Lady Elizabeth Bentinck (eldest daughter of the 2nd Duke of Portland, and grand-daughter of the 2nd Earl of Oxford), who married Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, afterwards created Marquis of Bath.

Some of these "Select Autographs"—viz., those of the 16th century—were seen by Strype, and many of them were printed, or partially printed, by him in his *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, *Life of Cranmer*, &c. He gives them as being "*penes* D. G. H. Eq. aur." No name with these initials is found amongst his list of sources, but in the Preface to the *Memorials* he states that he has had access to the papers "of a gentleman of quality, descended from a secretary of the Lord Treasurer Burghley under Queen Elizabeth." This secretary was Michael Hicks, and the gentleman of quality was Sir William Hicks, of Ruckholt, bart.—*i.e.*, "Dominus Guillelmus Hicks, Eques auratus," this being the exact form in which his name appears upon his monument.

It is evident that Strype not only had the perusal of these documents, but got possession of them. He stated that some of the Ruckholt papers had actually been given to him by Sir William, others being a loan. The statement was in reference to what are known as the Fox papers, but no doubt it applied to the Hicks papers as well. In 1699 Sir William was declared a lunatic; the papers remained in Strype's hands, and in 1711 he sold the Fox papers, and evidently the Hicks papers also, to Robert Harley. [*See article on Strype in the Dict. Nat. Biog.*]

The Fox papers were included in the collection sold to the British Museum, but the Hicks papers, or most of them, remained at Welbeck until carried, with others, to Longleat by Lady Elizabeth. What her method of selection was we cannot tell, but that there was a selection is evident from the fact that many of these early papers are endorsed with Roman numerals of a distinctive type, and that numerals of exactly the same form are found upon papers still at Welbeck—viz., those calendared in Vol. II. of the Report on the Portland MSS., under the heading of "Royal and other letters and papers" (pp. 5–21).

The papers of the time of Henry VIII. include three sign manuals of the King and five letters from Cardinal Wolsey, all signed by himself, and one of them holograph. Also letters from the Princess Mary, Archbishop Cranmer, the Earl of Southampton, Thomas

Cromwell, and Richard Pace, the ambassador; all signed originals, and most of them holograph. Such of these as have been printed by Strype are only briefly calendared in the present volume; a long and interesting despatch from Wolsey to William Knight, ambassador with the Archduchess Margaret, has, however, been given in full (p. 1), as it is only partially printed by Strype, and Mr. Brewer, in his Calendar, lamented that the original had not been found.

Of the reign of Edward VI. there are many letters from Archbishop Cranmer to Cecil, and a letter from the Earl of Warwick to Lord Chamberlain Darcy, in relation to the proposed match between the young King and the Lady Isobel of France (p. 11).

Philip and Mary's reign is characteristically represented by an order for the bestowal upon Weybridge Church of certain "parcels of stuff" for use in the ancient services of the church, now restored, consisting of two vestments, "with all the apparells," and three altar frontals.

A detailed description of two of the frontals is given. Each of them was apparently composed of seven strips—a purple velvet one, "with roses crowned" in the centre, and three other strips, of cloth of gold, white baudekin and purple baudekin, on each side—suggesting the idea that they had been "composed" from materials in the royal wardrobe, including embroideries bearing the Tudor rose. It was not an uncommon thing for dresses to be given or bequeathed in order to be utilized for the services of the church.* It is, of course, possible that they were old goods of the church found and restored, but it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion in the matter, as, unfortunately, the 1552 inventory for Weybridge is lacking in the fine Surrey series, and we have only the certificate in 1553, stating that one chalice, a vestment, and a cloth for the communion table had been left for the use of the church; two chalices and the latten and brass "received to the King's use," and "all the ornaments" sold to one John Bagnall (*Augmentation Office Misc. Books*, Vol. 511).

These early papers were doubtless "collected" by Michael Hicks, who as secretary to Lord Burghley, and afterwards to Sir Robert Cecil, would have unusual facilities for obtaining possession of old documents; but with the reign of Elizabeth we come to papers which probably came directly into Hicks' hands.

On p. 16 is a letter from Cecil to Randolph, English agent n Scotland, sent at the same time as a memorial now at Hatfield (*See Calendar of Cecil MSS.*, *i*, 258), warmly seconding its object, but giving Randolph powers to "suspend" any parts of its contents which he might think mete not to put before the Scottish government. Following this is a pathetic note from Katherine Gray, sister of Lady Jane, to her imprisoned husband, the young Earl of Hertford, and a long and interesting letter from the Duke of Norfolk to the Queen touching the "waytye matter" of her Majesty's marriage. The Archduke, Don Carlos, with whom negotiations were on foot, had demanded freedom to practice his own religion, using

* Thus, Sir Ralph Verney, in his will, made in 1525, left the gowns of his second wife "to make vestiments." *Verney Memoirs*, i, 38.

the argument that foreign ambassadors in England had such liberty. But there was a great difference, Norfolk said, between the Queen's husband and an ambassador, "who neither cares for us nor we for him, longer than the time of his negotiation," and of whose doings "no mane takes patterne." And of one thing he was certain:—"Ingland cane beare no more changys in relygyon; ~~yt~~ hathe bene bowyd so ofte that yff ytt schuld be bente ageyn, ytt wolde breke." But he believed it would not be difficult to persuade the Prince to abandon his demands after the marriage was concluded, and, all things considered, was in favour of the alliance (*cf.*, *a letter written to Cecil at this same time, preserved amongst the State Papers. S. P., Dom. Eliz., XLIV.*, 42).

Two papers in what may be termed the Hicks portion of the collection have relation to Mary Queen of Scots. The first is the drawing of a shield, boldly blazoned in heraldic colours, of Queen Mary's own arms of Scotland and France, but bearing a scutcheon of pretence with the arms of England as used by Elizabeth—*i.e.*, of England and France quarterly. This is endorsed by Cecil: "The first devise to sett the armes of England in the Scot. Quene's name."

The second is a much more interesting document. It is endorsed: "A note of things written in the glasse windowes at Buxtons," and is a sort of diagram in four columns. The windows were probably those of the great guest hall which had been lately built by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose custody Mary then was. It will be recollected that he several times obtained permission to take his charge there, rather against Elizabeth's inclination, and that the latter was much annoyed by persons of quality resorting thither at the time of the Scots Queen's visits.

The contents of the diagram are very varied:—Anagrams of the names of the Queen and the young King of Scots; monograms of their initials; verses written either by or in the name of the Queen, bewailing her sad lot, and others in honour of St. Anna (the patron saint of the wells) and of Buxton itself; lines in Latin, French, Italian or English by various well-known people of the time, and little sketches of flowers with appropriate words. The dates are 1573, 1575, 1576, and 1580, these being precisely the years when Queen Mary was at Buxton; and amongst the contributors to this curious "album" are the Queen herself, the Earls of Leicester and Pembroke, Lord and Lady Talbot (Shrewsbury's son and daughter-in-law), Sir W. Knollys, the Countesses of Essex and Sussex, and James Nau, the Queen's secretary. Amongst the verses written by Nau are six lines of Greek, of which Mr. Blackburne-Daniell has kindly offered the following version:—

> "Hail, ye nymphs of the holy springs of Buxton,
> Hail, ye fair-haired nymphs of the mountains!
> For the Goddess, the Queen of the Muses and Graces,
> Came to your spring, the soother of pains.
> There the maidens from the band of chaste Artemis
> Bathed her and anointed her with ambrosial oil."

The drawings are by a man who signs T. G., or in one case T. Gter (or Gler). Probably the whole sheet is in one handwriting, but there is an evident attempt to imitate the signatures; that of Leicester, for instance, being remarkably like his own hand.

Nau's signature raises a rather interesting point. It occurs twice, clearly written "Jac. Nau fac," whereas the Christian name of Queen Mary's secretary is usually stated to be Claude, and is so given in the *Dictionnarie de la Noblesse*. He signs his letters with his surname only, and amongst the State Papers relating to the Queen of Scots at the Public Record Office, I have only in one instance found the Christian name, but in that one instance the name is James, not Claude. In October, 1581, Queen Mary issued a commission to Dr. Betoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, and others, to negotiate concerning her son's claims, and one of the commissioners was "nostre cher et bien ame Jacques Nau, conseiller et secretaire de noz communes finances." Father Stevenson, who saw this commission, notes (in his edition of the Fragment of Nau's History of Mary Stuart) that it shows that the Queen had two Naus in her service. But it is improbable that the second Nau, if he existed, should have filled exactly the same offices as his more distinguished relative. We find no mention of another amongst the Queen's household, nor, in any of the very numerous allusions to "Nau the secretary" in the correspondence of those about the Queen, is there the slightest hint that there were two of the name. It is unlikely that the more important man would be passed over and the less important chosen for such a commission as that above mentioned, especially bearing in mind that *the* Nau was employed by his mistress on a mission into Scotland shortly afterwards; and equally unlikely that Queen Mary would take both Naus with her to Buxton, considering how very few attendants she was allowed there.

The occurrence of Claude as Nau's Christian name in the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse* might be accounted for in two ways. It may be a mistake originating in a confusion between Secretary Nau, ennobled by Henry IV., and the better known family in Anjou, whose head at this time bore the name of Claude. The compiler of the Dictionary does not seem himself to have consulted the original authorities, as he gives his statement "suivant un memoire domestique qui nous a eté communiqué." On the other hand, Nau's name may have been Jacques Claude, and he may have elected to drop the first of these when he received the title of Sieur de la Boisselière.

Shrewsbury's guest hall was burnt down in 1670, and there is no mention of these writings in any of the old notices of Buxton. Possibly they were destroyed at the time of the Scottish Queen's death.

Passing by original letters of Archbishop Whitgift and Sir Francis Drake, printed by Strype, and of Sir Walter Ralegh, printed in Edwards' *Life of Ralegh*, we come to two letters in relation to the dispute at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1588, when Anthony Hickman was put out of his fellowship. The first of these letters is from the Archbishop to Burghley (Chancellor of the University), upholding the Master's action against Hickman; the second from Hickman himself, protesting that the proceedings were contrary to the statutes of the College (pp. 29, 30).

On pp. 32 *et seq.* are three letters from Thomas Bodley, the Queen's agent and counsellor at the Hague, written in 1589, after

Lord Willoughby had resigned his command in the Netherlands, leaving Sir Francis Vere in charge of the English forces there, but without the status of his predecessors; the supreme command, formerly divided between Maurice of Nassau and the English General, being now vested in the young Prince alone. Bodley wrote of Maurice in very warm terms, and gave the new titles bestowed upon him by the States General, "high-born Prince," "your Princely Grace" and "your Excellency." As to this last, however, the States had resolved, after the departure of the Earl of Leicester at the end of 1587, that Maurice should have the title of Excellency, and he is constantly so addressed and denominated in the papers of 1588.

When Bodley wrote, Sir Francis Vere was about to start with Count Neuwenar (or the Count de Mœurs, as the English generally called him) to the relief of Rheinberg. His second letter relates the successful encounter of the English with the enemy, as a result of which provisions were safely taken into Rheinberg.

Some further enterprise against Gröningen was at this time projected, and counsel had been taken thereupon with Colonel Sonoy, who is best known for his determined opposition to the States' authority, at Medemblicq, after the Earl of Leicester's resignation. The enterprise was said to be both "easy and assured," requiring only secrecy and speed, but Bodley had had too many negotiations with the States to be very sanguine; knowing how often they built "great assurances upon slender likelihoods." Just at this point there arrived the news of the death of Count Neuwenar and of the rising discontent of the followers of the famous free lance, Martin Schenk, two facts of very ill omen as regards future successes in that direction.

These three letters fill up a gap in the series of Bodley's despatches at the Public Record Office.

Passing at this point from warlike operations abroad to measures of defence at home, we have a thoughtful letter from the Earl of Pembroke concerning the protection of Milford Haven, then a port of great importance, especially in regard to traffic with Ireland. He advocated a strong guard of able soldiers rather than "dead fortifications," consisting of petty blockhouses with a few warders in them, seeing that three thousand men might withstand the landing of the enemy when a hundred thousand could not expel them if they were once there (p. 35).

The next letters are from Sir Robert Cecil (congratulating Hicks on his absence from the Court, which had been given up to tedious suits and suitors) and from Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, enumerating the many wants of the troops in Ireland, and praying Hicks to "remember" the Treasurer of the matter.

These are followed by letters from Ralegh and Sir John Hawkins to Burghley on the subject of the prize carrack, *Madre de Dios*, and by others from Ralegh, which, being only partially and not very accurately printed by Strype and Edwards, are here given in full.

A curious document, doubtfully dated, but endorsed 1595, is a fragment of *Titus Andronicus*, partly taken from the 1st act, partly from the 5th, with a delicate pen and ink drawing above, the whole

being, as stated in the old endorsement, in the hand of Henry Peacham. the author and artist (p. 43).

Under date July 8, 1596, is a spirited and detailed account by Lord Admiral Howard of the descent on Cadiz, the taking or burning of the ships there, and the capture of the town. The only person of note lost in this exploit was Sir John Wingfield (brother-in-law of Lord Willoughby), who " was hurte first without the towne, where he did most bravelie, and yet would needes enter the towne with the Earle, and in the markett place was shott into the head and died presentlie." Thus this brave but not very wise man atoned for his surrender of Geertrudenberg to the Spaniards in 1589.

The first document of James I.'s reign is a signed letter from the King himself, confirming Sir Henry Cocke in the place of Cofferer of the Household, which he had held under the late Queen. This is followed by a note of the later stages of the new King's journey to his capital.

In August, 1603, a short holograph note, written to Hicks, gives Cecil's opinion on the result of the investigation of the charges against Cobham, Ralegh and their companions.

" Whatever you hear of innocency, know they are all in the King's mercy. For Sir W. Ralegh, his contempts are high, howsoever his crimes may fall *in foro judicii*."

This was, perhaps, written on the receipt of a letter from Sir W. Waad, deputy-lieutenant of the Tower and commissioner for examining the suspected persons. stating that their late labours had greatly implicated Ralegh (*See Cal. S. P. Dom. under date August* 24).

Whether Cecil believed in his guilt or not, he proved himself a good friend to Ralegh in his disgrace, as is shown by many letters in the Hatfield collection. The popular view of Ralegh's religious opinions (although a very mistaken one) is probably expressed by the doggerel verses ascribed to him, printed on p. 52.

A short holograph letter from Ralegh to Hicks, written in November, 1604, is followed by a longer and more important one, without address (p. 54). A cancelled endorsement appears to suggest that it was written to Sir Robert Carr, but this is hardly possible.

In Ralegh's well-known letter of Dec., 1608, he distinctly says that he knows Carr only " by an honorable fame," but in the letter on p. 54, evidently written at an earlier date, he speaks of a personal meeting with his correspondent. The King's grants, to which he alludes, were made in July, 1604 ; his hope that the King has been told that when Cobham expected death (in 1603) he withdrew his charges against Ralegh, would seem to point to a time not very long after that time, probably to the end of 1604. His correspondent was a man in power, of influence with the King, and offering some composition to Ralegh. On the whole, Cecil seems best to fulfil the requirements (*cf., letters in Edward's " Life," II.*, 303, 311, 316, and especially a letter of Jan., 1608, p. 323), in which Ralegh demurs to making certain grants, and mentions Mr. Thelwall as negotiating between himself and Salisbury) ; but some points in the letter militate against this theory, and Ralegh had many suits at different times about his lands. It is even possible that the letter may relate to his negotiation with the Earl of Cork for his

Irish lands, a negotiation which was only brought to a close after the confiscation and assignment of his English estate in 1604. One difficulty in regard to so early a date as 1604 is that Ralegh had then only one son—Walter, born in 1693, Carew, the second boy, not being born until the beginning of 1604–5; but as Lady Ralegh was known to be with child, Sir Walter might think of it as in existence, though not yet born into the world. Otherwise, the letter cannot be earlier than 1604–5, which would preclude the possibility of its being addressed to Lord Cork. The next letter from Ralegh is that already alluded to, written to Sir Robert Carr upon the news that the favourite had obtained a grant of the Sherborne estate (p. 56). It is given in full, as there are several verbal differences between this copy and that at the British Museum, from which it was printed by Edwards. There is one more letter of Ralegh's in the collection (p. 64), but it has been printed by Edwards.

A letter from Sir Robert Cecil, now Earl of Salisbury, to Prince Henry, written in December, 1608, after many complimentary expressions, states that he had sent his lately married son, Lord Cranbourne, abroad, having "broken Moses' law, by which the married couple should for the first year rejoice together" (p. 56).

In one of Chamberlain's letters amongst the State Papers, written on Dec. 9, there is a reference to the same matter (*S. P. Dom. James I., Vol. XXXVIII.*, 17).

On p. 57 is a letter from Queen Anne of Denmark to her husband, undated, as are most of her extant letters. Her statement that she had no maids of honour, and her suit about her Chamberlain, appear to point to the very beginning of the reign; but she was with the King in his progress to Salisbury in 1603; also her promise to reform what was amiss at Oatlands would fit better after the King had given her that house, in 1611.

In 1615 she was to have met the King at Salisbury, but being indisposed, went to the Bath instead; but there is no reason to believe that at that time she was without maids of honour. The internal evidence being so conflicting, the letter has been calendared just where it stands in the volume.

In two letters to the Prince of Wales, widely differing in character, Sir Edward Cecil gives the latest news from the Low Countries, and Dr. Donne, with many high-flown expressions, offers one of his books for his Highness' acceptance (pp. 58, 59).

In the summer of 1611, Sir William Monson reports the capture of Lady Arabella Stuart and her ladies, on their way to France, and the absence of all news of her husband, Mr. Seymour, in the *Charles*; and a year later Prince Henry lays before his father his views concerning matrimonial negotiations with France and Spain, and the Marquis of Hamilton offers his thanks to the Prince for support of his claim to the Duchy of Chatelherault (pp. 59, 60, 62).

In this year, 1612, the Earl of Salisbury died; Michael Hicks ceased to be secretary, and it is impossible to say how the documents of the next three or four decades came into the Harley collection.

On p. 61 is a very curious advertisement of a "raffle," at which many rare and costly things were to be won by "chance at dice," and where ladies were promised a separate room, "and a banquet

for them that venture money." The whole thing looks like a plan to evade the laws against gambling. One of the articles mentioned is a "china bedstead;" the word china at that time meaning not only porcelain, but what we now call lacquer-work.

There are several original letters from Sir Henry Wotton, but all have been printed in the *Reliquiæ*, excepting one to Lord Treasurer Suffolk, dated from Venice in 1618, and describing the "horror and confusion" there on discovery of a conspiracy planned by the French. In the general panic, when men were being strangled, drowned and hanged, Sir Henry thought that he himself had had rather a narrow escape, as it was hardly to have been expected that "in the common massacre [of foreigners], public ministers would have been distinguished from other men" (p. 66).

On p. 63 is a letter from the Earl of Suffolk advocating the claims of the Old Merchant Adventurers' Company against its younger rival, and this is followed by a holograph note from the young Electress Palatine to her "only dear brother," Prince Charles, and two letters from her husband the Elector to King James, giving an account of his negotiations with the Princes of the Empire in connexion with the approaching election of the Emperor, for which high office the Duke of Bavaria and Ferdinand, King of Bohemia, were the chief candidates. As is well known, Ferdinand won the Imperial crown, but lost Bohemia in doing so. In both letters Frederic alludes to the approaching "heureux accouchement" of his "tres chere compagnon," the King's daughter (pp. 64–66).

There is one other letter from the Electress (under her later title of Queen of Bohemia) written on the death of the Earl of Southampton in 1624 (p. 73).

Bearing date "Midsummer Eve, 1618," is a gossiping letter of news. The Spanish complaints against Ralegh; rumours as to the "pretenders" for the vacant office of Secretary of State, in which the name of the successful candidate, Sir George Calvert, does not appear; the Star Chamber censure on a "minister of London" for Jewish opinions, the new creation of peers, and Buckingham's hospitalities to King and Prince are all touched upon in turn (p. 67).

Towards the end of 1621, the Duc de Rohan addressed an urgent appeal to King James on behalf of the French huguenots, which forms a curious contrast to the two letters from the Marquis of Buckingham to his "dear dad and gossope," which immediately follow it. Both these letters are holograph, and signed "Your Majesties most humble slave and doge Steenie" (pp. 70, 71).

Only two documents in the collection bear upon the Spanish match—a letter written when it seemed almost a *fait accompli*, and a list of the very magnificent "guifts and presents" of Prince Charles at his departure out of Spain (pp. 71, 72).

The documents of the time of the Long Parliament and Civil War are few and miscellaneous. They include two letters from Secretary Windebank to his eldest son, written after his flight to France (pp. 75, 76); a letter from Sir Kenelm Digby to Sir Robert Harley, praying for his help in obtaining release from constraint (p. 77); holograph notes—(1) from Prince Maurice on behalf of certain merchants, and (2) from King Charles to one of his nephews, probably

Maurice, then in the West (p. 78); and lastly, a letter from Lord Craven to Major-Gen. Massey in relation to Massey's project of taking service under the States of Venice (p. 79). This last has the two small black seals over strands of silk, so familiar to readers of the letters of the Queen of Bohemia.

The above letters may have been gathered together by one or another member of the Harley family, but at this point we come to a series of papers which have found their way into the collection from quite a different source—viz., the correspondence and other papers of Col. Gervase Holles. It will be remembered that Edward, 2nd Lord Harley, married Henrietta, daughter and heir of John Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle. These letters were probably amongst her family papers. Running parallel with them is another series, consisting of holograph letters from Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, mostly addressed to his wife, immediately before and during his embassy to Spain (with Lord Cottington), in 1649–51. It might be surmised that these letters were sent by Lady Hyde to Col. Holles and never returned; but there are also later letters from Clarendon to his daughter-in-law, written during his exile; it is, perhaps, therefore, more likely that they were acquired by the Harleys in a different way. Hyde's letters, beginning at an earlier date than the Holles correspondence, may be taken first. He writes to his wife very affectionately, lamenting his absence, and looking eagerly forward to the time when they shall be together again. Meanwhile, he implores her repeatedly not to be "melancolique," but as merry as possible, promising her that although she is now very "lean," yet if she will be cheerful and drink chocolate in the morning, she will grow fat. From France he wrote that, though he could not complain of the air, yet he was not at all taken with the delights of the country, and preferred "old England," for meat, drink, lodging, and even for wine. As the travellers approached Spain the weather became stormy and cold. At St. Sebastian, which they reached at the end of October, they could get no fire, were laughed at "for asking for a chimney," and were compelled to "clap on" as many garments as they possibly could, to keep themselves warm. "This," exclaimed Sir Edward, "is your hot air of Spain." On their tedious journey to Madrid, they found the accommodation so bad, that, as he said, the little inn in his village of Picton at home was better than the best in that country. They reached the capital in time to see the "gallantry and glory" of the entertainments attending the Spanish Queen's entry there, and as the spring approached the climate became much more to Hyde's liking, the weather in February being warmer than an English May.

In the autumn, Hyde had hoped that King Charles would go to Ireland, and quickly gain possession of the island (p. 84), but after this project was abandoned he became much less sanguine about the future. Meanwhile, he thought it wiser and more honest for the King's followers to leave England, the "madness" there being such that he did not see how they could "sleep quietly in that cursed air, or be long out of a gaol," except by straining their consciences.

In his letter of March 25, 1650, is the following passage :—

"That thou mayest see how ill a husbande I am in comparison of others, we have a whole English family commінge to this towne. Dick Fanshaw, whome I gave over for lost in Ireland, this last night writt to me, that he and his wife are landed at Malaga . . . and are commінge hither as fast as they can. What they will do heare, or how they will be able to lyve, God knowes ; that woman will undoe him ; if he had come by himselfe he should have bene with us and wanted nothing ; but he had neede have brought good store of money with him to keepe such a trayne. Though I would purchase thy company at any pryce that is in my power to pay, I assure thee I do not wish thee heare with me, it beinge I thinke, the most uncomfortable place for women to lyve in that is in the world" (p. 89).

There is a letter to Nicholas on the same subject in the *Clarendon State Papers* (Vol. iii., p. 16).

Fanshaw was sent to Hyde and Cottington by the King, but although he remained with them for some time in Madrid, nothing was accomplished, the Spaniards being put to such shifts to provide themselves with money that they had nothing to spare save good words and professions ; therefore, in the July of 1650, Fanshaw was sent back to the King (*see Report on Mr. Heathcote's MSS.*, pp. 3, 4). At this time, Hyde was seriously thinking of trying to sell some of his lands at Picton, by treaty between Lady Hyde's brother, Will Aylesbury, and his friend Mr. Ash—an influential member of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents. If a reasonable sum could be got for it, it would be no ill husbandry, for " whosoever lookes to have it given to them by their new state will be glad of a better title by his consent whose in truth it is." In this point, Hyde argued truly enough. A very reasonable anxiety was felt as to the safety of the tenure (held from an authority which might at any time come to an end) of lands whose rightful owners would certainly claim them if the King came to his own again,* and the Trustees at Drury House often had great difficulty in finding purchasers for the property of the so-called traitors

At the end of February, 1651, Hyde was at last able to leave Madrid and set out for home. This time the journey was taken alone, for Lord Cottington liked the Spanish air so well that he had taken a house in Valladolid, and intended to live and die there (p. 95). Cottington had spent much time in the country in earlier days, first as secretary to the English Embassy, and then as envoy, but he was not destined to enjoy the Spanish air much longer, as he died in 1652.

Hyde was detained some time on his way home by a severe attack of the gout (p. 96), but reached Antwerp at the beginning of June. During his absence, his wife had taken a fresh house. The only two wishes expressed by Hyde on this subject were : that he must have a study, and, if possible, a garden. His letters show the patience and brave endurance of hardships, characteristic of the King's chief followers as a whole in that sad time of exile. So long as he had his wife and children with him he could live with great content on very little ; indeed, he desired nothing so much as to

* See, for instance, the case of certain purchasers of Lord Hopton's land, who conceived themselves secured by a grant from Hopton himself, and declared that they would never have paid the sums they did "for a mere Drury-House title" (Calendar of the MSS. of the House of Lords, Hist. MSS. Com., Report VIII., p. 125*b*.)

be quiet, provided he omitted no duty in order to obtain that great blessing (pp. 84, 88, 92). He occupied the tedious time in Madrid by collecting books and learning Spanish, and urged his wife to see that the children studied French, "the girl as well as the boys," so that they might have tongues enough amongst them (pp. 87, 95)

There are many letters from Hyde to Col. Holles in 1652–4 and in 1657–60; but as these are chiefly in relation to Holles' own affairs, and especially his proposed journey to England, they may better be noticed with that correspondence.

Three letters, written after the Restoration, bring this fine series of Hyde's letters to an end. The first of these was addressed to the Duke of Buckingham, assuring him of his own affection, but warning him that the "world" was not being just to him in his absence abroad, and even hinting that it might be well if he were rather more prudent; the other two are graceful, affectionate notes to his "dear daughter," Lady Cornbury, telling her that as his sons will not write to him, she and her "sisters" must make up for their deficiencies; desiring very greatly that her husband would bring her to visit him; rallying her about her health, and promising her the gossip of the little place (Moulin) where he was then living, and where

> "there dyed this weeke a good woman that had lyved a widdow full three skore and ten yeares since her husband's death; and the good capuchinn in whose armes shee dyed, assured me that he did believe in his conscience that if she had lyved so much longer shee would never have marryed" (p. 154).

The Holles papers in this collection chiefly consist of letters written to Col. Gervase Holles during the exile. Gervase Holles was the son of Freschville Holles of Lincolnshire, a "cousin" of the Earl of Clare, of Denzil, afterwards Lord Holles, and also of the young Earl of Strafford, the first Earl's second wife (and the mother of his son), being a daughter of Lord Clare. Gervase Holles sat for Grimsby in the Long Parliament, but was disabled in 1642. He raised a foot regiment for the King, was present at many of the battles of the Civil War, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Colchester in 1648. He was not very severely treated, as is shown by a pass given to him by Fairfax in the November of that year, permitting him to go on parole to London and thence into Lincolnshire, on his engagement to render himself to the Marshal General within three months, and meanwhile not to act against the Parliament (p. 79). Just at the end of the three months, the young Earl of Strafford sent Holles an friendly letter, urging him to go abroad if possible, and offering Mrs. Holles a home with his sisters, if her husband could not better dispose of her. Holles could not, at that time, obtain the desired permission, but later in the year he was allowed to go to Holland, where he remained until the Restoration.

One of his correspondents was Sir George Radcliffe, to whom he was probably drawn by their mutual interest in the young Earl of Strafford. In the early days of the Civil War, Radcliffe had been placed by Charles I. about the person of the Duke of York, and in 1649, Charles II. again gave him a position in the Duke's house-

hold, of which Lord Byron was the head.* In the autumn of 1650, the Duke, with some of his friends, left Paris against the Queen's wishes, and went to Brussels. Here he was met "the very night of his arrival" by Sir George Radcliffe, who, as Byron declared, "upon the pretence of orders from the King, entered upon the government of all his Highness's household affairs." When Byron demanded an explanation of the Prince's conduct, Radcliffe answered that he was tied to secrecy, and being a privy counsellor, might be intrusted with many things which he might not reveal (p. 97).

This was a hit at Byron's own position at this time, he having fallen into disfavour with the King, and been obliged to resign his post in the bedchamber. Hearing that Radcliffe had carried the prince to 'several masses," including one upon occasion of the taking of Monson from the French, Byron became alarmed, thinking it "of very ill-consequence, both in regard of those rigid and jealous people his Majesty had then to do withall in Scotland and of the offence it might justly give to the crown of France." He went himself to the Hague to consult the Princess Royal, but arrived there just after the death of her husband, the Prince of Orange (on November 6, N.S., 1650), when she was not able to take any action in the matter. Both Radcliffe and Byron wished the Duke to go to his sister, but she thought it would prejudice her affairs, and therefore put a stop to his journey (p. 98). The above narrative, although by Lord Byron, is in Radcliffe's handwriting; probably a copy sent to Holles in his letter of Feb. 10, 1652, N.S. In this letter he states that an end had been now made of the business. The King had cleared him, but it was decided that he ought not to have gone to the Duke at Brussels, "notwithstanding that I was his servant, and had the King's promise to be one of his officers." The King was anxious to "bring my Lord Byron off," and commanded the two to be friends; Radcliffe had leave to go to the Duke, and so the matter ended. For the rest, Radcliffe writes to Holles of the proceedings at and intrigues of the little court, discusses the situation of affairs in England, and gives scraps of news about the French King and court and the movements of the Fronde. As regards this last, the most interesting of the letters is that written on May 5–15, 1652, when Paris was in the hands of the Prince of Condé, with the King's army lying outside. Paris was

"generally for the Princes . . . but here are in this town men of several interests and arts to raise jealousies, wherein they say the new Cardinal of Retz is active. He is neither for Mazarine nor for the Prince of Condé, but, they say, endeavours to gain the Duke of Orleans to set up apart for himself. . . Our King [Charles II.] made an overture of a treaty for peace, which was embraced on both sides, but quickly ended in nothing, Cardinal Mazarine being the apple of contention. The Princes will accept of nothing without his banishment, which the King of France will not give way to" (p. 103).

In the same letter Radcliffe alluded to a rumour that the sale of delinquents' lands was to be laid aside, saying, 'I am a little concerned therein, yet that little is all to me." In one or two of his former letters he had referred to reports of an Act of Oblivion in England. The "Act of Pardon" was duly passed in February, 1652; but it related only to estates not sequestered before December,

* The commission, appointing Byron Superintendent-General of the Duke's household, is dated April 30, 1651, but he had held some such post before this.

1651 ; whereas Sir George's estates had been included by Parliament in the first Act of Sale (July 16, 1651). So far from "laying aside the sale," a second Act was passed in August, 1652, and this was followed in November by a far more sweeping one, including upwards of 600 names.

Sir Edward Hyde's letters to Holles, partly written from Paris in 1652–4, partly from Flanders, 1657–9, show that the two men were on very friendly terms. The contents mostly relate to Holles' own affairs, and especially to a proposed mission to England. The King's orders, as transmitted by Hyde, were as follows:—Holles was to go to Lincolnshire (his own county) and with all secrecy "raise the spirits" of those whom he dared trust by assuring them that the King would come as soon as he could, and sooner than was generally believed. They were to do nothing rash, but on news of his Majesty's landing, or of the declaring of a considerable force for him, Holles was to possess himself of Boston. This was in 1658, but Holles' journey was put off. In July, 1659, when it was known that royalist risings had been arranged in divers parts, it was again proposed that he should visit England, carrying with him commissions for horse and foot. Hyde hoped that he would find many of his country "who were heretofore of another mind, very well engaged to serve the King," in which case he conjured Holles

"to forgett all that is paste, and without the least mencion of it, to join heartily with them ; and if ther present professyons be not to that full height with yours, make no dispute, but assure yourselfe al will be as it should be. . . . But if contrary to expectations you finde all quyett ther, and that nothing is prepared at Boston, in God's name then proceede as you thinke fitt, and lett not our frends ther looke on whilst the rebells apply all ther power to suppresse ther neighbours." (p. 138).

But before Holles had started, the news came of the suppression of the risings in England, and the downfall, for the moment, of all hopes of a speedy restoration. These hopes soon revived, however, and the next letter from Hyde to Holles, written in the March of 1659–60, no longer proposes his going quietly into Lincolnshire, but urges him to hasten to London (where he might now be in all security), not to attempt anything himself on the King's behalf, "otherwise than it shall be directed there," but to strengthen timid hearts, and to send intelligence and advice to the King and his counsellors.

Even on the very eve of the Restoration, the Royalists were still in the direst straits, their "old disease of wants and beggary being as strong as ever," and Holles found it impossible to leave Holland, as the small allowance which the King sent him was not enough to pay to his pressing debts. Hyde good naturedly apologised for having urged his departure, and hoped that "good news would come so fast" that the King would soon have money enough to ree his friends from all their difficulties (p. 145).

This is the last letter from Hyde to Holles in the collection.

Holles' most diligent correspondent was Thomas Ross, a royalist refugee in Holland, having under his charge a young Mr. Stanley. Who this Mr. Stanley was does not appear, but he was evidently a cadet of the House of Derby, and a young fellow of considerable importance. In a letter to Ormond (amongst the *Clarendon State Papers*) Holles gave a message from the Countess of Derby, entreating

Ormond's favour towards "planting Mr. Stanley in the King's good opinion" (Cal. Clar. S. P. II., 391). When the King planned his visit to Germany, and appointed those to go with him, he named "in the first place Mr. Stanley, to whom his kindness is extraordinary great" (p. 122); it was hoped that he would be made a gentleman of the Bedchamber, both Nicholas and Lord Gerard having promised their assistance (p. 124). When Stanley and Lord Newburgh had a quarrel, the King "composed" it himself, and both the Prince of Condé and the Prince de Liques offered their services; and when Charles went to France (on his way to Fuentarabia) in 1659, young Stanley was in his train. The most likely hypothesis is that he was Edward Stanley, second son of the late Earl of Derby. Edward Stanley was certainly abroad at this time, and was at Calais with the Duke of York after the King's departure thence for the Pyrenees (see *Life of James II.*, i, 374).

Thomas Ross appears frequently in the royalist papers of this period, but we find hardly any allusions to his private history. That Ross was his real name, and not a pseudonym, is shown by the arms upon his seal. He was one of the few English attendants allowed to remain with Charles II. in Scotland; was much employed by the King during the following years as an emissary, venturing repeatedly to England in his service, and was chosen by Charles in 1658 to take his little son "James Crofts" out of the hands of his mother. Mrs. Ross was as zealous as her husband; carried messages to and fro, and on one occasion appears to have narrowly escaped drowning in consequence (p. 136).

Ross's letters are good specimens of the correspondence of an intelligent follower of the King, and of the knowledge obtained of the course of affairs in England. It has been sometimes said that the royalists were not fully aware of the influences working for them there, but on the contrary they seem to have been remarkably well-informed. Their chief (and, as it proved, well-founded) hopes lay in two things—1st, the death of the Protector Oliver; 2nd, the dissensions amongst the various parties in England, which were sure to follow if that event happened. At the same time, they never lost sight of the fact that although these parties might quarrel amongst themselves, they would probably join forces to oppose the return of the King. In a letter from Sir Edward Nicholas, written in June, 1659, this point is emphasised. "I am of your opinion," he wrote in answer to something said by Holles,

"that notwithstanding the jarrings and murmurings among the rebels in England, they will not fall to blows against each other. They every day endeavour to supplant one another's faction, but they will not fight, knowing their danger if they should" (p. 133).

Early in 1659 the exiles began to fear that a Commonwealth was likely to be the issue of the differences in Parliament (p. 128), but "one of the great ones" (probably Hyde) spoke very sanguinely to Ross as to the prospects of the future:—

"After many positive assurances that all things in England were in as good a condition as we could wish them towards a change, he gave this knocking expression, viz.:—'If thou and I were now in the House, and were resolved with all art and cunning to do our master's business (without point-blank declaring for him), we could not bring it to a better temper than now it is, for the scale is carried so even that the two factions of Protector and Republic cannot close; he [Richard]

being voted Protector, but so far from being acknowledged that they have not yet made any civil application to him by letter or otherwise, but leave him naked of all power, and only make use of the Republicans to bandy against him and divide his army" (p. 129).

The party most likely to be persuaded to join the royalists in promoting the Restoration was, of course, the Presbyterian, as being generally favourable to a state church, and not averse to monarchy; and no pains were spared to effect a union of interests. Some concessions would have to be made, "some chains" hung upon the King's followers, but these they were willing to bear, if the Presbyterians would help in the great work (pp. 127, 131).

On June 4, Ross triumphantly announced that "the game is already begun," the Parliament in distraction, the army not satisfied even with a vote for the payment of all arrears. They had

"voted old Cromwell a tyrant, caused his statute to be demolished in Westminster, and sent Dick to grass in the country. But in the meantime, his brother Harry in Ireland is not so tame . . . and very boldly hath declared those at Westminster rebels. . . . All this the army does not so well like as to be all unanimous, and our friends very confidently say that in a few days the inferior officers and soldiers will pull them once more out by the ears" (p. 132).

Rumours of royalist risings began to arrive, and it was still believed that the army meant to dissolve the Parliament,

"though they are brisk in their authority; for the army is divided, the foot against the horse; these for a republic, and the other for a single person; and so furious some of them are, that an officer meeting Sir Harry Vane took him by the throat, and told him that unless he did desist from driving that faction which he now heads he would cut his throat"* (p. 135).

Meanwhile, the city was "highly dissatisfied," Monck "very refractory in Scotland," and within the next week or two the royalists "up almost in all parts of the Kingdom" (p. 136).

When Ross wrote his next letter, on Sept. 14, all these fair hopes had been blighted by the defeat of Sir George Booth by Lambert on August 27. There were loud complaints from England of treachery and baseness, and it was said that Sir George Booth raged most horribly, and vowed the discovery of all those that promised to join with him, and most unworthily failed. For the present, however, Sir George was securely shut up in the Tower, there was, apparently, nothing to be done in England, and the eyes of the Royalists turned towards the Treaty of the Pyrenees and the chance of a restoration by means of France or Spain. But Charles' advisers were anxious if possible to avoid the intervention of a foreign power, and secret measures were being taken at this time to negotiate with General Monck in Scotland by means of his kinsman, Nicholas Monck, who was sent to him in August, 1659. This was not, however, generally known to the King's followers. Early in November Ross wrote to Holles:—

"I believe you are not ignorant that Monck is marching towards England, and that Lambert marched out on Monday was a sennight towards him. Monck declares for the dissolved men at Westminster, Lambert for the Junto at Wallingford House; but his men as they went out of London professed they would not fight against Monck unless he declared for the King, which some letters here say he hath done, but I do not believe it; nay, I fear we have never yet done anything to invite him to it" (p. 141).

* The officer was Sir Arthur Hesilrige, the cause, Vane's opposition to the proposed engagement against a single person. See Nicholas's letter, Cal. S. P. Dom., 1659-60, p. 207.

The next letter gives an account of the reassembling of Parliament under Monck's auspices in February, when the secluded members, headed by Prynne, "with basket hilt at his side," triumphantly marched in, and "the leading rogues—viz., Hesilrige, Scot, Mildmay, &c.—sneaked out without speaking a word." Everything now looked fair for the re-establishment of the King, but Ross did not "expect the way should be without some little rubs, because its believed the sectaries, like mad dogs, will die biting."

Monck's own views were even yet an enigma. The manifesto from himself and his officers and their friends in Scotland and Ireland was largely discussed, and it was generally believed that he wrote thus "to cajole his army and officers, of all of whom he is not over confident." Even if this was not so, it was hoped that matters had now got to such a point that he could not overthrow what was designed. The commissioners for the Militia in London were said to be "a medley of knaves and honest men, but the latter sort in number much exceeding the former, none of which are engaged in the King's blood." Ross goes on to enumerate the disqualifications for election to the new Parliament—viz., those who had actually been in arms for the King ("yet may they have their voices in choosing"); (2) fanatic sectaries; (3) papists. This cut off the extreme men on both sides; but, as Ross observed, there was "room enough for honest men to get in." The battles of the Civil Wars (except the affair of Worcester, in which comparatively few Englishmen were engaged) had come to an end many years ago, and there was an ample supply of the younger generation of loyal gentlemen to offer themselves as candidates, besides many lawyers and others who had never taken arms, and the large number of moderate men who, as time went on, had veered round to the King's side.

Amongst these papers is a MS. copy of a squib which was first printed in 1659, but which appears to have been put together, or at any rate modified, at different times during the Protectorate. The Longleat copy, which has many variants from that in Somers' Tracts, is endorsed 1654, but internal evidence points to January, 1655–6, as its true date.

Thus *Montague* says: "They make me play at a game I never saw played at in my life," on which Blake promises to teach him the game; plainly pointing to the appointment of Montagu as General (conjointly with Blake) in Jan., 1655–6; *Lawson* threatens to throw up his cards (he resigned early in 1656); *Venables* complains that he "went out for the diamonds and met with nothing but clubs," an evident allusion to his unsuccessful expedition to the West Indies in 1655.

Newdigate says that he lost by play, but gains by leaving off, probably meaning that he is making more at the bar (to which he returned on his dismissal from the Upper Bench in 1655) than he did as a judge.

Pride observes that he and Barkstead "are at the old foolish Christmas game with honours," an allusion to the knighthood conferred on them by Cromwell in Jan., 1655–6.

When *Strickland* says that in Holland they play by turns, the reference no doubt is to the custom in the States General of the Deputies acting in rotation as President. *Henry Cromwell's speech*—

that the cards he holds would be leading ones at another game, but are nothing worth at this—probably points to the general belief that he was in favour of his father taking the title of King. *Lenthall* alludes to Cromwell's "interruptions" of the Parliament. The *Upper Bench* refers to the fact that one of its Judges (Nicholas) had gone over to the Exchequer; the *Duchy of Lancaster* bemoans the fact that it is "blank" (*i.e.*, without Chancellor); young *Jack Trevor* boasts that the Protector has given him "a stock" (he was made Commissioner for Trade, November, 1655), and *Sir John Price*, a royalist, who had accepted a post as chaplain to Monck's army, declares that he had almost lost all by play, but has saved himself by betting on the Protector's hand (p. 116).

Of other papers relating to the period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, the following may be mentioned:—

Two copies of letters from Oliver Cromwell, the first to Anthony Hungerford, a connexion of Cromwell's through the Dunches, concerning some marriage project; the second, a recommendation to his friend, Col. "Dick" Norton, of Col. Goffe, Major-General for Hants, Sussex, &c. (pp. 106, 113):

Two letters from the Marquis of Ormond to Major-Gen. Massey, chiefly in regard to a book "containing a narration of all the proceedings in Scotland," in the publication of which Massey had had some part, and the contents of which were not approved by the King (pp. 107, 108):

A letter from Dr. Morley, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, congratulating Holles on recovery from illness without the "help of a physician, "which is commonly but another kind of disease, and sometimes the worse of the two," and regretting that he cannot promise to procure help for Mr. Dugdale in his "worthy work" (probably the Monasticon is meant) as another great work of public concernment is now in hand—viz., the Polyglot Bible, "the charge whereof will amount to near 20,000*l.* and most of the eminently learned in the tongues of our nation are now employed in it" (p. 110).

There is a short holograph letter from Charles II. to one who had, apparently, but recently gone over to the royal cause; possibly it was written to the Earl of Clare, but no doubt many such were sent to England on the eve of the Restoration (*cf.*, letter to Morice, Thurloe VII., 858); and finally, a letter from Sir Edward Nicholas (an earlier one has been already alluded to), written upon the very day on which the Convention Parliament met, by whom the die was to be cast (p. 145).

Even at this eleventh hour, although the tone of "the good old secretary" was hopeful, it was by no means confident. He hoped that the good time was at hand, and had "reason to believe" that the militia of London were well-affected, and would incline the Parliament to the like affections, but no one yet knew what the views of that Parliament really were, and up to the last, those were not wanting who believed that Monck's object was not to restore the King, but to raise himself to the supreme power.

The first series of letters after the Restoration are from or in relation to the young Earl of Strafford. A few notices of him occur in the earlier part of the volume; allusions to his "entangled"

estate, and rumoured unkindness to his unmarried sister Arabella (p. 131), but this latter report is not supported by their letters, in which they write very affectionately of each other.

Roused by accusations of indolence and disinclination for active employment (which he declared had no better foundation than "an ill custom of being often late in a morning"), the young Earl had applied to the King for permission to go to sea with the Duke of York in 1664. His sister, greatly alarmed at the risk about to be run by the "honor and hopes" of the family, implored Holles to persuade him to show his energy in some other way than in this "desperate design," and suggested that he would be much better employed in looking after his own affairs. The Earl laughed at his sister's fears, but yielded to the representations evidently made by Holles that it would be impossible to "furnish" him in time. If this were really so, there was no more to be said (p. 148). He thought himself hardly used by not being offered any employment, and it is certainly strange that although he was restored to his estates and received the Garter after the Restoration, no official employment was conferred upon him. He was not even a Privy Councillor until 1674, and the only post held by him before that date was the insignificant one of "Keeper of the King's game at Wentworth Woodhouse," where his own estates lay. This neglect was the more marked, as not only had his father fallen a martyr in the Royal cause, but his wife's father also, he having married a daughter of James, Earl of Derby. But the house of Stanley had even less cause for gratitude to Charles II. than had the son of Strafford. He was an intelligent man, a member of the Royal Society, and he was certainly more broad-minded than most of his contemporaries, for he repeatedly advocated concessions both to Nonconformists and to Papists, that all might "live like good subjects together, and in Christian charity."

On pp. 156, 157 are letters from John Evelyn, Dr. Tillotson (then Dean of Canterbury), and William Dugdale; and these are followed by many letters from Henry Savile to his friend the Earl of Rochester. They are full of society gossip, told in a very lively fashion, but, as might be expected, something too broad in their allusions.

One of Savile and Rochester's intimate friends was William Fanshawe, who had married a sister of the Duke of Monmouth, a daughter of Lucy Walters. She was not acknowledged by the King as his child, and probably was not so, but she appears to have either believed or professed to believe that she was. Savile tells Rochester in 1677 that Fanshawe is in perfect happiness

"for his having a daughter a princess, who yet remains in paganism for want of baptism, which the fond father delays to take some prudent resolution concerning the godfathers. He thinks the King ought to be kept for a son, and the Duke of Monmouth does not yet own the alliance enough to hold his niece at the font" (p. 158).

In 1681, a broad sheet was published (of which there is a copy in this collection, p. 169) entitled "a true and wonderful account of a cure of the King's evil by Mrs. Fanshaw, sister to his Grace the Duke of Monmouth." This was evidently a skit. It will be remembered that Monmouth himself touched for the evil, but this was after he had taken upon himself the title of King.

Amongst many persons alluded to and joked over by Savile is the Earl of Manchester, who had astonished everybody by appearing in a new suit of clothes; but it was black, "and therefore foully suspected it was left him by his sister Irwyn for mourning, else, his Majesty concludes, that ceremony [*i.e.*, the funeral] had been performed in the ancient russet his Lordship used to wear upon the like occasions." Savile sighs over the "clouds of dulness" which had been brought down upon the court by the Dutchmen attending on the Prince of Orange in England for his wedding; laments the falling off of Edmond Waller, in his verses to the Princess Mary, and of Butler in the third volume of his Hudibras; gossips about Mrs. Barry the actress, Lady Portsmouth, the visit of a troupe of French comedians, the chances of war with France, the "unkind" reception of the Duke of Hamilton and the other Scottish lords, the appointment of Staggins as Master of the Music, the scandal concerning Ralph Montagu and Lady Sussex in Paris, and many other society topics.

In the midst of this we are reminded that these same frivolous courtiers were diplomatists of no mean order, for in July, 1678, "there being an affair of some difficulty to be performed in France," the King sent Savile off at only 24 hours' warning (*cf.*, *his letter to Lord Rocs in the Report on the Rutland MSS., II.*, 52). He expected to remain only about three weeks, but he was detained there for three months (*see* Savile Correspondence). At the beginning of 1679 he went again, and the last two of his letters in this collection are dated from Paris in the June of that year.

A letter written in 1671 relates an escapade of Henry Savile's in connexion with the beautiful Countess of Northumberland, who had been left a widow in 1670, and whom Savile appears to have been courting (p. 152). She was staying with her brother, Lord Sunderland, at the time, and the family were so angry that, as the writer says, they "breathed nothing but battle, murder and sudden death" against the disconsolate suitor."

On p. 170 is the Declaration of the Duke of Monmouth on June 21, after taking the title of King. This document (which must not be confused with the earlier Manifesto put forth at Lyme on June 11) is both interesting and valuable, as it is apparently the only copy known to be in existence. Roberts, the historian of Monmouth's Rebellion, who was a most careful and patient searcher, stated that no copy of it was to be found. "The punishment of death to anyone publishing, dispersing, or failing to declare the possessor of a copy accounts for none having been preserved. . . . The Rev. Mr. Axe speaks of it in these words: 'The purport of the Declaration was to excuse his breach of promise in allowing himself to be made King contrary to the terms of his first Declaration. The excuse was the importunities of the people'" (*Life of Monmouth, I.*, 332). Mr. Axe was a contemporary who wrote a narrative of the rebellion and had the honour of reading it to King James. His description of the document is very accurate. In the earlier Declaration, Monmouth had left the determination of his title to "a Parliament legally chosen, and acting with freedom," but in this one he declares:—

"All our loving subjects have with warm and repeated solicitations importuned us to exert and take upon us our sovereign and royal authority of King . . .

We could not but with great reluctancy incline to consent to anything that might seem to be a departure from our said Declaration ; . . . but as the said clause in the said Declaration was inserted under this prospect, to convince the world that we postponed all things to the safety and welfare of our people, and that we consulted not so much our own interest as their prosperity, . . . we have, therefore, suffered ourselves to be prevailed upon, and have complied with the earnest importunities and necessities of our people . . . which we hereby solemnly declare we have consented unto out of tenderness and for the interest of all our loving subjects, and not upon any motives arising from ourself."

There are copies of other papers relating to Monmouth, but nothing that is not to be found elsewhere.

The next noteworthy paper is a letter from Sir Winston Churchill to "Blue Mantle" concerning his arms, in which he gives the pedigree of his family. There are many discrepancies between his statements and the Churchill pedigree as given by Collins (with due reserve) from Anderson, or in Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire ; but there is the same confident assertion of descent from the Roger de Courcelle of Doomsday Book, and the same absence of evidence to support the assertion.* Also, after stating correctly, that "the forfeited estates of Brictric and Bond, Englishmen of great note in the west," were bestowed upon Roger de Courcelle by William the Conqueror, he goes on to say that Roger's grandson, Hugh, "having the estate of the aforesaid Bond given to him in frank marriage with his [Bond's] only daughter, his posterity assumed the name and arms of the said Bond, who was lord of Fisherton in Somersetshire, viz., in a field sable, a fesse or" (pp. 173–4). There is a pleasant sense of poetic justice in the idea of a scion of the usurping race marrying the daughter of the old possessor of Fisherton, but it is permissible to doubt whether the arms in question were actually borne by Bond the Englishman, *tempore regis Edwardi*.

For the reign of William III. there are autograph letters from John Locke, the Princess Anne, Sir Cloudesley Shovell, and Dr. Atterbury ; in that of Queen Anne, a letter from Hearne, the antiquary, on the subject of Chaucer, and a curious account by John Talman, the architect, of a great feast and entertainment given by him in Rome, in 1711. On p. 180 is a letter from Caroline, Princess of Wales, to the Duchess of Marlborough, and on p. 181 another, written in 1722, to condole upon the Duke's death.

Two or three interesting letters bear upon the subject of the acquisition of the Harley MSS. for the nation (p. 182). The Countess of Oxford thought that 20,000*l*. should be "the lowest price to ask," but left the matter entirely in the hands of her daughter and the Duke of Portland, who, as is well known, decided to carry out what they believed would have been Lord Oxford's wish, even though the 10,000*l*. offered could not possibly be considered "an adequate price" (pp. 182, 183, 185).

Several letters from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, written in 1753 and 1754, and short notes from the Princess Amelia and David Garrick, bring the Report to a conclusion.

S. C. Lomas.

* On this point, see Baker's Northamptonshire, I., 198*n*

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE MOST HONOURABLE

THE MARQUIS OF BATH.

VOL. II.

THE HARLEY PAPERS—*continued*

HENRY VIII. to SIR HUGH VAUGHAN and the BAILIFFS and JURATS of the Isle of Jersey.

[1515 ?] August 2. Richmond.—Commanding them not to levy any sums of money on the inhabitants of Jersey without special licence, unless in time of war, for the defence of the island. *Sign Manual.*

HENRY VIII. to the BAILIFFS, JURATS and INHABITANTS of Jersey.

1516, August 8. The Court at Winchester.—Telling them that, as he has directed Sir Hugh Vaughan on his return to treat them with all affection and gentleness and not to bear them any ill will on account of their recent differences, so he now wills and commands that they give to the said Sir Hugh the obedience and deference due to their captain and governor.

Also that—it appearing that ships loading grain in the island have not of late paid the accustomed dues (*i.e.*, 4*d.* sterling per quarter)—he has ordered Sir Hugh to take care that in future these dues are regularly levied. *French. Sign Manual.* Countersigned, T. Car^{lis} Ebor. [Wolsey].

HENRY VIII. to RICHARD PACE, Principal Secretary, sent to the State of Venice.

[1522, June 29. Bishop's Waltham ?]—Instructions for his guidance at the Court of Venice. *Sign Manual.* Signed also at the end. [*Printed in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, Henry VIII., Vol. I., Part II., p.* 36. *Ed.* 1822. *Summarized (from the Lambeth copy) in the Calendar of Hen. VIII. Letters and papers, Vol. III., p.* 1056. *For date, see letter from Pace, Ibid., p.* 1028.]

CARDINAL WOLSEY to WILLIAM KNIGHT, Ambassador to the Lady Margaret.

[1524,] March 2. At my place beside Westminster.—"I commende me unto you in my right herty maner, and have receyved

your lettres dated at Meghlyn the ixth day of this instant moneth,* perceyvyng by tenor of the same the difficulte made by the burghmasters counsail and commons of Antwarp for contynnance and remaynyng of the Kinges gonnepouder any lenger in the Englisshe house, with the offres that they have made unto certen Englisshe merchauntes to bere the charges of removing therof and also to assigne a sufficient stronge towre for saufgarde of the same, wherunto ye have avised the said merchantes to condescende and agree. As herunto the Kinges highnes is right wel contented with ther said advice geven in that behalf and wylleth that for satisfaccion of the myndes of the said burghmasters counsail and commons the said powder be removed to such a stronge towre if it be not don alredy, so that good respecte and regarde be geven to the suertie therof and som watche to be assigned at the Kinges charges for that purpose. For ye may shewe unto the lady Margaret and also write unto the said burghmasters that if it wer not to have the said powder in more redynes whensoever the common enterprises shalbe set forthe, the same shulde have ben brought unto Calais before this tyme, and for none other cause it is left in Antwarpe but only to be at al sesons more prest and redy when the cace shal require, whiche being don aswel for avauncement of themperours affaires as of the Kinges, his highnes trusteth the seid burghmasters wol regarde accordingly, causing suche way to be taken that the said powdre be not in dangier of any suspect persones as other that favoreth the Frenche partie. As to the divises of Monsr. de Berghes and other for sending over of iij or iiij (*sic*) Englisshemen to lye in garnyson on those frontiers ye shal passe that matier under silence, forasmoche as the same wer to no purpose but grete charg and coste to the Kinges highnes only for conservacion of those countreys, the burdeyn wherof they seke daily wais and invencions inoughe to put unto the Kinges grace and to spare themselfes, whiche thing his highnes and counsail do perceave accordingly.

"Neverthelas remembring the manyfolde inconvenyentes and dangiers whiche may ensue in cace the provost of Utright who alwais hathe ben and is inclined and affeccioned unto Frenche partie shuld be participant of the secrete affaires and counsails of the Kinges grace and themperour, it is thought unto the Kinges highnes and his counsail right daungerous to tracte the tyme of his expulsion from the same til suche season as the lady Margaret myght sende informacions against him to themperour and receyve aunswere therunto, for whiche cause the Kinges pleasur is that ye making rehersaile unto the said lady Margaret and suche other of the counsail there as ye shal thinke good of the grete peril and dangier wherin the common affaires may be in cace any person so vehemently suspected shulde either be present in the counsailles there or also have commodite by suche famyliarite as he hath with any of the counsail to here or understonde the privities and secretenesses of the said common causes, shal instantely desire her on the Kinges behalf incontinently by som good and honorable meanes to remove discharge and expelle the said provost oute of the counsail, exhorting

* The letter was evidently begun in February.

avising or compelling him to repaiyre and remayne in suche place and company as of likelihode he shal be voide and destitute from knowlege of any of the said secretes, wherunto it is thought the said lady and counsail for their oune discharge wol be gladly conformable. Notwithstanding if by the parcial favor of any particuler person or otherwise ye shulde perceyve that they be not mynded thus to do, ye shal assure them that the Kinges highnes being informed therof wol from hensforthe forbere to make them privey or participant of any parte of his mynde towching the said common causes ne wol in anywise communicate his affaires with the said Margaret and counsail til suche tyme as the said provost be removed and ordred as is aforesaid. And what answer shalbe made unto you herin with the direccion that they shal take in the same I praye you to advertise by your letters with convenient diligence, lating you wit that themperours ambassadour here resident who thinketh this right expedient in anywise to be don hathe writen to the lady Margaret to the purpose and effect bifore specified wherfore it is undoubtedly thought that they wol not pretermyt this mater but see it performed with all diligence as shal apperteyn.

"Over this, where I lately advertised you by my letters that the Kinges grace intended to sende thider William Gonson to have communicacion with the King of Denmarkes chauncelor for bying of the same Kinges grete ship,* the Kinges highnes is sens that tyme advertised howe the said ship is verey old and nawght, by mean wherof his grace hath chaunged his determynacion therin not intending to intremedle with her, wherfore by som suche good policie and excuse as ye can best divise ye shal put of that mater. Geving knowlege to the said chauncelor that he may dispose and ordre the said ship selling her where he wol at his pleasur.

"Furthermore I am not mynded eftsones to renewe or reaporte thinges of displeasur ne to have more rehersalles of the wordes spoken lately at pleasure by the said lady and the lorde Hoghstrate. But ye may saye unto her howesoever they were spoken, the on way or the other, she and the said Hoghstrate made other interpretacions then neded, or that they had cause to do, thoughe the Kinges grace and I for the singuler affeccion whiche we bere unto the said lady Margaret, knowing her of suche vertue and wisedom that whatsoever they may speke in passion or otherwise ther is no lak or defaulte of her cordial and most herty loving mynde towardes his grace, ne of her benivolent good wil and favour towardes me, can right wel passe over suche wordes for this tyme. Praying her that whatsoever hathe ben spoken she wol assuredly thinke and persuade unto her self that she shal fynde of the Kinges highnes as vertuose fast constante and perfite a frende as any that she hathe lyving and me to be alwais her kynde feithful and loving son glad and redy to do unto her honour service and pleasur. And so leving suche rehersales expedient it shalbe to attende speke and thinke of those thinges whiche may concerne the benefite and avauncement of the said commen causes wherin I shal employe my labour travail and studie to the best of my power as I have alwais

* See Cal. Hen. VIII., Letters and Papers, vol. iii., p. 5.

don hitherto not doubting but she and the said counsail wol do the semblable accordingly.

"Fynally it is reaported here that ij shippes commyng oute of Fraunce towardes this realme laden with wynes and other merchaundises by vertue of saufe condites bothe of the King themperour and the French king were nowe lately by certein men of warre of Flaundres taken bifore Calais haven and conveyed in to Zeland or som other parties therabowte, and as it is supposed there was in on of them wynes for my provision and for diverse other noble men. It is not yet certeinly knowen here what shippes they wer but to whom soever they apertayned if uppon the said saufconduytes they wer commyng hither it is ferre discrepant from good ordre and reason that they shuld be thus taken and interupted or that the Flemmynges shuld lye in a wayte for their prises bifor Calais haven, wherfore ye shal with al diligence procure and solicite that the said shippes may incontynently be redelyvered and the goodes intierly to be conserved, suffring them to repaire hither according to the saufconduytes passed in that behalf like as the Kinges highnes dothe dailly permyt and suffre diverse other to passe quyetely to and from Flaundres by like saufconduyt accordingly. And for the dammages susteyned in this behalf it is reason also that recompence be made as shal appertayne, in which matier I have writen at this tyme to the said lady Margaret like as by the copie of my letters whiche with the original I send you herwith ye shall nowe perceyve more at large.

"Bifore the fynisshing of this letter I perceyved by other your writinges of latter date that the diet prefixed for reduccion of the king of Denmarke shalbe kept at Hamborowgh the xth day of Aprill next ensuying and that it is thought by my lady Margaret expedient that the ambassadours reasorte to that her courte for knowledge of certaynte of al maters that shalbe requisite for them to be ryped in concernyng those affaires. As herunto I signifie unto you that the Kinges highnes hathe appointed the bisshop of Saint Asse accompanyed with Sir John Baker for the acquayntance and langage that he hathe to be present on his graces behalf at the said diet, who be in perfite redynes to take their journey, abiding only knowlege from the said lady Margaret where or in what place they shal mete with themperours ambassadours and who be appointed for his majeste and other princes for that purpose with the maner and forme howe they shal ordre them selfes in their journey to thintente that the place, way for their passage, company, and all other requisites as nighe as may be knowen bifore, they may at their setting forthe prepare and ordre them selfes accordingly, wherfor ye shal inquyre the premysses of the lady Margaret and the counsail there advertising me therof with diligence for their more spedy setting forthe as shal appertayne. And amonges other ye shal specially enserche whither themperours ambassadours shalbe sent to the said diet to trete with any astates or commyssioners to be deputed for the realme off Denmarke uppon reduccion of their king or that they shal entende only to compone the causes bitwene the Suedes and him. And semblably whither if nede be themperours said ambassadours shall passe in to Denmarke or not,

for the determynacion and meanyng of the Kinges highnes was and is that his ambassadours shuld be sent in to the realme of Denmarke there to procure labour and solicite suche thinges as may concerne the said kinges reduccion wherin the specialties wolde be knowen with tharticles and poyntes necessary and mete for them to treate upon, of al whiche thinges I praye you to advertise me as is aforesaid. And thus fare ye hartely well." *Signed* "Yor lovyng friende, T. Carlis Ebor." [*Partially printed by Strype, and (from Strype) summarized in the Cal. Hen: VIII. Letters and Papers, with note that the original has not been found.*]

Richard Pace "priest," to Henry VIII.

[1524,] August 5. "Luca in the province" (Luc in Provence).—*Holograph.* [*Printed in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials. Vol. I., Part II., p.* 27.] Begins "Pleasith hyt your hyghness to be advertisid that upon the xxi day of July we entered the montens namid le Colle de Tenda," but here July is a mistake for June, as is shown by comparing this letter with others printed in the Calendar of Henry VIII. Letters and Papers. By "themprour," repeatedly mentioned in this letter as leading the Imperial army, is meant the Duke of Bourbon, the word being apparently used in the sense of Imperator.

Cardinal Wolsey to Richard Pace.

[1525,] January 16. At my place beside Westminster.—Instructions to treat with the Venetians for aid to the Emperor against the French. *Signed.* [*Printed ut supra, p.* 32.]

[John Clerk] Bishop of Bath and Sir Anthony Brown to Cardinal Wolsey.

[1527,] July 2. Paris.—Endorsed, "Concerning the Cardinals meeting the [French] King at Amyas [Amiens] and consultation about entring into a war with the Emperor." *Signed by both writers.* [*Printed ut supra, p.* 45.]

Cardinal Wolsey to Mr. Secretary, [Stephen Gardiner].

[1529, December.] Esher.—"Myn owne goode mastyr Secretary albeyt I am in such altiracõns and indysspocõn of my hede and body by the increasse of my dayly sorowe and hevynes that I am fer onmet to wryt any long lrẽs yet my trustyng frende Thomas Crowmwell retornyng and reparyng onto yow I cowde nott forbere but brevely to put yow in remẽbrance howe that aftyr the cõsultacõn takyn by the kynges hyhnes opon myn orderyng wych ye supposyd shudd be on Sonday was sevynygth ye wold nott fayle to advtyse me at the leynth of the spiãltes therof of the wych to here and have knowleg I have and dayly doe loke for. I ꝑy yow therfor at the reverens of God and of thys holy tyme and as ye love and tendyr my poore lyf do so much as to wrytt onto me yor seyd lrẽs wherby

I may take some comfort and rest I nott dowttyg but yor hart ys so gentyl and petyful that havyng knowleg in what agony I am yn ye wole take the payne to send onto me yor seyd cõsollatery lrẽs wherby ye shal nott only deserve towardes god but also bynde me to be as I am yor cõtynual bedysman. Wrytten thys mornyng at Asher wt the rude hand and sorowful hart of yõs wt hart and prayer. T. Carlis Ebor. miserrimus."

Addressed.—"To the ryght honorable Mr. Secretary."

Holograph. [*Printed by Strype, but with two or three mis-readings.*]

CARDINAL WOLSEY to MR. SECRETARY, [STEPHEN GARDINER].

[1530,] July 23. Southwell.—"Myne awne gentil maister secretary, after my mooste herty recommendacions, these shalbe to thanke you for the greate humanite, lovynge and gentil recule that ye have made unto the poore provost of Beverley [Thomas Winter, Wolsey's son] and specialy for that ye have in suche wise addressed hym unto the kynges highnes presence that his grace not onely hathe shewed unto hym that he is his goode and gracious lorde, but also that it hathe pleased his majeste to admitte and accepte hym as his poore oratour and scoler, wherby bothe he and I accompte ourselfes so bounden unto you that we cannot telle howe to requite this your gratitude and kyndenes . . .

"And in the wey of charite and for the love that ye bere to vertue *et ad bona studia*, be meane to the kynges highenes for my poore colleges, and specially for the College of Oxford. Suffer not the thinges which by your greate lernyng, studie, counsaile and travaile hathe bene erected, . . . to be dissolved or dismembred. Ye do knowe, no man better, to what use the monasteries suppressed by the popis licence, the kynges consente concurryng with the same, and a pardon for the *premoneri* (*sic*) be converted. . . . I beseche you to be good maister and patrone to the said Colleges, *et non sinas opus manuum tuarum perire aut ad nihilum redegi* . . ." *Signed.* [*Printed in extenso in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, Vol. I., Part II, p.* 137.]

The SAME to the SAME.

[1530,] August 25. Southwell.—Praying him to befriend him in a suit brought against him by one Strangwishe, for 700*l.* *Signed.* [*Printed Ibid., p.* 138.]

THOMAS CRANMER to HENRY VIII.

[1531,] September 4. Regensburg.—*Endorsed :*—"Account of the Kinges affaires with the Emperour." *Holograph.* [*Printed in Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, ed.* 1812, *p.* 679.]

HENRY VIII.

[1533, January.]—"Money geven to the kinges grace for new yeres giftes, anno xxiiij^to^ sui regni."

Abbey of Westminster	lx*l.*
Bishops of York, Durham and Exeter, each ..	l*l.*

Bishop of Ely and Master of the Rolls, each ..	xl*l.*	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
Bishops of Lincoln and Bath, each	xl*l.*		
Abbot of St. Albans, (xxx sovereigns) ..	xxxiij*l.*	xv*s.*	
Duke of Norfalk (xx sovereigns, xxij*l.* x*s.* and v pieces of gold at xl*s.* the piece) ..	xxxij*l.*	x*s.*	
Bishop of London	xxij*l.*	x*s.*	
Bishop of Hereford, Lord Lisle, Abbots of Peterborough, Rumsey, Abingdon and St. Mary's Abbey, and Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, each	xx*l.*		
Abbot of Reading	xix*l.*	xij*s.*	vj*d.*
Bishop of Llandaff	xiij*l.*	vij*s.*	vj*d.*
Bishop of Rochester and Master Sydnour [the King's Chaplain], each	xiij*l.*	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Dr. Woolman [Dean of Wells], and Sir Henry Wiat, each	xj*l.*	v*s.*	
Earl of Oxford, ix sovereigns	x*l.*	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
Peter Vanne [Latin Secretary], Dean of St. Stephen's, Dr. Lupton [Provost of Eton], and [John] Hasilwood, of the Receipt, each	x*l.*		
Lord Darcye, Dean of the Chapel, Sir William Fitzwilliam, and Sir Richard Weston, each	vij*l.*	x*s.*	
Earl of Rutland, Lord Husey and Dr. Rawson, each	vj*l.*	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Lord Mountjoye and Sir John Daunce, each ..	v*l.*	xij*s.*	vj*d.*
Total 792*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*			

[*The donors of like sums have been grouped together, to save space. The King's gifts in return will be found in the Calendar of Hen. VIII. Letters and Papers, Vol. VI., p.* 14.]

THOMAS CRUMWELL, Chief Secretary.

1534, May 20.—Acknowledgment of 10*l.* received from "the noble prynce, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk," by the hand of George Wyndham, clerk, for a fee granted by the Duke out of the manor of Snape in Suffolk. *Signed.*

THOMAS CRUMWELL to SIR JOHN WALLOP, Ambassador at the Court of France.

[1535,] August 23. Thornbury.—*Endorsed :*—"Directing him in what manner to justify the King's actions in the Divorse and execution of some persons in his realm, as Sir Tho. More, &c." *Signed.* [*Printed in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, Vol. I., Part II., p.* 247.]

The LADY MARY to [THOMAS] WRIOTHESLEY.

[1539,] December 19. Hartford Castle.—"Maister Wriothesley, I have receyved your letters and I do hertely thanke you for your good remembraunce in all my matiers. I had forgotten my foot man, who hathe nothing to ryn in but a ledder jerkyn. He had nothing of the kinges highnes this vi yeres, wherfore if it woll

please you to have hym in remembraunce for a coote to ryn in with housen and other thinges for a footman convenyent suche as shall stande with the kinges pleasure, I trust his highnes wilbe content therwith. And I am glad in hoope that I shall se you shortly, as knoweth god, to whome I comitte you. From Hartford Castle this Friday the xixth of December. Your assured frend durvng my lyef Marye."

The concluding words only in Lady Mary's hand. [1639 *is the only year which satisfies the requirements of time and place.*]

Henry VIII.

[1541,] July 1 to October 29.—The King's removes in his progress northward, "anno xxxii (*sic*) of his reign." Begins "Fridaie, the first of July, to Enfield." (See Hist. MSS. Comm. Report III., 194.)

W. Earl of Southampton to the Lords of the Council.

1541, August 12. Hatfield.—". . . I have sithens I arrived here at Haitfelde enquired of the waies. And they that knowe tel me that whan the kinges Majeste shalbe past Bawtrey bridge entreng into the towne there, the same shalbee than within the countie of Yorke. And being past the towne entreng into the gate of Skrowbie parke than is his highnes in Notinghamshire. And agayne comming from Scrowbee towards Hatfield being ones past the said gate, than shall his waie be still al alonges within Yorkshire. And furdre, my lordes, having also viewd the passaiges and waies betwixt Gaynesbury and Scrobee as I came, me semeth by reason of the weate [that has] fallan this day and yesterday [and of] the carriages that are past thorough this daye and shall passe to-morrow and after; the waters woll bee so uppe or the wayes worne so depe, that if there be not ordre taken for it, the Kinges Majeste woll herdelie passe to Scrowbee. Therfore me thinketh it shold bee wel done, if it maye bee, to devise one way for his grace to ride and an oodre for the carriages. And thus tholy trinity preserve your lordships. From Hatefeld the xijth of August." *Holograph.*

Endorsed :—"From my L. P[rivy] S[eal] . . . anno xxxiij°."

The Confession of the Queen Katherine Howard.

[1541, November.]—"I your grace's most sorrowful subject and most vyle wretche in the world not worthy to make any recomendacions unto your moste excellent majestye do oonely make my most humble submyssion and confession of my fawtz. And where no cawse of mercye is gyven uppon my partie yet of your most accustomed mercy extended unto all other men undeserved most humbly of my haundes and kneez do desire oon sparcle therof to be extended unto me although of all other creaturez most unwourthy eyther to be called your wyff or subject. My sorowe I can by no wrytyng expresse neverthelesse I trust your most benygn nature will have some respect unto my youthe my ignorans my fraylnez

my humble confession of my fawte and playne declaracion of the same referryng me holly unto your graces pitie and mercy. Fyrste at the flateryng and feire perswacions of Mannoke beyng but a yong gyrle suffred hym at soundry tymez to handle and towche the secrett partz of my body whiche neyther became me with honesty to permytt nor hym to requyre. Also Frauncez Derame by many persuasions procured me to his vicious purpose and obteyned first to lye uppon my bedde with his doblett and hose and after within the bedde and fynally he lay with me nakyd and used me in suche sorte as a man doith his wyff many and sondry tymez but howe often I knowe not and our company ended almost a yere before the Kynges majestye was maried to my lady Anne of Cleve and contynued not past oon quarter of a yere or litle above. Nowe the holl trouythe beyng declared unto your majestye I most humble beseche the same to considre the subtyll persuasions of young men and the ignorans and fraylnez of young women. I was so desierous to be taken unto your gracez favor and so blynded with the desier of wordly glorie that I cowde not nor had grace to considre how grett a fawte it was to conceyle my former fawtz from your majestie consideryng that I entended ever duryng my lyff to be feithfull and true unto your majestie after, and neverthlesse the sorowe of my offensez was ever before myn eyez consideryng the infynyte goodnez of your majestye towardes me from tyme to tyme ever encressyng and not dymynysshyng. Nowe I referre the judgement of all myn offensez with my lyff and dethe holly unto your most benygne and mercyfull grace to be considered by no justice of your majestiez lawez but onely by your infynyte goodnez pytie compassion and mercye without the whiche I knowledge myselff worthy of most extreme punnysshement."—Kateryn Howard. *Copy, on the same sheet as the Examination following.*

Examination of Queen Katherine.

1541, November 12. Hampton.—"The Quene saith that my lady Rocheford hath sondry tymez made instans to her to speke with Culpeper declaryng hym to beare her good wyll and favour, wheruppon she did at the last graunte he shuld speke with her, my lady of Rocheford affyrmyng that he desiered nothyng elles but to speke with her and that she durst swere uppon a booke he ment nothyng but honestye. And so he spake with hir in a litle galery at the steyer hedd at Lyncoln when it was late in the nyght about x or xj of the clok an howr and more, a nother tyme in her bedde chamber at Pomfrett and a nother tyme in my lady Rocheford chamber at York.

"Item she seith that she wold ever sey to my lady Rocheford when she moved her for hym 'alas madam this wol be spyed oon day and then we be all ondone,' wheronto my lady Rocheford wold sey 'feare not madam lett me alone I warraunt yowe.'

"Item she seith that when Culpeper was talkyng with hir my lady Rocheford wold many tymez, beyng ever by, sytt sumwhatt farre of or turn hyr bak and she wold sey to her 'For Goddes sake madam even nere us.'

" Item she saith syns the counsell cam she hath advysed hir sondry tymez in no wyse to disclose this matter sayeng ' they wold speke feire to yowe and use all weyes with yowe but and if yowe confesse yowe undo both your selff and others. And for my parte,' seyd my lady Rocheford, ' I woll never confesse it to be torne withe wylde horsez.'

" Item she confesseth that she gaff hym oonez a cappe with aglettz and a chayne and my lady Rocheford toke a crampe ryng from her and sent hym and after had a nother of hyr to matche it and that my lady Rocheford prayed hir she myght bye sumwhat to send hym and of hir owne choyse bought a payer of brayselettz to send hym when he sent serten fesauntz.

" Item this day she badd the quene hold her own for Culpepir was yesterday mery a hawkyng and I seyd to her that I marveylled she was not examined seyeng ' it wold out, what hold your own I warraunt yowe, be yowe afrayd.'

As for thacte she denyeth uppon hir othe, or towchyng eny bare of her but hir haunde.

" Item she seyth that my lady Rocheford wold at eevery lodgyng serche the bak doores & tell hir of them if there were eny, onasked ; and sithens the progresse she told her that when she came to Grenewiche she knewe an old kechyn wherin she myght well speke with hym.

" Item she sayth that my lady Rocheford told her also that she thought Paston beare hir favour but he never spake with her.

" Item she seyth that lately, but the tyme she remembreth not, my lady Rocheford spake of Culpeper wheronto the quene aunswred ' alas madam woll this never have ende. I pray yowe, byd hym desier no more to troble me or send to me,' wher uppon she told me after that she had don my message his aunswer was that he besought me to send hym no such word for he wold take no suche aunswer but styll sent to me as he myght have a messanger at whiche tyme she called hym lytle sweete foole.

" Item hir grace seith that when she toke hir rightz last she gaff hir warnyng to troble hir no more with suche light matters wheronto she aunswered ' yet must yow gyff men leave to looke for they woll looke uppon yowe.' "

Signed :—T. Cantuariensis ; T. Norfolk ; W. Southampton ; Robt. Sussex ; E. Hertford ; J. Russell ; Ste. Winton ; Antone Browne ; Antony Wyngfeld ; Thomas Wriothesley ; Rafe Sadleyr. *The document is in a court hand, including the queen's signature, but the signatures of the lords are all autograph.*

Endorsed in Cecil's hand.:—" Confession of Q. Cathar. Howard ; anno xxxiij H. 8, afor the Kinges counsell at Hampton Court."

Benevolence to the King.

1544.—List, endorsed in Burghley's hand : " A benevolence to the King by the subjectes, uppon commission to all the countys."

Chester (with the City ..	640*l.*	6*s.*	8*d.*	Norfolk ..	4046*l.*	7*s.*	
				Suffolk ..	4512*l.*	6*s.*	1*d.*

Bedford ..	1001*l.*	0	0	Oxon ..	1241*l.*	14*s.*	
Bucks ..	1261*l.*	17*s.*	8*d.*	Berks ..	1407*l.*	2*s.*	10*d.*
Bristol ..	365*l.*	11*s.*	4*d.*	Rutland ..	136*l.*		
Cambridge ..	1788*l.*	14*s.*	10*d.*	Salop ..	875*l.*	14*s.*	4*d.*
Hunts ..	650*l.*	13*s.*	8*d.*	Stafford ..	464*l.*	4*s.*	2*d.*
Cornwall ..	643*l.*	2*s.*		Somerset ..	6807*l.*	13*s.*	4*d.*
Cumberland..	57*l.*	15*s.*	8*d.*	Dorset ..	1418*l.*	3*s.*	4*d.*
Devon ..	4527*l.*	2*s.*	4*d.*	Surrey ..	2453*l.*	15*s.*	2*d.*
Essex ..	5251*l.*	18*s.*		Sussex ..	2379*l.*	5*s.*	2*d.*
Hertford ..	698*l.*	0	0	Southampton	1443*l.*	0*s.*	4*d.*
Gloucester ..	2528*l.*	19*s.*	4*d.*	Warwick ..	1641*l.*	16*s.*	4*d.*
Hereford ..	1155*l.*	12*s.*	8*d.*	Leicester ..	629*l.*	14*s.*	
Kent ..	6471*l.*	8*s.*		Wilts ..	1769*l.*	5*s.*	8*d.*
Lancaster ..	660*l.*	2*s.*	2*d.*	Worcester ..	1573*l.*	12*s.*	
Lincoln ..	2176*l.*	15*s.*	8*d.*	Total ..	68278*l.*	2*s.*	9*d.*
Middlesex ..	2386*l.*	9*s.*		City of London			
Monmouth ..	233*l.*	12*s.*		York ..			
Northampton	2108*l.*	16*s.*	4*d.*	Northumberland	[no figures.]		
Nottingham..	432*l.*	2*s.*	4*d.*	Westmoreland			
Derby ..	438*l.*	9*s.*	4*d.*	Durham ..			

Wales.

Anglesey ..	195*l.*	13*s.*	10*d.*	Glamorgan ..	316*l.*	13*s.*	
Brecon ..	161*l.*	1*s.*	8*d.*	Merioneth ..	108*l.*	16*s.*	4*d.*
Cardigan ..	186*l.*	16*s.*		Montgomery..	114*l.*	11*s.*	8*d.*
Carmarthen	218*l.*	12*s.*	4*d.*	Radnor ..	77*l.*	13*s.*	4*d.*
Carnarvon ..	136*l.*	13*s.*		Pembroke ..	341*l.*	16*s.*	
Denbigh ..	332*l.*	9*s.*	11*d.*	Haverfordwest	91*l.*		
Flint ..	163*l.*	19*s.*		Total ..	2445*l.*	16*s.*	1*d.*

JOHN CHEKE to his brother [in-law] WILLIAM CECIL, servant to the Protector, at Shene.

[1547–1548,] October 10.—Requesting his help for the bearer, a stranger Bishop, needy and unknown, who wishes to speak with the Protector. *Greek.* [*Printed in Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke, p.* 176, *ed.* 1821, *where however the date "τῇ δεκάτῃ τοῦ ὀκτοβρες" is rendered as October* 8.]

J[OHN] EARL OF WARWICK to [LORD DARCY] Lord Chamberlain.

1551, July 25. Otford.—"Thes may be to signyfy unto your Lordship that aboute halffe yere or more paste at soche tyme as Guydot* gave unto the Kinges Majestie a gylt cupp he also presentyd unto his highnes a pycteur of the lady Yzabell the Frenche kynges doughter with whome now the contract betwen the Kinges highnes and his majestie ys begon to be made and for asmoche as yt might be that the sayde Guydot in that be halffe was but an instrument to others as peraventure to the Frenche quene her owne silffe, who as I understand ys the most desyerus woman of the worlde that her doughter mought be bestowed here to our master, yt wold not do amys therfor in my opinion that the Kinges majestie tooke occation

* Sir Anthony Guidotti, a Florentine merchant, settled in England.

to shewe the sayde pyctour to the marshall afore the takinge of his leve of the Kinge. Yt be nether herre nor ther for the matter yet perhapps yt wolde motche satisfy the saide quene whos practys I thinke veryly yt was to send it, that the same sholde apere to her not to be rejectyd, wherfor I have thought good to send the saide pycture to you yf the Kinges plesser be so to do that the same sholde be in a redynes ; for the laste day lookinge in a deske of myne I founde yt there and marvelinge a while whose yt shold be, yt cam to my remembraunce that at soche tyme as Guydot made the present of yt to his majestie, his highnes deliverde it to me and comandyd me to kepe yt, thinkinge yt my dutye to send yt to his highnes with the consideration before rehersed referringe thexecuting therof to his majesties owne apetyt." *Signed* "Your lordship's most assured frend, J. Warwyk."

THOMAS CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, to WILLIAM CECIL.

1551, August 23. Croydon.—"Whereas the bearer hereof Mr. Coverdale bishopp electe of Exceter is now through in all matters to the consecration, save only in doing his homage and in the dispatche of his first fructes : Thes shalbe hertily to desire you that in consideration of his long attendaunce and of the greate lack that the west parties have of hym, you will shewe hym your accustomable favor and help at this present that by your procurement he may the sooner take his othe and have your gentill assistaunce for the obtayning of his sute concerning the first fructes, for I mynde by Goddes grace the thirtieth day of this moneth to accomplish the Kinge's Majestie's mandate concerning the consecration of hym and of the Bishopp of Rochestre. *Signed* "Your lovynge frende T. Cantuar."

Addressed :—"To the right worshipfull and my veray good freende Mr. William Cycill, one of the Kinges Majesties twoo principall secretaries."

THOMAS, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to SIR WILLIAM CECIL, one of the King's principal secretaries.

[1552,] July 21. Manor of Croydon.—"After my most harty commendations and thankes, aswel for your gentyl letteres as for the copy of the pacification,* and for your good remembrance of the ij materes which I desiered you not to forget, the one concernynge the B[ishop] of Colens [Cologne's] lettres and the other Mr. Mowse,† for whom eftsonnes I gyve you my most harty thankes.

As for your admonition I take it most thankefully, as I have ever bene most glad to be admonished by my frendes, accomptynge no man so folish as he that wil not heare frendely admonishment. But as for the sayinge of S. Paule *Qui volunt ditescere incidunt in tentationem*, I feare it not halfe so moch as I do starke beggery, for I toke not halfe so moch care for my lyvynge whan I was a scholer of Cambrige as I do at this present, for altho I have now moch

* The Emperor's Declaration of Peace.
† Appointed Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in this year.

more revenewe, yet I have moch more to do with it, and have more care to lyve now as an archbusshope then I had at that tyme to lyve like a scholer. I have not so moch as I had within tenne yeares passed by cl *li* of certen rent beside casualties, I pay duble for every thynge that I bye. If a good Auditor have this accompte he shal fynde no grete surplusage to waxe rich upon. And if I knewe any B[ishop] that were covetous, I wolde sure admonysh hym, but I knowe none but al beggeres excepte it be one, and yet I dare wel say, he is not veray rich. If you knowe any, I beseech you to advertise me, for peradventure I may advertise hym bettre than you. To be shorte, I am not so doted, to sett my mynde upon thynges here, which neither I can cary away with me, nor tary longe with them. If tyme wolde have served I wolde have written of other thynges unto you, but your servant makynge hast, compelleth me heare to cutt of the threde, beseechynge almyghty God to preserve the kynges majestie with al his councel and familie and send hym wel to returne from his progresse. From my manour of Croydon the xxj of July. Your own ever T. Cantuar. *Holograph.*

The year is given in the endorsement. [*Printed in Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p.* 908.]

THOMAS, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1552, August 26. Croydon.—Asks if the peace between the Emperour and "Duke Morrise" [of Saxony] is according to the Articles already sent to him. Reckons that any "commodity" that might arise by printing the book of Common prayer and the Administration of the Sacraments in the French tongue, ought to come to those who took pains in the matter, "which first was done by Sir Hugh Pallette's* commaundement and overseen by my L. Chancellour and other at his appoinctement and nowe altered accordinge to that whiche muste bee putt in execution at the feast of all Sanctes next . . . by a learned Frencheman, a doctor in divinitie, and therfore needless of any other to bee travailed in.

"Though in Englande there bee mannye meete men for th'archbushoprickes of Irelaunde," he knows very few who would be persuaded to go thither, but sends the names of four; "viz. Mr. Whiteheade of Hadley, Mr. Tournour of Caunturbury, Sir Thomas Rosse and Sir Roberte Wisdome," who he believes for conscience sake will not refuse; among whom, he takes Mr. Whitehead "for his good knowledge, speciall honestie, fervent zeale and politique wisdome to bee most meete, and next him Mr. Tourner, who besides that he is merry and wittie withall, nihil appetit, nihil ardet, nihil somniat nisi Jesum Christum, and in the lively preaching of him and his wourde declareth suche diligence, faithfulnes and wisdom as for the same deservethe muche commendation. There is also one Mr. Whittacre,† a man bothe wise and well learned, chaplaine to

* In Strype this is printed as "Paullet."

† Apparently Hugh Goodacre is meant, who was actually appointed to the see, and had been the Bishop of Winchester's chaplain.

the Bushopp of Winchester, very meete for that office if he might bee perswaded to take it upon him."

Gives details about the attack of ague from which he is suffering and asks for "the gests of the latter end of the King's progress." *Signed* "Your own assured T. Cantuar."

[*Printed in extenso by Strype in the Memorials, but as if two separate letters, the beginning being on p.* 1035, *and the later part, from "though in England there be, &c.," on p.* 905.]

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir William Cecil.

[1552,] September 19. Croydon.—"Now at the last agaynst his wil Turner is come up unto the Courte. He preched twise in the Campe that was by Canturbery, for the which he rebelles wolde have hanged hym, and he semed than more glad to go to hangynge, than he doth now to go to Armacane [Armagh]; he alleged so many excuses, but the chiefe is this that he shal prech to the walles and stalles, for the peple understande no English. I beare hym in hande Yes, and yet I dowte whether they speake English in the dioces of Armacane. But if they do not, than I say that if he wil take the payne to lerne the Irishe tonge (which with diligence he may do in a yeare or ij) than both his personne and doctrine shalbe more acceptable, not only unto his dioces, but also thorowe out al Irelande."

States that he has sent the book of Articles to Mr. Cheke and prays Cecil to consider them with him; also to give his advice, to whom it were best to write concerning Rayner Wolfe. *Holograph.* [*Printed in Strype's Memorials, p.* 907.]

The Same to the Same.

1552, November 20. "From my howse of Forde."—Has written to the Duke of Northumberland, declaring the cause of his stay in the Commission,* which is that the gentlemen and justices of the peace of Kent, in commission with him, are now in London. Has written also to him "in the favour of Michael Angelo," whose cause he prays Cecil to help as much as he can.

"The Sophy and the Turke, themperour and the French kynge (not moch better in religion than they) rollynge the stone or turnynge the whele of fortune up and downe," he prays God send peace with all realms, as well as at home. *Holograph.* [*Printed Ibid., p.* 1036.]

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Lords of the Council.

[1552,] November 24. Ford.—*Endorsed :*—"Concerning the book of Articles which he desired the lords of the Council to procure the king's order for the clergy to subscribe." Trusts "that such a concorde and quyetnes in religion shal shortely followe therof, as elles is not to be loked for many yeares." *Holograph.* [*Printed Ibid., p.* 905.]

* Probably the commission for the sale of chantry lands.

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir William Cecil.

[1552,] November 30. Ford.—*Endorsed* :—"His earnest desyer to have the good will of the Lord Warden, his nere neighbour." Cannot send his mind touching learned men by this post, "evyn in the colde snowe sittynge upon coles untyl he be gone." *The year date given in the endorsement.* [*Printed Ibid., p.* 1037.]

The Same to the Same.

[1553,] August 14. "Lamhith."—"Yester nyght I harde reported that Mr. Cheke is indited, . . . I had grete trust that he sholde be one of them that sholde fele the Quenes grete mercie and pardon, as one who hath been none of the grete doers in this matier agaynst her, and my trust is not yet gone, excepte it be for his earnestnes in religion, for the which, if he suffre, blessed is he of God, that suffreth for his sake, how so ever the worlde juge of hym. For what ought we to care fore the jugement of the worlde whan God absolveth us. But alas, if any meanes cowde be made for hym, or for my lorde Russel, it were not to be omitted nor in any wise neglected, but I am utterly destitute bothe of counseil in this matier and of power, beinge in the same condemnation that they be. But that onely thynge which I can do, I shal not ceasse to do, and that is only to pray for theym, and for my selfe, with al other that be now in adversitie. Whan I sawe you at the Courte, I wolde fayne have talked with you, but I durst not, nevertheles if you cowde fynde a tyme to come over to me, I wolde gladly commun with you. . . . Your own assured T. Cantuar." *Holograph.* [*Printed Ibid., p.* 1037.]

Lady Jane Grey.

[1553 ?]—Verses, headed "The lamentacion that Ladie Jane made, saiyng for my father's proclamacion now must I lese my heade."

Begins, "This was the lamentacion
That Ladie Jane made ; "

Ends, "Upon the Blocke she laied her heade,
Her death mekely to take :
In manus tuas, then she saied
And this her ende she did make."

Black letter. "Imprinted at London for Jhon Wight."

Philip and Mary to Thomas Strete, keeper of the Wardrobe at Otelands.

1555, May 2. Hampton Court.—Warrant to deliver "unto the parishe churche of Wabridge upon Themes, for the better furniture of the same, thiese parcelles of stuff folowing, viz. first oone aulterfrunt of white and red satten of bridges paned,* oone vestment of white damaske with all th'apparell to it, oone vestment of blewe baudkyn silvered with all th'apparell to it, two aulterfruntes

* *i.e.*, Bruges satin, in panels or stripes.

paned with two panes of cloth of golde, oone pane of purple vellat with rooses crowned, two panes of white baudken and two panes of purple baudken, oone of them is frenged tother, lined with buckram, and oone olde corporus case : Taking a byll subscribed with the handes of the churchwardens receiving the same." *Sign manual of both the King and Queen. Royal seal. Parchment.*

Queen Elizabeth.

1559, August 1. Richmond.—Order to the master of the game and other officers of Eltham parks, co. Kent—on information that the deer and game there are much diminished " by excessive hunting and otherwise "—that for two years no hunting, coursing or killing of deer or game is to be permitted in the said parks to any person, of whatsoever degree he be, without special warrant under her own hand, in order to the replenishing thereof for her " disporte and recreacion as apperteneth." *Sign manual. Royal seal. Parchment.*

Sir Thomas Gresham to Queen Elizabeth.

[1559.]—Concerning the fall in the exchange. [*Printed in Burgen's Life of Sir Thomas Gresham, Vol. I., p. 483, but with some inaccuracies.*]

Mary, Queen of Scots.

[1559.]—A shield of arms in heraldic colours, *i.e.*, Queen Mary's own arms (France and Scotland) with the arms of England as borne by Queen Elizabeth (England and France quarterly) on an escutcheon of pretence.

Endorsed in Sir W. Cecil's hand :—" 1559. The first devise to sett the armes of England in the Scot Quene's name."

Sir William Cecil to Thomas Randolph, the Queen's pursuivant in Scotland.

1560 [-1,] March [20 ?] Westminster.—" I hartely commend me unto you and pray yow to excuse my lack of wryting . Ye shall perceave by a memoryall* herwith sent directed to yow by order of the Queen's majesty as by hir Majesties letter shall appeare, what is ment to be promoted by hir Majesty if oportunite there shall so serve. Otherwise if ye shall see no lykeloode of good ye may suspend so much therof as ye shall thynk mete, consyderyng the tyme serveth to maynteane frendshipp betwixt these ij reames and that it is proffitable to both not prejudiciall to ether of ye pryncess. [and] necessary for the pryncipall subjectes in Scotland.

" I thynk there might be sondry devisees besyde that which was first moved I meane mariadg. I see not but that nobilite which hath so many testymonyes left to them of ruynes by the hostilite of England maye well justly honorably and stoutly persist in devise that there Queen and they maye now in the tyme of a favorable quene of England and an agreable nature here enter and accord uppon a

* See Hist. MSS. Com. Calendar of the Cecil MSS., Vol. i., p. 258.

perpetuall leage betwixt both the realmes which if it be not obteyned now whylest the Quene is free from mariadg and that realme also free from the old band of France it will not be herafter compassed. Fare ye well and advertise me what ye shall thynk herin. Ye maye impart to the Lord of Ledyngton these matters." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

KATHERINE, COUNTESS OF HERTFORD, to her huband, [EDWARD] EARL OF HERTFORD.

[*c.* 1565.]—Rejoicing that his health is maintained in this lamentable time of his pitiful absence, recalling the happy days which they had passed together, praying that her Grace, his mother, may not be allowed to dismiss her servants, and thanking him for a book, which she has read with her heart as well as her eyes. *Copy, apparently in an 18th century hand.*

RALPH MORICE to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

[*c.* 1565.]—*Printed in Strype's Life of Cranmer, p.* 1018.

T., DUKE OF NORFOLK to QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

1567, November 15. Norwich.—" Plesethe your most excellent Majestye I have receavyd from my lord off Lecyter by your hyenese commandyment a declaratyon off my lord off Sussex procedynge in your Majestyes most waytye matter off maryage as allso off your hyenese most gracyous plesure towchyng myne owne cummyng up, yff my helthe wowld sarve me, or ells my spedye wrytyng to your hyenese off my opynyon in thows matters therin propowndyd. I am rygt hartelye sorye that my chance ys so yll that helthe schuld be an impedyment unto me wherby I cane not accordyng to my bownden dewtye awayte on your hyenesse and specyallye when your majestye ys to use my power sarvys, but I must yealde my selfe to God's wyll, whome ytt hathe plesyd to adde thys to other off my great greves, restyng yff my power helthe do increace and your majestyes sarvys enye waye requyre my awaytyng on your hyenesse att all tymes with that spede thatt my syklye karcace cane indure to attende to my bownden dutye, not dowtyng but that your majestye knowythe that heretofore when I have bene better able I have therin bene nether slake nor slowe. And nowe yff ytt please your hyenesse for me beyng one off the yongeste off your majestyes most honorable concell, as allso one that hathe lest experyence or understandyng to waye the depthe off so wayty a cawse, and beyng where I have not the comodytye to conferre with sume off my lords off whoes wysdomes I myght gather sume grounds to satle my opynyon whoe have bene more beaten with suche cawsys off wayte than I have bene, to wryte & thynke so great a burden, as yff ytt were not for feire off your majestyes dysplesure I wold never enter into suche a laborynthe, thowh a mane sumtyme in speche utter that wyche ys not so well to be alowyd yeat spechys be easlyer forgotten. Marrye, what a mane dothe

* Compare letter to Cecil on the same subject, S. P. Dom., Eliz. XLIV., 42.

commytte to wrytyng, wherin ther ys eny error ytt ys ever ane open evidence off a mane's follye; a mane may in speche be mystaken and yeat beyng present maye ether answer ytt or excuse ytt, wyche offyce a dede wrytyng cane never perfowrme in hys masters behalfe. Thus your majestye maye see howe farre your awtorytye dothe overwaye reason yff a mane consyder howe dangerowse a matter he enterythe into: and therffore I hope that your hyenesse wyll shall be admyttyd for pardon to my follye and your commandyment a bukler to my wantes herin. I ame not ygnorante yff ytt please your majestye howe that the archeduke Charls request for hys pryvat relygyon ys a matter off suche wayte and so muche to be sayyd off both sydes as everye man that lyst maye saye ynowfe, bothe with ytt and agenst ytt, nor yeat howe greate dyfference ther ys for your hyenesse husband apon whome all menes yees [eyes] wyll be sette to kepe a contrarye relygion to your selfe and your realme, and an imbassador who nether cares for us nor we for hyme longer than the tyme off hys negotyatyon, no mane takes paterne off an imbassadowrs doyng; but off your majesty's husband yff he schuld schewe hyme selfe an open mayneteyner of papystrye ytt mygt bothe bryng danger to your selfe and to your realme; for lette your hyenesse assure your selfe that Ingland cane beare no more changys in relygyon, ytt hathe bene bowyd so ofte that yff ytt schuld be bente ageyn ytt wolde breke. Nor I assuer your majestye that yff I thowgt not your selfe to be unremovable in your relygyon to godwarde I wold not be off thys opynyon that nowe I am but I hope that he that hathe kepte you from all your enymyes in your true professyng off hyme wyll maynteyne you styll to your honor in thys world, to your sowles helthe in the worlde to cume, and benyfit off all us your power subjects. And becawse I am sorye to truble your hyenes to longe with my rude and tedyowse scryblyngs, hopyng in your majestyes pardon as before, yff wishes mygt take place I wowlde to God the archeduke wold clerlye leve owt hys request off relygyon, wyche thyng, yff ytt cane not be browgt to passe, I wolde be sorye to geve your hyenesse advyse to denye hyme hys demawnde: wyche yff he wyll nedes requyre ytt ys as meane as in that cace he cane desyer, and I assure your majestye meaner than I wold have requyryd yff I had bene off that relygyon, an in hys cace ether I wold have requyryd more or nothyng att all, wyche makes me thynke that alltho he semes nowe to be sumwhat styffe therin, yeat that he dothe ytt more off pollycye and by advyse off good concell, tyll he be suer off that he hopes for, rather than off enye fyxyd resolutyon in relygyon, for yff hope have browgt hyme to be contentyd to use hys relygyon secretlye I dowgt not but that possessyon off hys hopyd joye shall clerlye abolysche ytt; and yff befor sygt, your name alone with hyme hathe suche vertue, I hope after hys owene repayre (yff you too agree in all other thyngs) your majestyes perswatyons by mowthe schall take greater effycacye. Itt ys no good reason in my opynyon that becawse we feare an yll (as that ys the most that I cane make off ytt) that therfor we schuld enter in to a certene myschyfe. Off late tyme ytt dede appere howe greadye your peple were off your hyenesse maryage, wyche I am suer dothe

rather increce than decaye. Yff thys than schuld not take place what present hope ys ther off enye other, as delaye off your majestyes maryage ys allmost an undoyng to your realme so ys not marryyng within a reasonable tyme an utter overthrower and subverter off the same, with the dystructyon off all us and ower posterytyes that doe beare to your majestye most dutyfull and faythefull hartes. Thus much I thowgt good to wryte in accomplyschement off your hyenesse comandyment, most humblye besychyng your majestye off pardon, yff enye thyng herin schall seme more rasche than well consyderyd. And so most humblye take my leve, prayng to God that you may long reyne over us and leave yssue off your most royall body that thys power realme be not dryven to trye new tytles.' *Holograph.* [*Printed in the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, 1874.]

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

1567, December 6. Hampton Court.—Having heard the parties in the controversy between Sir Henry Gates and John Vaughan, and Sir John Conestable, late sheriff of co. York, and also examined Sir N. Fayrefax and Mr. Savell, the present sheriff, they are convinced of the honesty and loyalty of Gates and Vaughan. His lordship should not have stayed the committal of Edw. Ellerkar and Creake by "that Council," but as the matter is past, it shall be overlooked. Conestable is to be removed from the Council, and the following bound over to the peace, viz. :—Sir J. Conestable, Geo. and Rich. Palmes, Edw. and Rafe Ellerkar, Rafe Creake, one Trye, Wm. Conestable of Esinton and Conestable's son of Kathroppe, Chris. Hylliard, Thos. Boynton and John Alford. Sir H. Gates' bond is to be released. As President, his lordship is to do his utmost to encourage those loyal to the Queen and the true religion, and "the contrary to exclude from favour and credit." *Nine signatures.*

Endorsed :—"From the Lords to the Archbishop of York."

THOMAS SACKVILL, LORD BUCKHURST.

1570, December 1.—Releasing the Duke of Norfolk from all claims whatsoever, of himself and his heirs, from the beginning of the world to the present time. *Signed.*

Delivered to Sir William Cordell, Mr. of the Rolls, in the presence of Robert Harrys and William Beynham. *Parchment.*

——— to the LORD TREASURER.

[1575–1580 *].—"Yf it please your honour to call for the thesourars booke of receptes and paymentes your honour shall see xx*l.* allowed to Mr. Lane and yearely payd hym for reading of the Divinitie Lecture. Which payment is no parcell of the proposicion. By the same booke your honour shall perceave that all wages payde there remeyneth aboutes xxxvij*l.* which appeareth uppon their accompt to remayne that was receyved by the thesaurar. This they make a divident amongest them.

"If your lordship examine their receptes and proposicion then it commeth to short for in the same c*l.* yearely ought to be bestowed uppon reparacions of the churche which is in great dekay and the

* Prebendary Hyde was instituted in 1575, and Lane died in 1580.

glasse therof carryed to their pryvate benifices, as somme by Nutter into Lancasshyre, to Sefton, and so by others as is sayd. Also xl*l*. for mending of hey wayes and to the pore. So that your lordship accompting this way shall never trye it owt but only by that former degre. The prebendes also sett their howses for rent, as Nutter setteth his howse to one Doctor Cannon a phisicion and straunger and when he commeth to the cyttie lighteth and lyeth in an inn.

Bulkeley setteth his to one Darby a phisition. Hyde setteth his to one Wettenhall a lawer.

Hawford ; in his howse is the scholemaster Parvis and he absent.

Erle hath sold his prebend to one Wright the late bisshoppes sonn in lawe but nether of bouthe commeth there.

Lane moost there, but at ij*s*. vj*d*. the weeke when he is there with the petty cannons. The deane absent by cause he is the Queen's chaplyn and no howse kept by eny of them the more pytty.

I wold also if it please your honour for sauffety of the poore tenantes that somme of your honours might take the estate from the Queen's Majestie and so when your honours orders is performed that the pore leassees might have their estates at your honour ; wherby all brabbles and other inconveniences might be eschued and provided for which other wayes will followe if the gentilmen be takers of it."

Endorsed by Burghley :—" A prive state of the Coledg of Chester " ; *and in another hand*—" The State of Dean and Prebendaries of Chester."

BUXTON.

[1573-1582].—" A note of things written in the glasse windowes at Buxtons." The sheet of paper appears to be a diagram of a large window (probably in the great guest hall at Buxton then lately built by the Earl of Shrewsbury) and is in four columns.

First column. A crown. Aut hanc, aut super hoc. *Shield with the Scottish lion.*

Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ de charissimo filio suo Jacobo Stewarto Anagramma. Virtus vocat subeas. 1582.

MR. Altera parta tibi. JCS. Spartus et alter ero.
Monogram of M.C.J.S.

Carolus. Jacobus Stewartus Rex Scotorum. *Αναγραμμα* Vocabor ultus Cæsar Justus. Hic tibi non per te rex erit atque tuis. Eadem de eodem. Unum quidem, Sed Leonem.

Second Column.—Et dejecto insultant lepores leoni. MR.

L'envieux peult me porter prejudice
Le mal disant peult dire mal de moy
Mais ja pourtant ne fauldray en la foy
Ny ne feray jamais de virtu vice.
Basta ch'io vivi. MR. 1573.

Dieu scait si j'ay l'espri malicieux
Dieu scait si j'ay le cœur ambitieux
Dieu scait si j'ay le sens si vicieux
Dieu juge en estre de me envieux
A me juste e rare. MR. 1573.

Je hay celuy qui parle faulsement
Je hay celuy qui flatte doulcement
Je hay celuy qui dict mal a credit
De qui jamais n'a rien de luy mesdit. MR. 1573.

Bien que l'on aye tant dict de mal de moy
Bien que l'on aye mal jugé de ma foy
Dieu seul qui a de mes cœurs cognoissance
Rendra un jour, clere mon innocence.
Sa vertu m'attire. MR. 1573.

De M[aria] St[uart] Sc[otorum] R[egina].
Βουξτονιων ἱερων πηγων νυν χαιρετε νυμφαι
χαιρετ' ἐντλοκαμοι νυμφαι ὀρεστιαδες
Και γαρ ἐς ὑμετερην κρηνην θελκτηρ' ὀδυναων
Μουσων και χαριτων ἠλθιν ανασσα θεα
Ενθαδε μιν λουσαν και ἀμβροτῳ κρισαν ἐλαιῳ
*Παρθενοί αἰδοιης ἐκ χορου 'Αρτεμιδος.**
1576 Menso Jul. Jac. Nau fac.

Resjouy toy o Anne bienheureuse
D'avoir porté la Vierge glorieuse
Qui a eu l'heur d'estre de Dieu la mere
Qui a souffert pour nous mort si amere
Sa virtu m'attire. MR. 1573.

Third column.
Buxtonicas themas quod tantum numen advit
Si cupias lector discere nomen habe
Hæc decima est Pieris, Venus altera gratia quarta
Stewarta una tribus addita Diva choris.
Jac. Nau facieb: *Monogram.*

Durum sed leve fit patientia
Quicquid corrigere est nefas. MR. 1576.
Naturam expella furca
Tamen usque recurrit pro reginua Angliæ.

Quæ vultus Acherontis atri
Quæ Styga tristem non tristis videt
Audetque vitæ ponere finem
Par illa regibus superisque erit. MR. 1576.

Fortuna non l'animo. Pembroke.

My careless care hath brought me to that passe
What is, shalbe, and wishe yt never was
Patientia remedium dolorum. F. Talbott.

Fortune is to me somtyme a mother
Somtyme a stepdame. Anne Talbott.

Piu dolce è quella che mi da la vita. T. G.
With a sketch of a rose.

* For translation, see Introduction.

Penses de moy. T. G. *With a sketch of a four petalled flower, like a wild rose, but possibly meant for a pansy.*
Vivo de l'odore di questo fiore. T. G. *With a sketch of a composite flower.*
Le cuebre transperce. T. G. *A heart pierced with an arrow.*

Fourth column.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis. R. Leycester.

Tempus si fuerit mobile solus eris. E. Eccho.

Ogni cosa col tempo. R. L.

Qui fidus idem Phœnix.
Qui se invidia aponit, Æthiopem lavat. R. Leycester.

Amor non omnibus unus. R. L.

Fides ut anima ubi semel abiit nunquam reddit. E. R.

Ultima talis erit que mea prima fides. W. Knollys.
Cause or none, always one. W. Kn.

Il continuo pensiero non ha mai pace
Non conosce la pace e non l'estima
Chi non ha provata la guerra prima. F. Sussex.
Gli beni della fortuna mutano ma la virtu dura.
Doppo le tenebre viene la luce. 1575. F. Sussex.

Faythfull, faultelesse, yet sumway unfortunatt.
Yet must suffer. L. Essex.

O vita mia di travaglio piena
Come ogni tua allegrezza poco dura
Cosi tua gioia e come aria serena
Che a le fredde stagion poco dura.
R. Stapleton, Jun. 17, 1580.

Fortuna virtutis ancilla. T. Gter.

Tout comencement est difficile. Samuell Stanley.

Hoc tantum scio quod nihil scio. Doctor Bayley.

Device of a volcano in eruption. "Ætna mons.

Dulcior vitæ finis." Ric. Topcliffe.

Precedence.

[No date.]—A table of precedence of the nobility and gentry.

Walter Ralegh.

1583, July 6.—Indenture, by which Walter Raleigh (*sic*) of Collyton Raleigh, co. Devon, in virtue of the Queen's letters patents [granting him the wine licences], gives licence to Phœbe Taylor, wife of Thomas Taylor of Horndon, co. Essex, vintner, to keep a tavern or wine cellar in Horndon, and "to buy, sell and utter, in gross or retail, by the gallon or less or greater measure" all kinds of wine and for what prices may be for her most profit and com-

modity; provided that "if French wynes, Gascoigne, Guyan, Rochell and such lyke may be bought for eleven pounds [*the edge cut away*] pence the gallon, and Sacke, Malmseyes and all other sweet wynes saving Muskadell to be bought for eight pounds the butte or pipe or under, not to be solde above tw [*edge cut away*] pence the gallon." *Parchment. Ralegh arms in initial T. Signature cut off.*

JOHN [WHITGIFT], Archbishop of Canterbury, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1584, May 8. Lambeth.—"I here send unto you the copie of a letter which Mr. Beale writ unto me uppon hys departure, wherein hys stomack, great vanitie, and exceading mallice doth appeare. Yt semith that he wold charge me with great matters yf he cowld. Of my wordes towardes hym, and hys behaviour and wordes toward me there are sufficient wytnesses. My Lord of Winchester and D. Bing with divers others were præsent. Of Beza and Calvin I have no otherwise spoken then becommeth me. Junius deservith what so ever I have sayed of hym: hys hard termes uppon the apochripha are verie untollerable, offensive, and unjust. That I so termed the nether howsse of parlament ys most untrue, yt may be that I spake the wordes of some in that howsse deserving them. Yt may be also that I have spoken in the mislike of the churches in Scotland but not of late nor uppon anie conferrens with the Bishop of St. Androse, for what so ever my opinion ys of that platforme, yet I have learned not to be curious in *alienâ republicâ*. All the conferrens that ever I had with the Bishop of St. Andr[ews] I mayd knowne to your lordship, sethens which tyme I have not sene hym nether hath he my hand to anie thing. What the Queen of Scottes thingketh I know not nether ys yt anie thing materiall to me. I besech God that I never see that day wherein she may do me ether good or harme. Sir Jhon Throgmorton I loved whiles I lived with hym, nether had I other occation. He served her majestie paynfullie in that place, I wold there were (in that respect) the like now. Hys sonne Frances to my remembrans was never in my companie but once in hys father's tyme, when I sent for hym by proces to answere in certaine matters wherewith he was then to be charged, sethens which tyme he hath not to my knowledge much remayned within my jurisdiction, but what wold not Mr Beales mallice (as yt appearith) work against me yf yt cowld or whan was yt ever sene that one in hys place durst in this manner write to an archbishop for doeng his dutie towardes God, hys prince, the lawes, and the church? Well yt ys a frute of that spirite and yt causeth me to fele that *qui episcopatum desiderat bonum opus desiderat*. And that in dede there ys in yt *plus oneris quam honoris*. Hys boke wherin he so much glorieth ys without method and very frivolus, easelie answered both in divinitie, law and pollicie." *Holograph. Endorsed by Burghley.* [*Printed, incompletely, in Strype's Life of Whitgift, Vol. I., p.* 296.]

JOHN [WHITGIFT], Archbishop of Canterbury, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1584. May 26. Croydon.—"This day I receaved from you and others of her Majesties most honorable previe counsell, letters in

the behalf of certaine ministers of the dioces of Elie for farder day of respect for there subscription, Yt may please your lordship to be advertised that they have now had almost half a yeares space to resolve them selfes in, some of them also having bene with me ones or twise for the same porpose, to whome I dyd not onelie graunte longer tyme but also conferred with them of there dowtes untile they neyther had ani thing to object, nether yet to answere. And with owte dowte my curtesie offerred unto them in differring them frome tyme to tyme hath done both them and others more harme then good, yea some of those persons which now are petitioners have greatlie abused my lenitie in that behalf. And therefore I hartelie pray your lordship not to be offended with me yf I forbeare to graunte such requestes: that which ys graunted to them wyll also be lokyd for of all others in there case, which wold overthrow what so ever hath bene hetherto done, and so animate the wayward sort (which are the fewest, and of my knowledg, a verie smale number excepted, the worst) and discomfort the most and the best which have yelded there obediens, that for my owne parte I had rather die or lie in prison all the dayes of my life than to be anie occation thereof or ever to consent unto yt. Never the lesse I have for this tyme dismissed these præsent petitioners without anie tyme limited unto them, meaning hereafter at convenient leasure to send for them one by one and to proscade against them by the ecclesiasticall commission in such manner and sort as I am well assured by the best learned in both the lawes to be warrantable. In the meane tyme I wold umblye desyer your lordship and others rather to reprove them then by your letters to seme to gyve unto them anie countenans at all which they are apt to take and to abuse: so shal my troble be the lesse, they the soner reformed, and the church reduced to unitie. I besech your lordship to remember Mr. Beales' letters written unto me, and to gyve unto me your good advise therein. They towch me so neare in creadite that I can not lapp them up, the man also ys so insolent that he glorieth in them evne as he dyd in hys intemperate speaches which he used to me in the counsell chamber at the cowrte and in my owne howsse. Bearing with hym doth puff hym upp." *Holograph. Endorsed by Burghley :*—"Archb. of Canterb. His answer to some of the Councell's letters for certen ministers of the diocess of Ely." *Printed by Strype, in the 3rd person, Life of Whitgift, Vol. I., partly on p.* 303, *and the conclusion on p.* 299.

JOHN BAREFOOTE [Archdeacon of Lincoln], to [JOHN WHITGIFT], Archbishop of Canterbury.

1584, June 1. Lincoln.—"According unto your Grace's directions sent unto me by Mr. Randes I exhorted the ministers here recusantes to subscribe that they wolde leave of theyr fantasies conceyved withoute any great grounde of learninge and listen unto your Grace and others fatherly and learned counsayle, signifyinge allso unto theym that your Graces pleasure was that they still sholde remayne in the state of suspension, but that sequestracion of the frutes of theyr benefices sholde be stayed for a season so that they wolde in

the meane tyme provide sufficiente & conformable menne to serve in theyr severall cures. So many as were with me, with one consente answered that they looked for other newes from your Grace, some of them affirminge that they had already enformed some of the counsayle, I knowe not uppon what presumptions, that they sholde be restored to prechinge and ministringe in thayr owne cures at the leaste. In deede certayne of theym affirmed that my lord of Wynton* sayd in theyr hearinge that he coulde wishe it were so for a season, untill they might better bethincke theym selves of theyr conformitie, allways referringe hym selfe, as they theym selves reported, unto your Graces good likinge therof. I tolde theym that they had very small cause geven theym by these speaches to delyver any suche information unto theyr honours. Notwithstandinge they fownde very great faulte with Mr. Randes, that he knowinge your Graces minde fully wolde not resolve theym therof before theyer cominge from London, but suffer theym to returne with suche vague hope. I answered theym that it was not meete that Mr. Randes havinge a message from your grace unto me, sholde publishe the same unto any private person before that he had delyvered it unto me, finally I appoynted theym the laste day of the last monethe to conforme theymselves to subscribe, still advertisinge theym that they stoode suspended as before, and signifyinge unto theym that if by that day they did not conforme theymselves, I must presently sende certificate therof unto your Grace. They answered that they wolde to London agayne to renue theyr sute and so departed. But uppon what harteninge I knowe not, as I am enformed, they all did presently the nexte Sonday betake theym selves unto prechinge and ministringe in theyr severall charges as before. In other places then theyr owne parisshes I doe not as yet hear that they meddle. But truely my lord the conformable ministry is very muche greaved thereat and diverse say playnly that if they had thought this wolde have bene the kinde they wolde have joyned with the other in theyr recusancy rather then have offred theym selves to suche reprochefull speaches as are geven owte of theym by some of that faction, for they tell me that ther is a lettre here in the countrey sente from Mr. Fielde of London to the ministers in these partes, recusantes, exhortinge theym to stande stoutely to the cause, affirminge the same not to be theyrs but the Lordes, boldely asseveringe that suche as have subscribed have made a breache (as I am enformed he termethe it) and therefore rashely judging of theym that they never will doe good hereafter and selaunderously terminge theym by the name of branded menne. I assure your Grace ther is great grefe conceyved hereat, and yet the matter is so closely kepte amongeste the recusantes that allbeit they have many copyes of that lettre in theyre handes and are contented to shewe the same unto diverse, to the woundinge of theyr consciences, yet will they not parte with any copy but to suche as are of that side. I am enformed allso that if your Grace deale rowndely with one of those whome now by vertue of the Highe Commission you have before you, namely Mr. Huddlestone vicar of Saxelbye, you may happely atteyne the sight of the originall, for

* Thomas Cowper, formerly Bishop of Lincoln.

they are of good credite that tell me that he had it and as they suppose hathe it still. I am the rather imboldened to impart this matter so largely unto your Grace for that I perceyve that there is very greate muttering of these matters amonge the layetye as well as amonge the clergye and as I hear suche as are backwarde enoughe in religion and more then halfe papistes are great commenders of the conscience of these menne, so that the wiser and godlyer sorte are sumewhat in doubte wherunto this matter will come at the ende. And thus most humbly cravinge pardon for my rude boldenesse with your Grace I beseche allmighty God to encrease all his good blessinges in you more and more to the honour and glory of His holy name and to the ædifyinge of his churche." *Endorsed by Burghley.* [*Printed, incompletely, in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, Vol. III., Part I., p.* 349.]

John [Whitgift], Archbishop of Canterbury, to Lord Burghley.

1584, June 14. Croydon.—"I can not but styll most hartelie thanyk you for your carefulnesse in my behalf towching the matters now in action, wherein I rather feare just blame for my remisnesse hetherto then for anie extremitie or rigor. I do not a litle wonder why such kind of persons as those are which hetherto I have delt with, beeng the worst sort of præchers (yf they may be termed præchers, beeng so rather in name then dede) and such as by there doenges and præchinges rather work in the hartes of there auditors a mislyking of the lawes and government then obediens, shold fynd such and so manie patrons. I thinyk yt nether ys nor ever was so in anie setled state and good kind of government. My consciens beareth me wytnesse that I do nothing which in dutie I owght not to doe and which the extremitie of the disease doth not force me unto. The lawes are with me what so ever Mr. Treasurer and some lawyers (whose skill ys not greate) sayeth to the contrarie. Her Majestie moveth and earnistlie exhortith me thereunto with strate charge as I wyll answer the contrarie; and yet never the lesse some others who must seme to rule and over rule all, wyll nedes have there wylles. That which is written of the rejoycing of the papistes in Cheshier and elles where ys ether untrew or not much mater all, for first Cheshier ys owte of my province and the ministers there not as yet towched with these matters and yf they weare what cause have the papistes to be glad thereof? They are urged to subscribe against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome. How can that please the papist? They subscribe that in owre boke of common prayer there ys nothing contrarie to the word of God, this can not please the papist which wholie condeme yt. They likewise subscribe to the boke of articles which the papist cownteth for herese. There ys therefore no likelihode that the papist can receave anie incoragement by this subscription. But yf he be incoraged at all yt ys by cause this subscription ys refused and therebye hys opinion of owre service and religion by som of owre selfes verifyed. Yt ys Mr. Goodman, a man for hys perversnes sufficientlie knowne, and some other evle disposed persons which instyll these thinges into hys lordship's head, or elles are they divised of purpose to hynder the

cowrse begon. The tyme wyll not serve me to write much and I have reserved the rest to the report of this bearer, trusting your lordship wyll consider of things as they are and not as they seme to be, or as some wolde have them. I thinyk yt hye tyme to put these men to silens, who are and have bene the instrumentes of such great discontentment as ys prætended. Conscens ys no more excuse for them then yt ys for the papistes or anabaptistes in whose stepps they walk. I know that I am speciallie sowght and manie threatining wordes come to my eares to terrifye me from proceading, but I am at a poynt, and I say with David *in manibus tuis Domine sortes meæ*. They can not do more against me then he wyll suffer them and yf there be no other remedie I am content to be sacrifyced in so good a cause which I wyll never betray nor gyve over, God, her majestie, the lawes, my owne consciens and dutie beeng with me. I besech your lordship to continew constant in these cawses whereof I dowt not and so, with my hartie prayers to God, I committ you to hys tuition." *Holograph. Endorsed by Burghley :—* "Archb. of Canterbury, D. Goodman." *Printed, incompletely, in Strype's Life of Whitfield, Vol. I., p.* 304.

Sir Walter Ralegh to Dr. Howland, Vice Chancellor and the rest of the Masters of the University of Cambridge.

1584, July 9. At the Court.—Complaining of their proceedings in relation to one John Keymer, licensed by him to sell wines in the town of Cambridge. *Printed in Edwards' Life of Ralegh, Vol. II., p.* 24.

The Same to the Same.

1584[-5], February 10. Somerset House.—On the same subject. *Printed Ibid., p.* 27.

The Same to the Same.*

1584[-5], February 20. At Court.—On the same subject. *Printed Ibid., p.* 28.

Sir Francis Walsyngham to Serjeants Windeham and Flowerdewe.

1585, October 31. At Court.—Praying them not to include the name of Mr. Ralphe Warcuppe of Oxfordshire in their certificate of those fit to bear the office of sheriff for the coming year, he "having had this yere past divers losses and hinderances fallen uppon him, wherby hee is disabled much to such a service." *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Justices of Assize in the County of Carmarthen.

1585[-6], March 5. Greenwich.—Requesting them to discharge all proceedings against David Lloyd and Margaret his wife, who

* These three letters are copies, in the handwriting of Thomas Baker the antiquary, from the originals in the University Archives.

had been unjustly accused by Alice Jordan (lately executed) of counselling her to poison her husband. *Five signatures.*

Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay to John Walker.

1587, July 8.—License for a lease of tin works in Cornwall for twenty-one years. *Signed. Parchment.*

Sir Francis Drake to Lord Burghley.

1588, June 6. "From aboard her Majesties good shipp the Revenge, riding in Plymouth sound."—"The xxxth of Maye we sette saile out of Plymouthe, having the wynde easterlie, which continewede but a shorte tyme, yeat neverthelesse all men were so willinge of service, and none more then my L. Admirall himselfe, that we endurede a greate storme (consideringe the tyme of the yeare), with the winde southerlie and at southe weste, for seaven daies. And longer we had, had not the wynde come westerlie, and that so muche as in keepinge sea we shoulde have bin putt to leiward of Plymouthe, ether for Porteland or Weighte, which places had not been so meete ether for the meetinge of the enemye or releivinge our selves of those wantes which dailie wilbe in so greate an armye of shippes.

"At our beinge at sea we had divers intelligences, butt speciallie one of most importaunce, which is, a hulke which came from St. Lucar sixe weekes paste, and in her waie homewardes, sawe this daie sixteene daies, a greate fleete of shippes, which came from Lishbourne, havinge the wynde northerlie and so cumming to the westewardes, which the skipper and his company judge to be the greate fleete that the kinge of Spaigne hath made readie, for that they sawe so manye as they could not nombre them. They saie that they sawe 150 or 200 saile, and yet could not discover the end of their fleete although they laie to the eastewardes and the fleete to the westewardes.

"It is nowe to be looked for that ether we shall heare of them very shortlie or els they will goe to the Groyne, and there assemble themselves, and make their full randevowce.

"I assure your good lordship and proteste it before god, that I finde my Lord Admirall so well affectede for all honorable services in this accion as it dothe assure all his followers of good successe and hope of victorie.

"Thus humblie taking my leave of your good lordship, I dailie praye to God to blesse her Majestie and geive us grace to feare him, so shall we not neede to doute the enemye, although they be manye." *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Endorsed :—"The L. Admirall's forwardnes against the Armado of the K. of Spayne." [*Printed in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, Vol. III., Part II., p.* 544.]

The Armada.

1588, July and August.—A list of Spanish ships lost in the narrow seas, besides seventeen ships lost off the coast of Ireland and many

more not heard of but thought to be lost. Total, 15 ships, 4,791 men. Total with those lost in Ireland, 32 ships, 10,185 men. "Whereof there are prisoners in England and Zeland at the least 1000, besides a great multitude of men not here accounted that were slaine in the fight and that have died by famine, as by the examinations aforesaid appeareth." *Printed leaflet.*

JOHN [WHITGIFT], Archbishop of Canterbury, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1588, December 18. Croydon.—"One Mr. Settell, fellow of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, this day signified unto mee that your lordship was desierouse to bee certified from mee what I founde touching the causes and maner of puttinge out of Mr. Hickman from his fellowshipp there, and thus it is: Mr. Secretary requested mee by his letter to take some paynes in it, and thereupon I hearde diverse tymes by speeche and writinges too and fro what bothe the partees then thought good to say and upon the same consulted with some lawyers. I remember they were of opinion with mee that the causes layde downe against Mr. Hickman, being by him for the most parte all confessed and not sufficiently advoyded, were good causes by their statute then alleged to proceed against him to expulsion. The greatest doubt was made of the maner of the sentence, because it was doon but by the master and five fellowes, making the greater parte of eight fellowes then assembled and being at home, for that the statute is in that case *Per magistrum et majorem partem societatis excludatur*, which (as Mr. Hickman urged) must nedees bee seven fellowes the whole nomber (which was then fully supplyed though fowre were from home) consisting of a master and twelve fellowes. I caused this pointe, being a matter of lawe, to bee considerately deliberated and the lawyers have enformed mee yf two partes of the whole three partes of a corporation bee present (so that all other which are at home bee called) and the greater parte of the two partes assembled doo agree, that in lawe suche determination is good. And therefore if custome there had so observed as lawe hath appoynted, that the master and the greater parte of eight might determine of any acte in the College, so that the rest were either from home or being called did absent themselves, then this their determination was good by lawe and by that statute. Since which tyme I am certified that the custome of the college is sometymes to proceed to elections and other matters of weight by the greater parte of seven fellowes onely beinge at home, and that the statute there, even in the election of the master, is that the voices of three fellowes may serve for that matter beeing of greatest moment. I doo also knowe that in diverse other litle colleges in that universitee, where all the fellowes have voyces, there is by custome none other consent used to bee requyred but of the greater parte of those who bee at home, without any respect whether two third partes of the whole societee bee at home or not. So that for any thing that I have yet heard or can conceave, I am induced to think that the proceeding against Mr. Hickman was orderly and according to statute in that behalf." *Signed.*

ANTHONY HICKMAN to [LORD BURGHLEY], the Chancellor of Cambridge University.

[1588, December.]—"May it please your good Lordship to understand that the matter and articles exhibited against me by the Master having ben heard and perticularly examined by your lordships late vicechancellor and other heades of colledges in Cambridge hath ben founde to be noe sufficient cause of my deprivation, as may appeare unto your lordship by the testimonye (under there handes) of Mr. Dr. Legge, Dr. Goad, Dr. Whitakre, and Mr. Chaderton.

"As for my lord of Canterbury hearing thereof, thus yt was. After Mr. Secretary had understood from the Doctors howe injuriously I was delt with all, he wrote to his Grace to deale with his chaplen that I might be restored to my place againe without seeking redresse elswhere. By which occasion, when soever yt pleased his Grace to aske me of any perticuler wherein he wold be satisfied, and therby (as I thought) sooner induced to yeald to Mr. Secretary's request as in dewty it became me, then I both answered by word of mouthe and also showed such writinges as I had for the justifyinge of my cause; otherwaies or further then this did I not answere before his Grace, nor so faere yf there were any assistantes, for then especiallye (as at other times also) reserving my dewtie in all lawfull thinges unto his grace, I protested against his authoritie and did not at all answeare to any thinge for feare of that which in some sort the Master by his lettre now challengethe.

"May yt please your good lordship to understand also that the manner of proceding against me was contrarie to the statutes of our college and consequentley voyd in lawe as apearethe under the handes of Mr. Dr. Hamond, Dr. Forth, Dr. Cesar, and Dr. Legge.

"As for the information my lord of Canterbury received for the validitie of the greater part of two third partes assembled:—

1. "First it is but the opinion of Mr. Dr. Cosen (for any thing that ever I hard) against all the other before named.

2. "Secondlie I heard him by Dr. Forth thus answeared; That being canon lawe yt did *Jure communi obtinere*, as *in casu omisso*, when and where there ys no other speciall ordre provided by statute as in this case there is.

3. "Lastlie penall statutes are to be taken as the wordes are, and not at all to be extented, yea if they be any waye interpreted yt must be only *in favorem rei*, especiallye when the accused is noe malefactor and the punishment capitall, for deprivation by the civill lawe is counted and termed *mors civilis*.

1. "As for the custome alleadged, a custome can not prevayle against an expresse statute, wherunto they are sworne.

2. "And although they cold prove a custome in elections and other like thinges, yet the same doth not hold in expulsions, for that a custome against lawe ought to be proved *specificè*.

3. "And for this perticular I am sure they can showe noe custome, I being the first and onlie president [*i.e.*, precedent].

"As for the immunitye from your lordship's aucthoritie insinuated in the Master's letre, the Universittye (whose authoritie is transferred to your lordship as chancellor) acknowledethe none

saving that only of the Kinges College, but yt is necessarye for the Master to continewe that pretence, in respect of some neglect of late showed by him that waye.

" Concerninge ther voluntary othes, mentioned by the Master, the same vicechancellor which accepted of those offered othes, hath notwithstandinge them (for in truth they were not more voluntarie then generall) not only in effect cleared me from the offence that was pretended in the matter and articles confirmed by those othes but also (of his owne knowledge) noted some of the deposers for there unadvisednes in there depositions.

" Hickman's most humble petition to your good lordship.— Seing therfore yt appeareth by the testimonie of such men that as well the matter and cause, as manner of procedinge to my deprivation, ys insufficient, yf yt seme not good to your lordship as yet fully to restore me to my quiet possession, yet I most humbly beseeche your lordship to continewe your commission sent to Cambridge in November last for the hearing and triall thereof. And for so much as not only from that time hetherto he hath delayed but also almost these x monthes avoyded answere, that yt wold please your good lordship (according to Mr. Secretarie's, mine honoured master and patroness ernest request) to take order that I may be restored and enjoy the benifiet of my place untill such time as the Master shall showe by his answeares sufficient cause why I should be displaced ; and so much the rather for that by lawe *spoliatus ante omnia est restituendus et durante appellatione* (which I have made by a publike instrument unto your lordship, the next superior competent judge as chauncellar of our universitie) *reus debet esse in statu quo erat ante sententiam latam et pendente lite* (as myne doth by reson of my appeale unto your lordship) *nihil est innovandum*. And for the better expedition herein to the ende I maie at the lengthe without disturbance (by your lordship's good meanes) proceed in my studye, I most humbly beseiche your good lordship so to direct your lettres to any (whom your lordship shall thinke good) vij. vj. v. or iiij. heades of Colleges, whereof the vicechancellor or in his absence his deputye to be one, that in respect of there meetinge also there maye be little or noe occasion of longer delayes and troble. So shall I for my particular be most especiallie bound to praye and prayse God for your lordship.

" Your lordship's lettres were directed to Mr. :—

Dr. Nevill
Dr. Goad
Dr. Whitakre
Dr. Legge

" The rest of the heades of colleges that ar most commonly in the universitye ar Mr. :—

Dr. Bell
Dr. Tindall
Dr. Barwell
Dr. Binge
Mr. Chaderton
Mr. Preston."

Sir Christopher Hatton, Chancellor, to Sir Nicholas Bacon and Mr. Bassingbourne Gawdy.

1589, May 6. London.—Desiring them to hear and end a cause in which one William Heskitt and Alice his wife claim certain legacies, alleged to be detained from them by one Thomas Whaite. *Signed.*

Thomas Bodley to Lord [Burghley].

[15]89, September 27. The Hague.—"To the purpose of that motion in the behalf of Count Maurice [of Nassau] wherof I signified in my last to your lordship there hath nothing sins bin imparted unto me. His late services have muche augmented his credit and it is a generall opinion that he will prove very valiant and wise, wherof he giveth in all his actions very manifest tokens. The Generall States have concluded and have dealt to that effect with the Councell of State that from this time forward in the superscription of their letters and other writinges they will give him the title of *Hoogh gheboren Voorst* in lieu of *Hoogh en welgheboren Graeff*, which is Highe boren prince, in place of Highe and welboren Count, which was his title heretofore. And in the context of their writing for *uwer liefden*, your lovingnes, they will use hereafter *uwe Furstliche genaede*, your Princely Grace, or els *uwe Excellencie*, your Excellencie. Nevertheles they have bestowed no actuall dignitie uppon him, whiche maketh many men to muse at this *Hysteron proteron*. The Count doth continue very carefully his good usage of Sir Francis Vere and the other Inglishe capteins and souldiers and I may not omitte to advertise your lordship that Sir Francis Vere by meanes of his valour and good government hath wonne great reputation not only with the Count and the other governours and statesmen here, but also with the common captaines and souldiers of bothe nations. And whether in processe of time it be not likely to prove that conductours heere of meaner calling then suche as heretofore have bin sent from Her Majestie will beter fitte with the humour of this people I leave to be considered by your lordship.

The good discipline and sufficiencie of those Inglishe companies that have served about Bommel hath bin highly commended by the Count and others and in a generall assemblie of the States and of the Councell of State it hath bin publickly declared howe muche the whole countrey hath bin steeded this sommer by her Majesties forces. It hath bin also signified to the state by Count Maurice, Count Neuwenar, Count William, and Count Hohenloo, that they doe not finde in all ye provinces all accounted, that may conveniently be drawen into service, above 800 footmen and 600 horse besides those of her Majestie's assistance. Whereuppon ther hath bin a generall conference to sette a better order for keeping their companies complete, and for the establishment of their whole state of warres; whiche when it is perfitted, I will send to your lordship. Count William hath recommended unto them an offer made by his father Count John, who promiseth that for a smalle pension to be distributed to suche persons as he will specifie unto them, being gentlemen of his owne countrey about Dillimbourgh, they shall be served with

four regiments of footmen and four companies of horse, accounting to eche regiment of foote 3000 and to eche company of horse a 1000, for which they are to disbourse yerely for a regiment of footemen 1500 rickes dollers and for a 1000 horse 1000 dollers, and they will be alwaies in a readines to be imploied in any service of the countrey uppon very short warning. Whether they will accept of this offer it is not yet knowen, but they seeme at this present to harcken willingly unto it and they have written to the provinces to knowe their likinge.

"Of the enemies proceedinges, that is still confirmed which I advertised in my last to Mr. Secretary, that he hath left the siege of Huesden. Some say theruppon that his footmen are gone towardes Liege and towardes Luxenbourgh, but ten cornets of horse towardes Berke [Rheinberg], whiche last caused them heere to deale very earnestly with Sir Francis Vere to go with Count Neuwenar for the reliefe of that towne, which is accorded, and they meete in Guelderland within these two daies; the Count with 600 horse and as many foote, Sir Francis with 900 footmen and the horse company of Sir Nicholas Parker. We have also intelligence that some part of the enemies troupes are gone towardes Frisland. Of any passed into Fraunce we have no certaine advertisement. It is rather generally thought that the forces sent that way continue as yet uppon the frontiers expecting some answear from those of the Ligue. The Deputies from hens that are to be sent in a gratulatorie embassade to the French king are in readines to depart, to witte, Lodovic Brederode a younger brother of that familie, Sylla the pensioner of Amsterdame, and La Preé there last agent in Fraunce. There goeth also in company, as from Count Maurice, Justinus his brother.

"As touching the fortifications of Ostend, to suche effect as Sir John Conway had written to your lordship and I was willed by my Lords of the Councell to move the States, I have dealt a great while sins, but can receave no other answear as yet but that they will consider uppon it. And thus beseching your lordship to impart these particulars with Mr. Secretary I take my humble leave." *Holograph.*

THOMAS BODLEY to LORD BURGHLEY, High Treasurer.

1589, October 10. The Hague.—"It may please your Lordship to be advertised that right nowe I receaved letters from Sir Francis Vere doing me to witte that our forces marched with victuall towardes Berke ye fifth of this moneth, and being come within a league of the towne were charged very fiercely by the enemie in the reregard, going out of a streight passage. The enemie had newly renforced his troupes with fresh succours of those that were about Huesden. Howbeit Sir Francis and the Englishe, to whome the charge of the reregard was committed, shewed so muche valewe in making resistance as the common bruite doth commend their vertu exceedingly and he himself writeth that for the space of an houre together they continued at the pushe of the pike, drove the enemie back four times, put them lastly to flight, and killed 600

uppon the place of the bravest Spaniardes and Albanoises among them, and brought away twelve enseigns and 250 horses. There were but fewe taken prisoners, and of those principall persons that were slaine the names are yet unknowen. Nether is it certified by any what losse of men we sustened. It is only signified that divers Englishe souldiers to the nomber of 40 and more were brought hurt into Arnham. After ye conflict they continued their marche towardes Berke, victualed it and made their retrait with greater honour into Rees. During the time of the fight the garrison of the towne issued fourth and tooke one of the enemies sconces, where they killed all the souldiers saving suche as drowned themselves in the river and in the bogges, wheruppon the enemie in a mervelous fright abandoned the rest of his fortes. It is also written that Count Charles Maunsfelt came presently after the end of this fray with all his forses of Brabant, being as it was thought, 70 enseigns."

Postscript.—"By letters from the Count Overstein to the Councell it is certified that Sir Francis Vere is hurt in the legge with a pike, whiche notwithstanding is concealed in his owne letter to me. It is signified besides that an Englishe lieutenant whose name he doth not expresse is slaine, but very fewe besides of one sort or other." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

Thomas Bodley to Sir Francis Walsingham.

1589, October 10. The Hague.—"The messenger whiche I sent to Embden about ye motion of Groeninghen is newly returned, and hath brought me that answear wherof I send your honour the copie, as likewise of mine owne unto him, and of the other which I writte at large, and without superscription, to be indorsed to any suche of the towne or otherwise as the burgmaster should judge most expedient, wherof I writte to your honour the 15 of September.

"The messenger taking Frise in his way hath had some conference with the president Aisma, who signified unto him that he had written long since of that mater to your honour and to Monsieur Sonoye, from whome I doe not doubt but you have had as ample informacion as is requisit. The minister of Emden, a man well knowen to Mr. Gilpin and commonly reputed a man of good experience and judgement, hath also written very effectually to the same effect as the burgmaster, and affirmeth that the enterprise for certaine is both easie and assured, requiring nothing so muche as secrecie and speed. I doe commonly see them in these contrees to build great assurance uppon slender likelihoods. Howbeit in this cause I finde a generall concurrence of all their opinions with whom I have conferred, albeit I have not hitherto imparted any part of my dealing herein with any of the Councell or of the States, attending still, if it be a mater that her Majestie will embrace, suche further direction as your honour shall send.

"After the departure of those deputies that are sent for France, the Generall States sent their secretary to communicat privatly their instructions with me, wherein they have acquainted me further then they have bin accustomed in their other actions; which I doe interpret as done for that they would seeme, at lest in

shewe, to affect a good correspondence, because I see but litle mater of principal consideracion. I would not be so curious as to crave a copie; nevertheles being mindfull of the principal pointes I thought to impart them to your honour.

"In their first accesse to the King they are willed after certain complements of thankes for his infinit travailes in defense of the common cause, with continuall daunger of his owne person, to congratulat in the behalf of the countrey his fortunat conjunction with ye late king and his lawfull succession since to the crowne, and in that respect to wishe him all continuance of prosperitie &c. They are also to relate the present state of these countrey affaires, and to recommend them unto him; to request a good acceptation of that which they lately accorded uppon the proposition of Monsieur de la Thuillerie, and to offer what further assistance their feeble state will affourde, acknowledging the weale and good of these contreis to depend after God uppon ye happy event of the kinge's affaires. They shall also make report of that whiche they negotiated in Germany with ye princes of ye empire, to induce them to a strict alliance and association against the Holy League.

"In their second audience, for which they are to make petition in regard of their particular causes, they shall become sutours that the contractes made heretofore between the inhabitants of France and these Provinces touching the entercourse of traffique be held still for good and confirmed, namely the privileges graunted by Lewis the XI. to the inhabitants of Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and Zeland, and all arestes and edictes published to the contrary to be repeated. They are further to deliver a note unto the king of certain unjust reprisalles that have bin graunted fourth against these contreis. Are also to solicit that the shippes of Brabant, Flanders, and the malcontents elswhere, may not be suffered to harbour within any portes or havens of the townes in the king's obeisance. They shall declare with as great efficacie as they can, both to the king and to his nobilitie, howe impossible it is for France, if the Spaniard should gett the upper hand in these contreis, to continewe quiet. The articles were more amply sett downe and were in nomber more, but the rest did rather import mater of course then of moment.

"We are certified at this point of the Count Neuwenar's decease, uppon that accident whereof I writte in my last to your honour."

Postscript.—"The souldiers in Sckinke's sconce waxe every day more discontented, and the sequel of it is douted very muche. I have advertised my Lord Treasurer of the fortunat exploit of Sir Francis Vere and the English companies under his conduct which he will impart with your honour." *Holograph.*

H[ENRY], EARL OF PEMBROKE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1590, July 25. Ivychurch.—"Allthoughe I might conceive my good lord that either mine opinion written to hir Majestie touchinge the defence of Milforde Haven was not well liked or some better course by your lordship and the rest of hir Majestie's most honorable Privy Counsell ere this devised, yet that

minde wherwith I then did write and that charge which I then sustained remaining now, makes me bolde in discharge therof to trouble your lordship (and by you others to whome it appertaineth) with a fewe lines. I am yet of minde that neither in tyme of daunger by the foreine enemy nor in doubt of treacherie by the home bad subject Milford Haven can either be so cheaply strengthened or so safely garded with dead fortifications as with able soldiers. I know a good fortification once perfected is of continuance, yet must it require a great charge to make it; it will aske somewhat yerely to repaire it; it must ever have a competent garrison to defende it, and a strong force readie in tyme of perill to relieve it. To speake of pettie fortificacions like the Bootles blockhouses at Gravesende or of the strengthles force of a fewe scelly warders is in mine opinion to no purpose, especiallie at Milford Haven, which is a chiefe marke wherat the enemy (as it pleased hir Majestie by hir lettres to let me understand) hath an especiall eye. No my good lord, such blockhouses, such warders shall be so farre unable to resist an invading power, as they will be in continuall daunger to be surprised by every paultry pirate. If therfore you will thinke to fortifie that place (some wise men doubting whither it be convenient to fortific with us any the like place) then procede in the worke in such sorte as the charges may not be vainly spente, and appointe therunto such a garrison as the place may be safelie kepte. If you do so then I am much deceived unles the charges of the worke and maintenance of the same, the wages of the garrison and the repaire of the forces for rescue (which must be upon everie attempte, and oftener shall not the other companies of soldiers I speake of be drawne hither) exceed not much the two monethes pay of 3,000 foote and 500 horse. What places Sir John Perrot intended to fortefie, or what summe he required for the same, I knowe not. I never saw the plott of his worke, I never was acquainted with the course he mente to take herin. Mine estimat of the charges proceded from the view I tooke at my being there, and trulie I thought the charges therof should be borne onlie by hir Majestie, and the country therby as little burthened as might be. I do therfore my good lord yet remaine in my former opinion that it is more convenient to have thither 3,000 foote and 500 horse (for without horse the foote will not be of that force which otherwise they should) then to make ther any fortificacions. And I must desire that order maie be taken (if mine opinion be allowed) for great ordinance and munition to be sente thither, for the pay, coate and conduct monie of the souldiers to be employed there, and that care be had they be in Pembroke shire before the enemy shall offer to lande. It is easier with 3,000 to withstand their landing then with 100,000 to expell them thence. And it is to be remembered that the souldiers of Somerset and Gloucestre can not marche thither in lesse then seaven daies. Thus have I againe delivered mine opinion, which as I trust shall sufficientlie shewe my care to have all daunger in those partes prevented, so shall it by me be submitted to the wise consideracion of your lordship and the rest of the Counsell, to be censured by you as shall seme good unto you." *Signed.*

Sir R[obert] Cecil to Michael Hicks.

[1591,] August 25. Stansteed, near Portsmouth.—"Lusty Mr. Michael, for so I am sure your idle journeys and sports have made you by this time, of your comming to London I do heare and of your opinion that my lord will come to Theobalds. Surly you ar misinformed for there is no such matter. The Queen wilbe by the 25th of this moneth at Otlands, you may thank God you have not bene here all this while, for I assure yow on my faith I never saw more troblesome nor more importunate tedious sutes and sutors. Henry Maynard and I have conferred, and even for your respect he is contented to stey tyll the x of the next moneth and then to tarry one day or two only to acquaint yow with that which I assure yow will infinitely troble yow as things stand at this time.

"Nues here ar none, but all in expectation what will come of the French cawses. My lord of Essex shalbe joined with the Marishall Byron in the siedge of Roan and shalbe in all 16,000 foot and 3,000 horse besids 5,000 foot with 2,000 horse which the king is rydd withall (after he had taken Noyon) to meete the Reistres [Reiter] and to help to bring them in quietly towards Roan likewise, so as it is hoped that Roan wilbe the easilier obtained. Bess comends her to you, and I chardge you see the boy I best love." *Holograph.*

Addressed :—"To my frend Mr. Michaell Hycks at the L. Threasurers."

Sir W. Fitzwylliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Mr. [Michael] Hicks, one of the secretaries to Lord Burghley.

1591 [-2], March 7. Dublin Castle.—"So good hath bene my happ as I coulde not performe the promis I made unto you by this bearer and also wrote unto you myself, I meane in some freindlie token of this cuntry, and yet have I wished him and others of my servauntes that have to do for me, to have provided for you a speciall good horse, but the cuntrie is so voide and spoiled of them as I could not thiherto accomplishe my desire. And therefore till I maie have suche a one as I shall think fitt for you, bothe for shape and pace, I hartely require you to beare with me, and in the meane time to accept of me twentie royalls to buye you a good Englishe nagge for sommer, promising nevertheles (God willinge or otherwise I will greatlie want of my will) to performe my fyrste promis unto you.

"The cuntrie, God I thank resteth in good quiet, but if occacion of nede shold serve I doubt not but you knowe by my often lettres to the Lord Threasurer that here is but 750 footemen undre leaders, and a fewe horsemen, and no money, and little municion. In these I praie you as you maie convenientlie finde mete time to remembre his lordship, and for her Majesty's answere to the imposte of the yearne, whereof I have nowe written to his honour. The citizens of Dublin have bene verie froward and stubbern in it. And if it please her Majestie to continue it there muste be some lettre written unto them. It is some help to her yerely revenue without anie newe imposicion, for it is the same that everie man hath receaved by her Majesty's licence, and those that carrie the yearne have willingly paid it.

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"The weither hathe bene so stormie here and the windes so uncerten since the last of February as noe man durst or could put forthe till this time and had not one slipt awaie by chaunce the 28 of February my lettres (which I hope ere this are come to my lord) had not come but with these. And so I comitt you to God." *Signed. Seal of Arms.*

SIR WALTER RALEGH and SIR JOHN HAWKINS to the [LORD HOWARD] Lord High Admiral.

1592, August 27.—"We have conferred together about the East Indian shippe [*Margin, in another hand*, called the *Mother of God*, one hundred and sixty five feet in length, 7 decks high and manned with six hundred men. This huge carack was met with about the Azores where Sir Walter Raleigh appoynted some ships to wait for the Spanish East Indian ships] to be brought to Plymouth by Sir John Burgh, and in our opinions she can be no lesse worth then five hundreth thousand pounde* being a shippe of so great burthen and laden with so rich commodyties as appeareth she is, wherefore we have considered that the Spanish men of warre lying uppon the coast of Britaigne hearing of so great a prize taken from the King or the merchantes of that cuntrie, and envying that such a benefytt should grow to us to their hindrance and dishonour, will endevour by all possible meanes, being distaunt but a daies or nights sayling, either to recover the shipp againe or to burne her and all her lading rather then it shalbe deteined here, seing that the places of defence where the shipp may remaine is not able to resist their power. In our opinions therefore we thinke fitt and do praie your lordship that the three shippes of her Majesty which are appointed to keep the narrow seas may by your lordship's lettre and direction be appointed to goe westward and there to guard the Indian shipp for a time, untill the *Gardland* and some of the same fleete be returned, whose arrivall can not be anie long time expected, or untill some other order maie be taken for the unlading or keeping of her otherwise, which we praie your lordship may be done with some expedicion." *Signed by both.*

Note in the same hand as the marginal note above:—

"But when she was brought home ye booty was but about 190,000*l.* the commanders, seamen, and soldiers having purloined and embezzelled the rest. For the retrieving of which the Queen issued out a proclamation and appointed commissioners to examine al that were concerned or suspected, upon their oaths, and some of them ventured to foreswear themselves rather than part with their spoil."

Endorsed:—"Desiring 3 ships to guard the great Indian ship Sir John Burgh was bringing into Plimouth."

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the LORD TREASURER [BURGHLEY].

1592, September [before the 16th]. "From this unsavory

* See letter to Fuentes, Cal. S. P. Dom. Eliz. 1591–4, p. 422; also Calendar of Cecil Papers IV., 226, 227. For an account of the capture of the Carrack and the proceedings afterwards, see Edwards' Life of Ralegh, ii. 59.

dongeon."—"Sir George Carew hath dealt with mee to know in particular how her Majestye might be profited by the carecke accordinge to the offer I made. My promis was not to buy my bondage but my libertye, and the hope of her Majestie's favor. For settinge doune the accompts I cannot for I have receved none, and I am to take reckoninge of twentye severall persons; sume that made my provisions in the west countrye, others that imprested men in all the maritime sheires, of the vitles, coopers, smiths for iron hoopes, brewers, bakers, shipp carpenters, armorers, and divers others that provided aparell, canvas, wullen clothe etc. Before I harde of the takinge of the carecke I thought it not worth the labor and mysealfe beinge the greatest adventurer, I was contented rather to smother my loss then labor to publishe a hopeless overthron estate. In breif, thus mich may it pleas your Lordship to know, that of five thowsand toons of shippinge her Majesty hath but aleven hundred, of eyghteen thowsande pounde in mony her Majestie hath but fifteen hundred pounde,* for the other fifteen hundred* was imployed on her too shipps, as by Sir John Hawkings accompt will apeare. To conclude, her Majestye's adventure will eume but to the tenth part, which of too hundred thowsand pounde (such, I thinck, is the valew of the carecke) her Majesties part wilbe but twentye thowsand pounde, and I know her Majestye will not take the rights of her subjects from them contrary to her hand and seale, considering that for her service sake and the rather for your Lordship's perswacion, they were contented to adventure, and this is not the last tyme that her Majestye shall need their contribucion. If her Majestye had sett out the jurney [at] her own charge, it would have cost her fortye thowsande pounde, as [now ?] it stoode her but fifteen hundred pounde, besides her too shipps. Instead of this twentye thowsande pounde if I had made it a hundred thowsande and donn injury to none but my sealf, I hope it may be thought that it proceeded from a faithfull minde and a trew desire to serve her. Fore score thowsande pounde is more then ever any man presented her Majestye as yet, if God have sent it for my ransome I hope her Majestie of her abundant goodness will aceept it, if I speake with the least a greater sume wilbe more thancks worthye. If my imprisonment or my life might do her Majestie more good I protest before God, I would never desire ether libertye or farther respitt of breathinge, and if her Majestye cannot beat me from my affection, I hope her sweet nature will thinck it no conquest to afflict mee. What her will shalbe I shall as willingly obeye." *Holograph. Seal of arms. Partially printed in Strype's Annals, but with several errors. Reprinted from Strype in Edwards' Life of Ralegh, ii, 67.*

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the Lord Treasurer [BURGHLEY].

1592, September 16.—"By your Lordship's great favor I have obteyned libertye to ride downe. I hope it shalbe profitable for her

* Mr. Edwards, conceiving Strype to have copied wrongly, alters these to eighteen and twelve hundred, but Ralegh clearly writes fifteen (in letters, not figures) in each case.

Majestye and a quietness and satisfaction to the rest. I here that the rest of your shipps ar arrived ther also, and present payment must be made that they run not in farther charge. The Lions Whelpe of my lord admiralls is cum to the Ile of Wight with too prises. I have dispach away a messenger to see them ordered accordingly. The way to profitt her Majestye muste be in this wise, first to take a fift part for her custome, secondlye a tenth part or more for her particular adventure, and next and cheefest I will put the therd part of all into her handes for the mariners which I did undertake to paye and of right belongeth unto my sealf, which will amount to the on half of the careke; for althoughe her Majestye was offended with Sir Robard Cicill for not taking bounde of mee for the payment of the wages yet my lord I did binde my sealf to all the shipps cumpanies to pay them, which indead I did not confess to Sir Robarde while I was prisoner.

"That this part may cum unto her Majestye as of her own dew and not by mee I will avowe that I undertooke it as in the Queen's right* who had promised mee to save mee harmless, hopinge of her Majestie's goodness otherwise; for I protest before the levinge God both my three years pencion of the customhowse which was six thowsand pounde and all I have besids is in this jurney. Now your lordship must remember that the Earle of Cumberland can be in no privat consort with these three shipps but he must cum in with all our fleet, for all ours weare in consort in sight and out of sight, and the agrement of any part cannot breake the rest, otherwise hee would clayme the on half. I pray your lordship to send mee order for sume 2,000*l.* to pay the shipps here wher the most part are, and to pay them for the Queene. I have payd allredd about 1,200*l.* here in London and all the wages will not amount [to] six thowsand, for which the thirds I doubt not but wilbe worth threscore thowsande. I here of great outrage still cummitted ther and therfore it is tyme I weare gonn. I beseich your lordship to beare with my hast for this tyme; ther wants a cummission there to Billingsly and Barns to examine all persons that cum to London and that have convoyed goods and to arest it, also your lordship's letter to octores [authorise] us att Dartmouth to fraight shipps to bring about the goodes. It is as good cheap from thence, as from Porsmouth; and in Dartmouth wilbe found war like shipps enough to do it, att Porsmouth none. Besids it weare a desperat adventure to bring her about. I beseich your lordship to take order for thes with sume speade for the charge will groe dayly and winter weather cumes on." *Holograph. Summarized in Strype's Annals, IV.*, 182, *and this summary reprinted from Strype in Edwards' Life of Ralegh.*

Sir Walter Ralegh to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral.

1592, September 17. Sunday morning. Hartlebury.—"If it pleas your Lordships to send us by this bearer a cummission to examine uppon oath as well mariners as townsmen, and all strangers of other places, what hath byn bought or solde, I doubt not but wee

* Strype read this "I undertook on us in the name and right."

shall finde out many things of importance, for the Earle of Cumberlands shipps who had the cheefest pillage arived att Plymouth, made port sale of diamonds, rubies, muske, ambergraece and all other cummodetes and not one of the Cummissioners ever moved or sent thither, but only sacked my shippe, which only attended the careke, yeven to the very keilson. The Earles shippes, the *Dayntye*, the *Dragon*, the *Forsighte* and the rest ran from her into severall ports and have sold all, only my poore men and ship was stript for her good attendance and if she had forsaken the carecke as they rest did, shee had byn cast awaye. Also if it please your Lordship to send a cummission to Ald. Marten and others to make inquiry in Londone what goldsmiths or jewellers ar gon down, and that att ther retourne the may be examined uppon oath what stone or perrell [pearl] they have bought, I doubt not but many things wilbe discovered. If I meet any of them cumming upp, if it be upon the wildest heath in all the way, I mean to stripp them as naked as ever the weare borne, for it is infinite that her Majestye hath byne robbed and that of the most rare things* . . ."

Postscript.—"If it pleas your Lordships to send cummission to my sealf, Sir John Gilbert, Sir Francis Drake, Mr. Killegrew, Mr. Christopher Harris and Mr. Paydon the Customer and Tristram Gorge, because some o thes† dwell uppon Saltashe river and shalbe able amonge their tenants to find out many things." *Holograph. Seal of arms. Date given only in the endorsement. Printed in Strype's Annals, IV.*, 178, *but in modern spelling and with some mistakes. Reprinted in Edwards' Life, from Strype.*

Sir Francis Drake.

[1592 ?]—Particulars of a prize consisting of pepper, annele, calico, cinnamon, cloves, ebony, silk and velvet, plate of gold and silver, jewels and other articles, valued at about 97,000*l.*

Endorsed :—"An estimate of Sir F. Drake's prize."

Anthony Bacon to Mr. [Michael] Hicks, Secretary to the Lord Treasurer.

[1593 ?‡] June 19. "From Twittnam Lodge."—"It was my ill fortune and my man's faulte that he had forgotte to repaire unto yow for your aunswer according to my chardge, whereby being very much streigtened by the instant approaching of the day I would not faile to endevour to satisfie yow in the doute yow seeme to make of the sufficiencye of my statute by assuring yow most faithfullie uppon my creditt that besides my land left to me in perpetuitie & over & above my dettes (which I thanke God are more in speech then in spetiallitie) I stand seazed in fee simple of more lande then six times the valew of that which I owe your brother, which being trew as it is and cannot be disprouved, together with my honest minde and resolucion I must needs earnestlie intreat yow to accept of my statute for fower hundred pound with the

* See letter of Capt. R Crosse, Calendar of Cecil Papers, IV., 226.

† Strype printed "some others . . . find out other things."

‡ Anthony Bacon was in England and at Twickenham in the summer of 1593.

interest for six monethes and to obteine but a fortnightes respitt of your brother for the residew within which time he shall not misse it at any hande. And so Sir hoping confidentlie that this my trew assercion uppon a pawne which I prize more then all Gorhambury shall scatter and clear any cloudes which flying brutes or false surmises mought have stirred up in your minde, I can but first render yow most hartie affectionate thankes for your most freindlie respective offer and then beseech yow to beleive that I never entered into statute of debt but to your brother, or into reconissance but to assure certaine land, and that I will be more carefull to conserve the good opinion and affeccion of one of your regard by giving yow due and timelie satisfaccion and other thankfullnes then I shoulde be to purchase or obteine a benefice of tenn times the valew. More Sir I cannot professe with modestie though it be farre lesse then my meaning as yow God willing shall finde by effectes if not in this kinde yet I trust in some other which shall be noe lesse acceptable and regarded by yow then the good office I request and expect of your kindenes is presentlie availeable and esteemed of by me; in which full confidence I will end, resting allwayes, yours entirely more affectionate then forcedlie importune." *The concluding words only in Bacon's hand. Seal of arms.*

Cardinal W. Allen to Richard Hopkins at Antwerp.

1593, August 14. Rome.—The concluding part of a letter concerning the reported treaty between England and Spain. *Signed. W. Cardinal. Seal. The whole letter is printed in Strype's Annals, IV., 203, but the earlier part is now missing from this collection.*

Endorsed by Burghley :—"Card. Allyn from Room to Richard Hopkyns, a fugityve in Antwerp."

Sir George Carey to Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper.

[*c.* 1593.] From his house in the Blackfriars.—On behalf of Mr. Francis Cotten, a justice of the peace for Hampshire, who had been outlawed for the debt of another man. Requesting that he may continue in the Commission. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Sir Walter Ralegh to Michael Hicks, Secretary to the Lord Treasurer.

[1594 ?] July 9. Sherborne.—"I confess I am your debtor for a perrell, but the more yow frinde this bearer the bigger the perrell wilbe founde. It shall growe as your good favor growes to my sarvant. And besides the perrell I wilbe farther thanckfull unto yow for hyme. His sute is honest and yow ar a man of conscience. I know yow love justice for itsealf, but to be carfull and earnest therin is often proceeding from mediation of frinds, of which numbor I hope yow esteeme mee. And so wishing yow a good rich and lustye wife, I committ yow [to] God, and rest your poore frind to do yow service.* *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

* *Marginal note on the letter.* "Married in 1597." Ralegh was at Sherborne all through the July of 1594.

Henry Peacham.

1595.—A fragment from *Titus Andronicus*, stated to be in Henry Peacham's hand. It begins with the passage in Act I., Scene 2— "Enter Tamora pleading for her sons."—

"Stay Romane brethren gratious conquerors"

down to

"Thrice noble Titus, spare my first borne sonne."

Titus follows with these lines (of which only the three first words now stand in the scene)—

"Patient yourself Madame for dy he must
Aaron do you likewise prepare yourself
And now at last repent your wicked life."

After which comes Aaron's speech, now in the 5th Act—

"Ah now I curse the day and yet I thinke."

down to

"For that I cannot doe ten thousand more."

The wording is identical with that of the first folio. Above the writing, in the same brown ink, is a pen and ink sketch of the scene—Tamora kneeling before Titus, with her sons kneeling behind her, two warriors standing behind Titus and in the foreground a black man with a long sword, who looks like an executioner, but is perhaps Aaron the Moor.

Signed :—"Henricus Peacham, Anno M° q° q q^to^." (*sic*).

Old endorsement, "Henrye Peacham's hande, 1595."

Henry Savile to Lady Russell.

1595 [-6], February 4.—*Printed in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, Vol. IV., p.* 319.

Endorsed :—"The Learned Sir Henry Savil. Got Merton College by the Lord Treasurer's means ; now he hopes to get Eaton by the same means."*

Sir Edward Coke to ———.

[No year]. January 1. Huntingfield.—Appointing a meeting "at the sign of the Crowne," when he and Mr. Godfrey will hear and endeavour to pacify the controversies between his correspondent and his tenants. *Signed.*

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to Lord Treasurer Burghley.

1596. May 20.—"I have uppon examination founde out (as I am persuaded) a principall and malicious spreader of the slaunders of my Lord Admirall who by advice of ill councell in a sute depending in the starre chamber ministred an interrogatorie concerning those slaunders and expressing the same therein, being no thinge pertinent to the bill. His name is Robert Kinge an Essex manne. I have founde out also uppon examination of Lodovic Lloide, one of her Majesties serjauntes at armes, that her Majesties having of late

* The grant to him of the Provostship of Eton is dated May 26 of this year S. P. Dom., Eliz., Vol. CCLVII., 94.

passed a bill conteyning a leasse of three rectories in Wales for 21 yeres under her highnes signatur, he receiving the same bill have attempted to rase out *v* and to add these two letters *tr* and so of *vigint.* to have made *trigint*, and to that ende dealt with twoo scriveners of Westminster, Prince and Langdon; but they seing her Majesties hand refused the same so as nothing is done. And yet I have moved my Lord Keper that it shall not passe the greate seale untill your lordships pleasure be therein known.

"For the case of the morgaged landes there be two that willingly submitt themselves and offer composition. If it would please Her Majestie to nominate some to deale in that behalfe I doubt not but it will be very acceptable to the subject and very beneficiall to her Majestie." *Signed.*

LORD ADMIRAL HOWARD to LORD BURGHLEY.*

1596, July 8. Aboard the *Ark.*—"On Saturday the 19th of June twelve leagues of from Cales in the morninge by breake of the daie there was a barke of Waterford discovered a little from me which was newelie come from St. Marie Port. I shott att her to make her strike but she made awaie with all the saile shee coulde, neverthelesse within twoe howers I took her. By the Irishmen wee understood betweene fiftie and sixtie sailes of great shippes to be in the baye of Cales and twentie gallies also. Of theise shippes ther were fiftene that were of the kinges men of warre, viz.:—the *St. Philippe*, the *St. Mathewe*, the *St. Andrewe*, the *St. Thomas*, (theise are of the kinges twelve Appostles) twoe other great gallions of Andolozia, fyve great gallions of Biskay, and fower Levantiskos, besides three of his principall pataches of twoe hundreth tonnes a peece; the rest were all great shipps laden with marchaundizes for the Indies and exceedinglie well furnished with men and ordinance, and wonderful riche.

"On Sondaie morninge by breake of daie wee were within half a league of the baie of Cales and might see this great fleete rydinge hard before the towne under the twoe fortes. We came to an ancor before the west end of the towne where wee ment presentlie to land our men. The gallies came out to impeache us but wee little reckoned of them. But the weather grewe so fowle and stormye as when wee had all those that should have landed in the barges and boates wee weere fayne for the safetie of our men to forbeare for that tyme and to shippe them againe. Then wee determyned to have gone in to have fought with the shippes and gallies, but before wee could weighe (which was done with muche adoe in so roughe a sea) the night drewe on, whereuppon wee all resolved to come to an ancor in the mouth of the baye not farre from their shippes, determininge in the morninge to sett on them in this manner: my lord Thomas Howard, Sir Walter Rawleighe, Sir Robert Southwell. Sir George Carewe, Sir Frauncis Veere in the *Raynebowe*, Sir John Wyngefeilde in the *Vantguard* (theise twoe latter were to attend the gallies) Captayne Alexander Clifford, Captayne Crosse and tenne of the Lowe Countrie shippes with twentie of our other

* Compare Ralegh's letter, printed in Edwards' Life, ii. 146.

small men of warre, to have the first charge, and the rest of us to second them. In the morninge, the enemye, seeinge us thus determyned, slipped ancor and went to Pointall, all savinge twoe of the gallies, which kept under the fortes. Our shippes went on accordinge to the order taken, all the gallies still playinge on us but to their owne losse for they wer well peppered. Everie man sought to ancor as neere the enemyes shippes as they coulde but the place beinge narrowe and great sholds on both sides, their could but theise shippes come to ancor convenientlie; first Sir Walter Rawleighe, then the *Lyon*, then my Lord Thomas, the Earle [of Essex] with muche adoe got uppe neere Sir Walter Rawleighe, the *Raynebowe* road hard by the *Lyon*, and the rest as neere as they coulde. I with dyvers others did ride just betwene the twoe fortes which all the tyme played hotlie on us, and wee beat the twoe gallies under the forte verie notablie. This fight betwixte the shippes contynued batterie to batterie from seaven of the clock in the morninge untill one in the afternoone, theire could also but fyve of the enemyes shippes fight by reason of the sholdes and their gallies which were of small draught of water. The enemye seeinge our resolution and beinge nottablie beaten thought to have slipped from thence to Port Royall, but they were dryven on grownd neere the place where they fought; their men leaped out lyke frogges, many of them were kylled; themselves with a trayne sett the *Phyllippe* on fyre, but God be thancked it tooke so soddaynelie as it blewe upp before our men could enter her. The *St. Thomas* also was burnt a little before. The *St. Mathewe*, a verie goodlie ship, and the next of all Spayne to the *Phylip*, wee have taken with all her ordnance and the *St. Andrewe* also, both shippes of 900 or 1,000 tonnes a peece. All the rest of their shippes savinge two argosies, wherof one was burnte and the other wee tooke (shee also must be burnte bycause shee is unfitt to be brought home) went upp to Port Royall where they were suer for us, as it were in a bagge, whensoever wee should attempt them; but they themselves that night and the next daie sett them all on fier. The whole number taken and burnte were fiftie seaven sayles, all of them great ones, for the three patachees were the least, and yet they were 200 tonns a peece.

"About twoe of the clock the Earle landed hard by the forte of Pontall, which the enemye gave over when they sawe us come. He landed with 3,000 men; himselfe with the one half went towardes the towne, which is distaunte from thence three myles and upwardes, all deepe sandie grownde; the other half wente with Sir Coniers Clifford, Sir Christopher Blunte, and Sir Thomas Gerrard to Pont Swase att the further end of the island, to breake it down. Assone as the boates had landed them, wee used them for the landinge of our sea regimentes, to second the Earle, which was done presentlie by my self, the Lord Thomas, Sir Walter Rawleighe and Sir Robert Southwell. Wee landed 800 men, and made a quick marche after the Earle. The Lord Marshall, the Earle of Sussex and Sir George Carewe were with the Earle. His marche was as fast as they could trott, ours after him not much lesse. He was encountered without the towne with some horse and some foote, but he beat them backe thoughe with some small losse of his owne men. Hee entered the

towne wonnderfull bravelie, himself beinge one of the foremost. The towne was exceedinge stronge and full of men, strengthened with a great castle and sondrie fortes, and in truthe eache howse in the towne like a castle. After the enterie the fight grewe verie whot in the markett place, the streetes, castle, and fortes. By this tyme wee came in and releeved the Earle with our shott, and gave them poulder which they stood in need of. Having possessed the markett place the Earle made there a stronge guarde and by this tyme it grewe somethinge darke. The Earle, my self, and the principall of our men went into the counsaile howse of the towne, beinge seated in the markett place, where within an hower ther came in manye of the cheife men of the towne and yealded them selves unto us, and happie were those that could first kneele downe to kisse our feete. Within an hower after wee made accompte that wee were suer of all, but the next morninge earlie they of the castle sent the Corigadore and other principall men to declare that they yealded to us, and so did also the captaynes of the fortes. Before it was tenne of the clocke the Earle's ensigne was on the toppe of the castle, and my bloodie ensigne on the forte towardes the seas, called the forte Philip. Thus hath the Almightie God blessed her Majestie with this honour and victorie and not above 300 menne lost of all sortes, noe man of name lost but Sir John Wyngfeild, he was hurte first without the towne, where he did most bravlie, and yet would needes enter the towne with the Earle and in the markett place was shott into the head and dyed presentlie.

"My lord I assure you there is not a braver man in the worlde then the Earle is, and I protest in my pore judgment a great soldior, for what he doth is in great order and good discipline performed. The number of gentlemen in the towne were great, for the principall men of Exceres and those parts of Andolozia neerest hereaboutes did put them selves in, for wee were discovered from Cape St. Marye, which wee could no waies avoide, yea and I doe thinke from Cape St. Vincent. This gentleman the bearor [Sir Anthony Ashley] whoe hath behaved himself both wiselie and valiantlie, will shewe your lordship all the perticularities which is impossible for me to write, but I must not forgett to lett your lordship knowe that all men did generallie well, but the cheifest for the service done by sea besides the Earle were the Lord Thomas Howard, Sir Walter Rawleighe, my sonne Southwell, and the Martiall [Vere] in the *Raynebowe:* theise did most worthelie. My Lord Thomas, Sir Walter Rawlieghe, and my sonne Southwell had the leadinge and performed it notablie, the place was so narrowe as althoughe manye shippes would have come up to them they could not possiblie, the presse was so thick as one of our shippes was on board another. All the while that the shippes fought the towne and the fortes played on us att their pleasure.

"This was all performed and all thinges quieted in twenty-four howers to Godes glorie and her Majestie's greatest honour, which wilbe spredd over all theise partes of the world. The king's losse is thus great, first the losse of his shippes which was a great parte of his strengthe, then the goodes laden into them for the Indies which were burnte, confessed to be worthe eleaven myllions, the

like wherof was never sent att one tyme before. If they had not burnt it that night by the Duke's expresse comaundement wee should have had twoe myllions of the marchauntes for it, for so it was agreed uppon; besides the towne is of wonderfull importaunce standinge as it doethe, and of great strengthe. The mercie and clemencie that hath bene shewed here wilbe spoken of thoroughe out the world, noe cold blood touched, noe woemen defiled, but have with great care imbarked and sent to St. Maria Porte all the ladies, which were many, with all the nunnes and other women and children, and have suffered them to carrie all their apparrell with many riche thinges which they carried about them, and were not searched for.

"Havinge ended all our buseneses at Cales by Saterday the 3 of July, on Sonday we shipped our men and set the towne and fortes on fire, sparinge nothinge but the churches, on Monday the 5 we set saile oute of the porte in the order your lordship may see in the encloased, for there were twenty galleyes within two miles of us which lay still in waite to ketch som of our small men, as they did in the Portugal voiage. I did forget that two dayes before we came to Cadiz we sent out Sir Walter Rawligh with six ships to beare neare the shore to take som that we might have knowledge of the coast. He met with three greate ships of the kinges and had not a mist seavered them he had taken them, but they were folowed soe neare the shore as my sonn Leveson in the *Trewlove* put one of them on ground, beinge a ship of 1000 tonnes and there she wracked. The other two were cast awaye on the barr of St. Lucar, which was hard by.

"There is not yet anie certaine thinge determined what we shall further doe, for we must frame our actiones to the windes. We are com as far as St. Mary Cape. And thus I dare conclude, that this armie hath bin a discomfort to the rebelles in Irland; it is cause that the king is like to have noe treasure the next yeare; it hathe overthrowne and consumed 61 sayle of his best ships as we nowe more certaynly understand, wherof 19 were men of warr. Of them we bringe twoe home worth 3,000*l*., the goodes in those fired ships were worth eleven myllions. The welth of the towne let Sir Anthonie Ashley reporte. One good work we have more don, we have redeemed all our men that were slaves in the galleyes in number fifty one." *Signed.* *Seal of Arms*

Endorsed by Burghley :—"Lord Admyrall from Ayamonte," *and in another hand*—"Giving account of the brave action of Cales."

Annexed :—Diagram of the order in which the fleet came out of Cadiz "to avoide the danger that the galleyes might have brought to ower small men."

Admiral of the Flemings a sea boarde		Lo. Admirall next to the shore where the galleys laye
Sir Walter Rawleghe a seaboarde	Within this body kept the small men. victuallers and caryers of soldyers.	Earl of Essex the side next the shore

The Lord Thomas Howard the rereward.

Serjeant Peter Warburton to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer.

1597, May 20. Sergeants' Inn.—"Whereas I shewed your Lordship lately divers things for my kinred and bearing of armes, wherin I declared truly and plainely unto your lordship that my grandfather, being a yonger sonne of Sir Geffrey Warburtun by a later wife, and having litle to live upon, was never maried and so my father illegittimate, and yet my father was in his life tyme well thought of for it pleased the king to make him shiriff of Chessyre *anno* xv H. viij. thoffice being void by death. and he maried a gentlewoman of good descent who was my mother:

"I desired Mr. Garter about iij yeres agoo to geve me such a distinccion and marke as was convenient and without prejudice to any other, thinking he had had sufficient authority, and he saieth that this which he did to me was before his restraint, wherupon myne humble sute is to your good lordship (of whom I have receyved divers good favours and so do acknowledge) that it wold pleas your lordship to geve your honorable and favorable allowance of this distinccion and marke which Garter hath devised, being part of my mother's cote and (as he saith) sufficient, if it may stand with your lordship's good plesure.

"Mr. Warburton of Arley who is chief of the house is acquainted with the matter for I had the most parte of the evidence which I shewed your lordship at his handes.

"Thus hoping that by your honours favoor I shall not be made an instance of Garter's usurpacion, I do most humbly referre myself to your honorable consideration."

Sir Edward Coke to the Lord Treasurer.

1597, August 3. Godwick.—Thanking him for granting him leave to retire into the country, and wishing that his lordship's body "were of such strenghe and vivacitie as the admirable memorie and other inward guiftes" with which God has blessed him. *Signed.*

Thomas Bodley to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer.

1598, May 8. London.—"Upon the receat of your yesterday's letter I have sought among my papers wherewith to serve your lordship's turne. And for ye point of remboursment, what course was taken for it, as well by me as for her Majestie as by those that were deputed for ye General States, I did sette it downe in writing by way of abridgement above twelve moneth agoe, some what doubting that in time it would come againe in question. The transcript of it I have sent with other writinges to your lordship.

"Their offers were as then to make an yerely paiment of twentie thousand poundes while the warres should continewe, to acquite her Highnes of ye pay of her auxiliarie forces, to give interteinment to 4,000 Englishe souldiers, to assist her Highnes with their shipping in all her sea occasions, and when the countrey should be brought to peace and tranquillitie to rembource every yere for four yeres together, one hundred thousand poundes. So that then I did finde their abilitie so good to beare the burden of ye warres, as they

made no further suite but that her Highnes would mainteine her auxiliarie charges.

" To give your lordship satisfaction as touching those arguments on which they grownded their unwillingnesse not to hearken to a treatie, I have herewith sent unto yow the printed answear of the States to the Circles of the empire anno 90, the proposition of the Baron de Reidt the Emperours ambassadour together with their answear in the yere 92, the project of a lettre which I meant to have sent to Bruxelles to the ambassadour of the Emperour if your lordship for respectes had not thought it better to suppresse it, Ernestus' lettre to the States persuading an accord, with their answear unto it in the yere 94. In those propositions and lettres is all conteined in effect that could be then produced for making or marring a peace with the Spaniards. First for peace is alleaged the general desire of the Princes in Europe, the continual unchristian effusion of bloud, the desolation and ruine of the estates of bothe parties through the unspeakeable slaughter of their people and subjectes, the intolerable annoiance of all their neighbour contreis, the notorious disorders and calamities in warre, the grievous impositions of newe taxes and tallages, the weerinesse of Spaine and their thirst after rest, whereby the States might stand assured of good perfourmance of conditions, the uncertaine event of exploites in the warres, and the curse hereafter that their children might give unto their parents for forfeiting by rebellion their ancient immunities.

" The States have urged on the other side for continuance of the warres, the crueltie and pride and barbarous cariage of the Spaniard alike with them as in the Indies and in all other places, the examples of the fraudes that they have heeretofore used in all their compositions, the treacheries and villanies which they have practised alwaies against the person of her Highnes, and in France against the king, and bothe their dominions, the violation of their faith at sundrie times in sundrie causes by meanes of their beliefe *quod cum hereticis non est servanda fides*, the ambitious humour of the king in apparently aspiring to the general monarchie, the publike abjuration receaved by the States against him and his government, the infamous change of the enemies opinions in mater of religion, to serve their owne turnes, having alwaies helde it heeretofore for *crimen læsæ majestatis* for any subject to take armes against his natural souveraigne, and yet giving nowe of late all maner of reliefe to the rebels in France and likewise in Ireland, the present meanes that may be made, assoone as peace is concluded, to drawe the Lowe Contreis to a servile estate, the want of might in their allies to protect them if they would from that intention of the enemie, and lastly a most happy and speedy successe which they expect of all their troubles if they might be very roundly and soundly supported.

" In effect it was ever supposed by the States that there can be no securitie of peace with the Spaniard, for that her Majestie and they can but deale with him in confidence upon his simple promise, which may prove in case of breache muche more prejudicial to her Highnes and to them then to the king and his contreis. For if her Majestie or the States should give the king occasion, he may soone worke the meanes to recover his former strength, but if other-

wise her Highnes should be wronged by the king, she should be so muche then the weaker as nowe she is the stronger by reason of those forces that are a foote among the States, which in all kinde of likelihoode she shall heereafter not be able to reduce when she would to their present estate.

"This is so muche as the lettre which your lordship hath written doth seeme to require, wherewith I would intreat that sith I have no other copies of those pamphlettes and lettres it might stand with your good liking to spare them to me againe when your lordship hath no cause to deteine them any longer." *Holograph.*

JOHN [WHITGIFT], Archbishop of Canterbury, to SIR ARTHUR HEVENINGHAM and SIR BASSINGBORNE GAWDIE.

1599, August 22. Croydon.—Sending them a bond to be signed by Mr. Humphrey Bedingfield of Quiddenham, and directing them, if Mr. Bedingfield have any sons "of any yeres" that are recusants, to take bond of them to appear before himself at such time as they may appoint. *Signed.*

LUCIE, MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER, to [MICHAEL HICKS?]

1600, October 29. Basing.—Thanking him for his care in her lord's troublesome business and sending by Mr. Waltham, the bearer, the patent of Steeple Ashton "for the better satisfiyng of Greenhill in his conveyance," which she refers to the good care of her correspondent and Mr. Hubberd. *Signed.*

SIR EDWARD COKE to MR. PEMBRIDGE.

1602, May 17. Inner Temple.—Warrant for the delivery to Robert Gage of certain deeds relating to the Manor of Keyston in county Huntingdon—viz. the original indenture by Walter, late Viscount Hereford, granting a lease thereof for years to Henry Clifford and Anne his wife, deceased, sister of the said Viscount; the assignment of the same by the said Henry to Walter Clifford, deceased; the further assignment thereof by Walter Clifford to Robert, late Earl of Essex, attainted of high treason, and "the counterpart of the indenture of bargain and sale" whereby the Earl granted the said manor to the Queen—the said term of years being now, by the attainder of the Earl, "in her Majesty" and the said Robert Gage having procured a commission to find an office for her Majesty. *Signed.*

SIR SIMON BURGHLEY.

[Temp. Eliz.]—A poem entitled "Sir Symon Burlei's tragedy." *Sixty-seven verses. By Thos. Churchyard. Printed in* 1565 in "The First Part of Churchyard's Chips."

JAMES I. to SIR HARRY COCKE, "our Cofferar."

1603, April 2. Holyrood House.—"Upon the report of your faithfull discharge of your offyce and duetye toward our onely

dearest syster of famous memory, and of your habilytie and fytnes for our sirvyce at this tyme of our jornaying to England, when we intend to imploy you in such things as concerne the same, in esperance of your noe lesse honorable behaviour and affeccion to be uttered towardes us then of before toward her. We will therefore require and desyre you to addresse your selfe to be at us in Barwicke or Newcastle with all possible speed . . . to discharge sic dyreccions and imployment as may concerne the furtherance of our service." *Signed.*

THE KINGES JESTE.

[1603, April.]—From Doncaster to Worsoppe, the Earle of Shrewsburyes to bedde	14 miles
From Worsoppe to Neuworke Castell	13
From Neworke Castell to Bever Castell, the Earle of Ruttlandes	10
From Bever Castell to Burgeleyghe the Lord Presydentes howse	16
From Burgeleye to Hynchyngborouge, Sir Henrye Cromwell's	21
And to dynner at some place by the waye	
From Fynchingebrooke (*sic*) to Roystone	15
From Roystone [to] Stondon, Sir Tho. Sadler's ix, to dinner and to bed to Hertford iiij myles, in all ..	13
From Herteforde Castell to Tibbolles [Theobalds], Mr. Secretarys	10
and Howarde Howse in Charterhowse . .	12

Written on the back of the preceding letter.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

[1603, July 24.]—A list of those "to be knights of the Bath." Forty-nine names. The list is incomplete, omitting many names given in Nichol's Progresses of James I. (Vol. I., p. 221), but gives, in addition, the names of Lord Dudley, Lord Norries, Fras. Clifford, John Sheffield, William Steward, Fras. Fortescue, Griffin of Dingley, and Lionel Tallmouth [Tollemache]. [*Of these, only Fortescue and Griffin appear to have been actually included in this creation.*]

Endorsed :—"The Knights of the Bath."

ROBERT, LORD CECIL to MICHAEL HICKS.

1603, August.—"I am sorry the contagion hinders our meeting and yet am gladd your quarters go free. For myself I have no hope of ease, but leave all to God's providence. For Pindar's matter I have not heard of it, neyther is the time such as I can deale in any of these private. What I do, when I do it, he shall know to be for you. For the consyderation money send me woord what it is you shalbe answered it."

Postscript.—"Whatever you heare of inocency know they are all in the King's mercy. For Sir W. Ralegh, his contempts are high, howsoever his crimes may fall *in foro Judicii.*" *Holograph. The date given by Hicks in his endorsement.*

Verses attributed to Sir Walter Ralegh.

1603.—"Certaine hellish verses devysed by that Athiest and traitor Rawley as yt is said, viz." :—

"When first this cirekell round, this building fayre,
some god tooke out of this confused masse
what god I do not know nor greatly care
then every one his owne director was,
then war was not nor ritches was not knowne
and no man said then this or that ys my owne
the plowman with a furrowe did not marke
how far his great possessions they did reache
the earth knew not the shore nor the sea the barke
nor soldiours dared not the battered breach
nor trumpets loud tantara then did teache
they neided then nothing of whom to stand in awe
but after Nynus warlicke Bellus sonne
with uncouth armoure did the earth array
then first the sacred name of king begann
and things that were as common as the day
did yeld themselves and lykewise did obey
and with a common muttering discontent
gave that to tyme which tyme cannot prevent.
Then som sage man amonge the vulgarr
knowing that lawes could not in quiet dwell
unles the[y] were observed did first devyse
the name of god, religion, heaven and hell
and gaine of paines and faire rewardes to tell
paines for theis that did neglecte the lawe
rewardes for him that lived in quiet awe
whereas in deid they were mere fictions
and if they were not yet (I thinke) they were
and those religious observationes
onely bugberes to keepe the worlde in feare
and make them quietly the yoke to bere
so that religion of itself a fable
was onely found to make that peaceable
herein especially comes the foolish names
of father mother brother and such lyke.
But who soe well his cogitations frames
shall onely fynd they were but for to strick
into our minds as tever [*sic*] kind of lyke
regard of some for shew, for feare, for shame
indeid I must confes they were not bad
because they keep the baser sorte in fere
but we whose myndes with noble thoughts ar clad
whose body doth a ritch[er] spirit bere
which is not knowne but flyethe everywhere
why should we seeke to make that soule a slave
to which dame nature such large freedome gave
amongst us men there is som difference
as affections termeth us be it good or ill
as he that doth his father recompence

differs from him which doth his father kill
and yet I think, think others what they will
that paradice* when death doth give them rest
shall have as good a part even as the best
and that is just nothing for as I suppose
in deathes void kingdom rules eternall night
secure of evill [and] secure of foes
where nothing doth the wycked soule affright
then since in death nothing doth us befall
here while I live I will have a fetch at all.
Finis R. W. *alias* W. Rawley."

Endorsed :—" Verses written by Sir Walter Rawleye, 1603."

W., Earl of Bath to Sir Thomas Areskine.

1603 [–4,] February 22. " Towstocke."—Asking him to obtain leave for him to absent himself from attending the King through the city from the Tower on the 15th of March next, as he is troubled " with an olde griefe " in one of his legs, and has been ordered to Bath, as Mr. Sergeant [*sic*] Godorous well knoweth, whose medicines he has used ever since he was last at London, but without any great effect. If leave of absence is granted him, he will presently send up his voice by proxy.† *Signed. Seal of arms.*

W., Earl of Bath to Thomas Hinson, at Bath House.

1603 [–4,] March 22. " Towstock."—" I have receyved [yours] by Snap my lady's footman for the which I thank yow, but I am very sorry that yow are trobled with your old disease. I hope in God it wilbe better and am glad Mr. Goodorowse is with yow as I hear, and brave Dr. James Loveringe one of ye doctors of my makinge as you know, I hope you will take no phisick of him but he will be sure to speake good wordes and som prety tales and jestes with a littell lying good for travaylors which I think yow will beare with him if he be sober. This old Mat Hinson is to mak yow merry and to recreat your self with your old frend Dr. Swale and my poore Hobby Burton and my good frend Dr. Legg. I hear by your letter that Dr. Swalle was with yow and Burton and I thank them that they wishe me so well that thay wold not have me theare for the sicknes, and my poore Hobby Burton will not have me his poore frend to be lost. I thank his worship for his kindnes.

I pray remember Dr. Swalle, Dr. Legg, and him about the scolleres and other thinges that they should do for me and be earnest with them about it orelse I shalbe very muche offended, and those thinges that I write to yow for to performe in every respect and to ayre them throughlie, sicknes or not. The rest of my mind I leave to Skyppon's letter who I am sure will write unto yow. I am sorry that the plage is so dispersed through the cytty, prayinge yow to make

* There is a copy of these verses at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 32092, f. 201), which also has " paradice,' but clearly " paracide " is meant.

† The licence for his absence from Parliament was granted on February 27. See Cal. S. P. Dom., James I., under that date.

haste as muche as yow can to comme and gett leave by any meanes. Send up what newes is stirring if you com not so soone. I have a jorney to ryde to the bathe after Ester for I will not be perswaded to the contrary if it be but only to see my frendes which I told Skyppon of who I thinke will write to yow of it. I would be very glad to have Dr. Swale, Dr. Legg, and Burton to comme along with yow or som of them this sommer or else I shalbe very much discontented and so tell them. I pray yow in any case bring with yow the scollers and others if yow can or leave word for their cominge after." *Holograph. Seal with crest.*

W., Earl of Bath to his daughter, Lady Frances Bouchier.

[1604 ?] June 6.—" I see by your letter you have a mynd to leave that place and come home to me. I mislyk it not for yow have troblyd your frends and myn ther so long as I am sorry for it, but my will is that yow shall now stay ther a while to see if my sonne may be made fytt to com upp to yow for a lyttell tym to satisfy the desier of his honorable frends who I thank them ar willing to see him to try what the chang of ayer and company may doe to mend his infirmity. I think they will not stay him long ther and then yow may com together for I will not send him upp nor leav him ther to troble them unless yow be at hand to see him if he shuld happen to be sick ther as he is here very often. I wold have yow to sygnifie thus much to my good nephue of Bedford and my brother the lord Russell and my sister of Cumberland and in my nam to geve them all many thanks aswell for ther loves to yow as for ther desyer to be trobled with my sonne.

" Uppon your answer to this my letter yow shall hear agayn from me." *Holograph.*

Sir W. Ralegh to Sir Michael Hext [Hicks].

1604, November 10.—" I pray spare John Shelbury* for a little tyme, for I protest before God wee have no means in the world to discharg it as yet. Hee stands bound for mee for 1,500*l.*, and if hee bee arrested for my part, hee must ly in prison for all. God is my witness that if hee be restrayned, that hee cannot recover the wine arrearage, thes debts will never be payd. It cannot profit yow any way to molest hym but it may bee his undowing and I may therby lose all thos debts of the wine office and then never abell to pay myne own." *Holograph. Date given in endorsement.*

Sir W. Ralegh to ——

[1604-8]—" Least you might charg me with breach of promis I desire by these to excuse my selfe, seing the resolution required from me uppon an offer made me in your name was the next day by the same partie disavowed to proceed from any other but him self, I was also presently uppon your departure sammoned by

* One of the assignees of Ralegh's estate, and receiver *pro tem.* of the rents of the wine licences. See Cal. S. P. Dom., James I., 1603-1610, pp. 76, 102.

process to awnswere the law, so was my wife, my childe, and divers other of my frindes, and therby the dispute of the former proposition att an end.

"Since then I understand by Mr. Fellwall that if I make yow no offer between this and Saterday next that it will not be your pleasure hereafter to herken to any composition." What the law will determine in this controversy your self shall better judg if it please yow but once to heere my councell with your owne. For it is trew that I have no propertie att all in the land in question, for his Majestie's mercifull graunts both of the land and leases are to the use of my wife and for the present reliefe of my children and not to me. They have also divers other leases in their owne names, in which I have no other interest but as a father during the infancie of my childe and as a husband during my wives life, and therfore as ther is left in me no other powre then my perswasion only who am but a dead husband to the one and a dead father to the other (your sute in law agaynst us having made them know mich of their owne strenght) it will not now be easy for me to order them concerning their whole livelehode and estates, who being destined to endles misery in this life can never more harme them by my mislike nor healp them by my indevor. For otherwise to perswade them to their owne expulsion and beggerry and to leve them no habitation uppon the face of the earth, the on having no husband, the other no father, were against the law of nature and the honor of man kinde. But sir if it may please yow to be a mean for the recovery of his Majesties grace, that I may dye but with the marke of his mercie, I will disavow the one for my wife and the other for my childe if they do not willingly give yow satisfaction, and if his Majestie have bine informed that these offences layde to my charg were not only not subscribed by my accusor [Cobham] but were denied uppon the holie sacrament att the instant when he expected death, it shall not be hard for yow to draw some few dropps of commiseration from him who is the world's great fountayne of all goodnes.

"These things I leve to your honorable consideration hoping that yow will rather chang the cries and sorrowes of my wife and children into their prayers for yow then that yow will either increase them or continue them." *Holograph.*

Endorsement, carefully cancelled, appears to be "I think this letter was written to Sir Robert Carre."

Sir Francis Bacon to Sir Michael Hicks.

1605 [-6.] January 17.—"Good Sir Michael, I am desirous to conferre with you about some business which concerneth me much, and thearfore yf you will appoynt any time, and that with speed, yow shall doe me kyndness. In hast, yours. Fr. Bacon." *Holograph.*

Robert, Earl of Salisbury to Henry [Prince of Wales].

1608, December. Whitehall.—"Such is the disproportion between your Highness and me (you the soonn of Jupiter and I his

poor beagle), as I showld dispaire to hold your favour if I discerned not those two eminent qwalitys in yow which are sayd *designare regem futurum, Fydem et benignitatem.* Th'one (which is your princely trust) I find by the thanks it pleaseth you to give me, in whose fortune (compared with yowrs) it lieth not to yeld yow ought that is worth a feather, except yow do accept *voluntatem pro facto,* thother I have like reason to observe by the favours yow have don to me and myne from whom yow can have so poor a retourn.

"For your hawlk, no praise can comend her so much as doth the sight of the hern topps which being wonn owt of the clowds (where the whyte jerfawkon I hope will never be) were a great deale more fitt for the prince of Wales then for my wearing, especially being dedicated by you to that sainct of England in whom yow may chalenge more interest then any other, a sainct of that valour and worth that anciently in the tymes of distress (as the men of peace dyd call uppon God and Our Lady) so the men of warr cry out uppon God and St. George.

"For yowr servant Cranborn I humbly thank yowr Highness both for yowr present grace and future promises. And where yowr Highness in favour to his parents have wished *propitiam Junonem pronubam,* I have made bold to take him from Juno and to comend him yesterday to Neptune, being now gone to pass the seas. I have broken Moyses law by which the married cople showld for the first yeare rejoyce together, hoping the sooner he goes the sooner he shall retourn more able to do yow service." *Draft, by the Earl.*

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Carr.

[1608, December.]—"After some great losses, and many yeres sorrowes, of both which I have cause to fear that I was mistaken in ther endes, it is come to my knowledge, that yourselfe (whom I knowe not but by an honorable fame) have bin perswaded to geve me and mine our last fatall blowe by obtaininge from his Majestie the inheritance of my children and nephewes, lost in the lawe for want of a word.* This done there remaynes nothinge with me but the name of life, despoyled of all else but the title† and sorrowe therof. His Majestie, whome I never offended (for I ever held it unnaturall and unmanlye to hate goodness) stayed me at the graves brincke, not (as I hope) that his Majestie thought me worthie of manye deathes, and to behould all myne cast out of the world with myselfe, but as a kinge who judginge in truth hath receaved‡ a promise from God that his throne shalbe established for ever.

"And for yourselfe, Sir, seinge your fayre|| daye is but nowe in the dawne and myne drawne§ to the eaveninge, your owne vertues and the kinges grace assuringe you of manye good fortunes and much honor, I beseech you not to begine your first buildinge upon the ruines of the innocent, and that¶ there and my sorrowes¶ maye

* "Sir Walter Ralegh's estate is fallen into the King's hands by reason of a flaw in the conveyance." Chamberlain to Carleton. S. P. Dom., Jac. I., Vol. XLIII., 7.

† Written "tythe" in the copy in Add. MS. 4106, which Mr. Edwards noted as probably an error. ‡ "Retayned," *Ibid.* || This word omitted, *Ibid.* § "come," *Ibid.* ¶ "Ther greifes and sorrowes," *Ibid.*

not attend your first plantation. I have bin ever bound to your nation as well for many other graces as for ther true reportes of my triall to the kinge his Majestie, against whome had I bin found malignant, the hearing of my cause would not have changed enemyes into frendes, malice into compassion, and the* mindes of the* greatest number present into the consideration† of my estate. It is not the nature of foule treason to begett such fayre passions, nether could it agree with the dutye and love of faythfull subjectes, especially of your nation, to bewayle his overthrowe that had conspired against theire most liberall and naturall lord. I therfore trust, Sir, that you will not be the first that shall till‡ us outright, cutt downe the tree with the frutes and undergoe their curses that enter into the feildes of the fatherlesse, which (if it please you to knowe the truth), are farr lesse frutefull in value then fame, but that so worthie a gentleman as yourselfe will rather bind us to your service, beinge, Sir, gentlemen not base in birth and alliance which have interest therein, and my selfe with the uttermost thankfullnes will ever remayne readye to obey your commandmentes." *Copy.*

Endorsed by Hicks :—" Dec. 1608. Coppie of Sir Walter Raleigh's lettre to Sir Robert Carr."

Printed with many verbal differences (the more important of which are here noted) in Edwards' Life of Ralegh, from a copy in Add. MS. 4106. *Another copy at the British Museum, Harley MS.* 6908, *f.* 4, *has the date added, as Jan.* 2, 1608 [-9].

The Commissioners of the Aid to Lord Knyvet.

1609, May 20. Whitehall.—Requesting that, as he has not tendered any composition for the Aid in the country, he will attend to do so before them at Whitehall on the 27th inst., they being specially commissioned by his Majesty for the purpose.

Signed.—J. Ellesmere, Canc. ; R. Salisbury ; H. Northampton ; T. Suffolke ; E. Worcester ; W. Knollys. *Seal.*

Edward, Lord Denny to His Grace [Prince Henry ?]

[No date.]—Regretting that he was gone from home before hearing of his Grace's coming into those parts, humbly craving pardon upon his knees for his absence, and hoping that the next year his Grace will make him happy by honouring his poor house with his presence. Meanwhile, praying the Prince to use his walks [? in Waltham Forest] and to accept the young horse sent herewith. He is but four years old, and so may have his first teaching from his Grace's own direction. *Signed.*

Addressed :—" To the most virtuous and excellent young prince geeve these." *Seal of arms.*

If addressed to Prince Henry, it was probably before he was made Prince of Wales (at the beginning of 1610).

Queen Anne to King James I.

[No date].—" My heart, I am much bound to your Majesty for

* This word is omitted—Add. MSS. 4106.

† " commiseration, *Ibid.*, which is probably right. ‡ kyll, *Ibid.*

the care you have of mee. Walking in the garden I plucked an hearb, touching my [? the] belike venomous quality of it caused an itching and swelling, but it is now well. I have taken noe physick for my face, only I took something which Maverne leaft with my apothecary to take every month. I wish your Majesty a happy and joyful progresse humbly entreating you to pardon my waiting upon you at Salisbury; one reason is (to tell your Majesty the truth) I am not furnished with money, another is that I have noe maides of honour to attend me. But next yeare if it please God to send us both health, I will goe with you the first day your Majesty doth goe. I well waite (*sic*) if I may understand what is amiss at Oatlands, I will endeavour to [see] it reformed to your will."

Postscript.—"Let me humbly entreate your Majesty to grant me my humble suit concerning my Lord Chamberlaine, that I have desired this many a year. I promise whilst I live I will never trouble you in this kind any more."

Noted:—"A copy of a letter of Queene Annes, from her own hand, to King James."

Sir Edward Cecil to the Prince [of Wales].

1610, September 14. Skincks Sconce.—"I presumed latly to advertise your Highness by Mr. Harby of the taking of Juliers and by him I sent a plant of [it ?] and all the approches as they were when the towne was rendered and of the just proportion of one intier bulwarke of the castell, that your Highness might be pleased by that to judge how excellent a plase the whole must be. The desier I had to dispatch that messenger with speed robed me of all tyme to present every thing then in that full perfection to your Highness as my duity and your owne rare princely judgement in the profession of armes might worthyly exspect. And now that our army is so nearly returned and I so overprest with a longing desier to come over and be made happy by kissing your Highness' handes, I humbly beseach your Highness to allow mee to be the messenger of all the perticularites, my selfe having mad an assembly of the best observations I could to offer to your Highness vew at my returne, and such as I was unwilling any hand should be honored in bering them to your Highness but my owne. To morrowe the tropes will be dispersed from Skinkskans in to there garisons, and when I have accompayned Count Mauris to the Hage to see the tropes receaved by the States in there former conditions, I purpose my returne to render an account to his Majesti and your Highness of all my poore indevours in this imployment. This bearer Captain Deuhurst is joyned with Sir Jhon Burlace for the safe delivery of that arch jesuit father Baldwin in to his Majesti hands and to assuer our selves of the garison of Rhyneberke and other of the Archdukes fronters in these partes which might have atempted his recovery, wee stayed him till now that the army marched and so have shipt him with all safety for England, where I hope he will discover many rare and hidden practises he hath beeyne busied in against the state. I have never heald much discorse with him yet I observe him to be naturally of a wonderfull pryde and full of passion in any thing he speaketh of, and

rather a generall understander of politike matters then a sound mann in controverses of religion. I dare presume to comber your Highness noe longer, begging humbly pardon that I have adventured to wryt thus much." *Holograph.*

John Donne to the Prince [of Wales].

[1610.]—"Next to that boldness of having dedicated thys booke* to our soveraigne lord your Highnes father, it were the greatest boldnes that I could committ not to present to your Highnes a copy therof, who are so perfitt a copy of hym. For though thys booke be none of those things which devolve upon you because they ar hys (for by so great a title as that, onely kingdomes and vertues belong to you) yett ytt belongs to your Highnes because ytt endevors to prepare and dispose some irresolved and undetermined persons to an obedience of our lawes, and so yt respects and relates to future tymes which are yours. Though therfore some extreme contemplative philosophers have thought ytt to be the highest degree of reverence which man could use towards God to abstaine from owtward sacrifices and from verball prayer, beecause nothinge but our purest thoughts, before they are mingled with any affections or passions, can have any proportion to God or gett within any distance of hym, yett they errd, because they thought we went to God in these actions when indeed God comes to us. So also do princes descend to receive the offices of such men as cannot reach up to them; for therfore hath God allowed them so many of hys own attributes, that they might not take a measure of theyr greatnes by the lownes of others but by theyr conforminge themselves to hym and doinge as he doth. And therfore though I might have performed some part of my duty by continuinge in my private prayers in my study for your Highnes and thys state, yett I cannot fear but that you wyll also descend to thys and accept the same duty as yt ys thus uttered and apparelled in thys booke. For since as well as the whole body of thys state I also felt the benefitt and sweetnes which we enjoy in thys government, ytt became mee to contribute some thinge in testimony of my thankfullnes and onely in wishinge your Highnes happines and in thys manner of expressinge ytt, am I a subsidy man." *Holograph.*

Sir William Monson to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1611, June 7.] Aboard the *Adventure*, 7th day, 10 cloke forenoon.—"Sir Edward Sowch and Sir William Button aryved here betwixt 7 and 8 a cloke in the morning and according to your lordships dericktiones we ar readie to performe every pertyckculer, and for the more convenientey and spead we doe imbarke in the French barke wherein they whear taken, and goeth with her to the North Foreland where we shall have choyce of keatches to put my Ladie [Arabella Stuart] and her servants in, and the barke with the passengers to ply up as convenient as they maye. And least the wind doe overblowe and hange westerly as yt is licke to doe bothe, I have wryten to the offecers of the navye to hasten downe with all spead the lyght horsman to meett us at the east end of the Swale, and so to

* *The Pseudo-Martyr*, in answer to Cardinal Bellarmine.

rowe derycktly up to London, but least your Lordship shuld not knowe the meaning of the Swale, yt is the eastermost part of Shepy whear we shall rowe betwixt the yland and the mayne."

Postscript.—" Heare is no newes yett of the Charells nor any other pertycullers touching Mr. Seamor.* *Date given in the endorsement. Seal of arms.*

On the back, in different handwritings, are endorsed the post stages :— " At Sandwich, past 1, afternoone. At Canterbury at past 3 a clocke in the afternoone. Sittingborne at 6 in the afternoone. Rochester at past 7 a clocke at night. Dartford at past 9 a clocke at night."

Anne, Lady Harington to the Prince of Wales.

[No date].—Sends back her son, his Highness' servant, whom she found " as loth to staye past his lymyted time " as she and his father were to detain him. As this liberty has been of his Grace's free kindness, so does she assure herself that her son will strive to answer it with the more care in his diligent service.

Prince Henry to his father, James I.

1612, July 29. Richmond.—" Seeing that your Majestys pleasure signified to me by my Lord R[ochester ?] is that I set down my opinion concerning the proposition lately made by your ambassador unto Villeroy, your Majesty must pardon both the boldness of my writing and the weakness of my opinion in a matter of such consequence, wherefore may it please you to consider that for so far as your ambassador hath hithertoo proceded in it, hath wrought the same effect that might have been looked for, but when it cometh to a more particular negotiation whether they will then yeild unto such conditions as your Majesty in your wisdome shall think fit the success of their next enterview will make you give a more neare guess. The cause which first induced your Highness to proceede in this proposition by your ambassador was the hope which the Duke of B[ouillo]n gave your Majesty of breaking their other match with Spaine. If the continuance of this treaty hold only upon that hope and not upon any design to effect a match with the second daughter, in my weake opinion I hold that it stands more with your Highnesses honor to stay your ambassador from moving in it any more than to go on with it, because no great negotiation should be grounded on a grownd that is very unfair or uncertain and depends upon their wills who were the first causers of the contrary. Next it will not be honorable for your Majesty that the world should see that when you shall have broken it off after a long treaty you did it onely to breake of the other, seeing they will say it is your own fault not having made soon enough an overture for the first. Whither your Majesty will proceed further in it upon the desire you have to make a match with the second, that with the rest I leave to your Majestys further and better judgment, but if your Majesty

* William Seymour, husband of Lady Arabella.

is resolved to continew in respect of it self then I entreat your Majesty be sure both of the certainty and of the sending of her hether upon the conclusion or att the furthest at the going of the other into Spain. I fear I have troubled your Majestys patience too long with a good tale ill told but you must impute this falt unto your command and not unto my presumption. I shall ever hold my selfe very happy to be commanded by him whom I have most reason of all others to love honor serve and obey." *Copy.*

Dorso, rough notes on various matters, the following being the only ones bearing on the above letter. "Match bet. Eng. and Fr. as much disliked by those of the Sp. syde as Palatin. Pope like match with Fr. and dislike Savoy, especially Florence. Sir Ch. Cornwallis against match Flor. Sir Tho. Chal [loner] built upon for the match."

A Raffle.

1612.—"A description of divers rare and costly things of necessary use for Noblemen, Knights or Gentlemen of worth which are to be rifled and wonne by their chance at dice, in a plaine and direct order: and is to be performed, according to the order heere-unto annexed, at a convenient place appointed for that purpose."

"A China Fountaine well garnished and set in silver and guilt, prized at three score pound.

A Christall Cabbinet, prised at fifty pound.

A standing Cup of China, with a cover well garnished with silver and guilt, twelve pound.

A Saddle contrived with many necessary instruments of use, artificially conveyed within the same, to be used in hunting or travel otherwise, prised at forty pound.

A large Bead-stead, the vallence, head and posts of costly workmanship, prised at three score pound.

A large Cabbinet, prised at twelve pound.

A Table of most curious workmanship, the frame and all wrought, which hath private convayed boxes in the same, prised at a hundred pound.

A Christall standing Cup with a cover, garnished with silver and guilt, prised at twenty pound.

A paire of Slippers imbrodered with Pearle, prised at six pound.

A China Table wrought with gold, prised at five pound.

A large Looking-glasse in a frame, with a cover all ritchly wrought, prised at fifty pound.

A paire of Bellowes of like worke, prised at ten pound.

Two China dishes, the feet and brimmes garnished with silver and guilt, prised at ten pound.

A Cabbinet inlayed with a Canapie over it necessarily contrived, prised at ten pound.

A China Salt, garnished with silver, prised at six pound.

An Ebony Cabinet, inlayed with Ivory, prised at five pound.

A Diamond Ring, prised at five and twenty pound.

A Fountaine for water, to bee set in a garden, artificially contrived of mettles, prised at thirty pound.

An Ivory Cup, with curious worke in it, prised at six pound.
A large China Bead-stead all guilt with gold, and well wrought, prised at thirty pound."

"An Entertainment for Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen of worth.

"Prepared of an Italian, consort of strange musique, consisting of nine instruments with other severall instruments, musically concorded with Italian voyces, very delectable for all such persons of honor, worship, and worth, as will vouchsafe their presence to heare the same.

"Where also is provided costly furniture, and diverse things for necessary use, and ornaments of household, fit for a Prince, Nobleman or any other of dignity, which are to bee Rifled, giving forty shillings a peece for three throwes with three dice, those that throw most to gaine all; the most greatest casts of like number may either devide by indifferencie (if they please) or cast againe untill all the parcels chance to one or more.

"If any particular company agree joyntly to deliver money, amounting to the whole valew or part, and will venter among themselves, they shall have the same entertainement: a convenient roome prepared, with attendance at any time they will appoint.

"If any Ladies of Honor or others, please to bee there present, they shall have roome severall, and a banquet for them that venter money.

"If any happen to be absent (at the time) that have delivered money (sending their deputies in their steed) they shall receive all such things as they winne by inventory, with all just dealing that may be, or if they cast not, their money shall be restored to them againe.

"There is also divers other things of good valew, and for necessary use, which are to bee sold or rifled, if any persons of dignity be so disposed.

"At Maister Taylors house, one of the Kings Majesties servants, in Lincolnes Inne-fields, neere Maister Garters new house in high Holborne is the place appointed for the effecting hereof, upon the eighteene day of June next, and so untill the ninth of July next ensuing, at severall daies when any shall please to meete.

"In Fleet street at Maister Helmes house at the Greene Dragon, further notice and directions may be given." *Printed.*

Endorsed:—"1612. A Riffle for noblemen and Ladyes."

J., Marquis of Hamilton to the Prince of Wales.

[1612 ?]—"Plaes your heines, the ondeservit favour quich it plesit your hines to bistou on me in recomending my richt of the duchi of Chatellaraut to the deuque of Bouillon hes givin me the hardines be thir (*sic*) lyns to randir your hines most humbill thankis, protesting to God that in ane humbill hairt and redi mynd to bistou my lyf at the lest of your hines commandiments no creatur sall overmach me and so shall I to my end day remain your hines humbill

and faithfull servand." *Holograph. Perhaps written at the time of the Duke de Bouillon's visit to England in the spring of this year.*

Sir Henry Wotton to [Sir Edmund Bacon].

[1613, June 14–19.]—Stating that the Queen reached Greenwich "yesternight," and giving an account of the proceedings against Mansfeld [Mansell] and Whitelocke in the Privy Council on Saturday last [*i.e.* June 12]. *Printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p.* 421.

Sir Henry Wotton to [Sir Edmund Bacon].

1614, June 16. London.—Concerning the death of the Earl of Northampton, and his supposed implication in the business of the quarrel between the King and the Parliament. Although Sir Charles Cornwallis had denied the Earl's complicity, this was not sufficient "to sweep the dust from his grave." *Printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p.* 434.

T[homas], Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer, to his cousin, [Francis, Earl of Cumberland ?]

[1615,] May 23. Suffolk House.—"My place enforceth me to forsee evylls before they fall, which lyberty I hope wylbe geven me, otherwyse my offyce must of necessitye prove unfortunate to me. Your Lordshipe is near about hys Majestie by whose meanes I desyer to delyver to hym in hys absence that which my duty commands me to. In the chang of the company of the new marchant adventurers to the owld as yet but doubtfully depending I fynd cause of feare, for the owld company who now hath the trade begynns to complayn of the falling of the pryce of cloath beyond the seas by reason that Low cuntrymen holds them to hard conditions. This no question was breed in the tyme when the new company were in possession of the trade which then the owld companye were contented showld run on agaynst them which now that it is returned to them they feele the harme of but cannot easly help that which yf it be not prevented wold prove a great prejudyce to his Majestie in hys customs and I cannot fynd any better way to help this myscheef then by a present and fyrm estableshment of this owld company which your Lordship may remember was deferred of untyll the Kyng showld retourn upon an offer of a hundreth thowsand pounds to be geven hym which no man was gladder of then myselfe, but because I see the state of our cloath trade ys such as makes our marchants to wave that offer, so as I wolde be glad to avoyde the feare of further inconveniences by takyng a less sum. Your Lordship may also remember another offer made by them to my Lord Fenton for a yearly sum to be payed, which for my parte I dare not advyse because yt may geve occasion to the marchant for the raysing the pryce of cloath upon the subject which wyll geve an yll tast with yt and no dowbt geve cause for a parlement to question. My Lord I hope I shalbe pardoned for my free delyvery of my poore opinion alwayes

submitting humbly to hys Majestie's best judgment. But that which induceth me to speak of thes things so long before the Kyng's return ys the want I foresee wylbe when he returns for the monyes that hath bene anticipated be reason of hys jorney which I confes hath bene no more then fitting and necessary; yet my Lord I wolde be glad ther were some preparation for the makyng of yt up agayne in some good measure. Now I beseeche your Lordship most humbly to desyer from me that hys Majestie wylbe pleased to send hys pleasure how this shalbe ether further dealt in and by whom, or whether all shall rest untyll hys happy return." *Holograph.*

Sir Fulke Greville to William Christmas, the King's woodward for the county of Southampton.

1615, November 30. Augustin friars.—Ordering him to cut fourscore tons of timber in the New Forest for the repair of Hurst Castle; the "loppes and toppes" to be sold, and the money thus raised to be used for hire of carriages for the timber, and other expenses of the reparations.

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir George Villiers.

[1616,] March 17.—Thanking him for his mediation [in procuring his release from the Tower]. *Copy. Printed by Oldys (Life, p.* 468) *from the original, and from him by Edwards, II.*, 341.

Elizabeth, Electress Palatine to her brother [Charles, Prince of Wales].

[1616 ?] October 20. Heidelberg.—"My onelie dear brother, this bearer coming this way out of Italie to goe into England, I could not lett him pass without accompaning him with these lines by which I present my dearest love and service to you, beseeching you to keepe me still in your favour and not to forgett me, it being one of my greatest comforts to be assured of your love and favour, which I shall ever by all means strive to desarve, as she that will ever be, my onelie dear brother, your most affectionate sister and servant, Elizabeth."

"I beseach you still to remember to further Hardret's* business." *Holograph.*

H. Lord Danvers, Ed. Lord Denny and Sir Ed. Cecil to the Earl of Buckingham, Master of the Horse.

[1617, August.]—"Wee have according to his Majesties direction, in order propounded in wrightinge as wee conseaved his three poynts of demand grownded upon the Petition to his Highnes from the Lady Hatton unto his Majestie, the conseption whearof and the answer thearunto we have hearin inclosed, beseechinge your Lordship so to valew our indeavours as good will, and not power out of ourselves cann returne." *Signed.*

Underwritten:—

"My Lord, wee most humbly crave pardon that wee have not

* Probably Jacob Harteret, the court jeweller.

returned the answer at one time, it was late in the night before wee came to London, and no fitt time to rayte a lady, the forenoone beinge to strayght for her Ladyship to recollect her thoughts and prepare resolutions. As soone as wee could gett it, faythfully and speedely wee have sent it, . . .

"As for the testimony of the second articell conserninge my Lord of Oxford, shee hath voluntarily and freely taken her oath of the Bibell before us three that shee hath reseved sutch a contract from my Lord of Oxford as in her answer is sett downe." *Signed.*

The Elector Palatine to his father [-in-law, King James I.].

1617, December 1. Heidelberg.—"Encores que je vous aye desia congratulé par mes precedentes le bon heur de vostre retour si estre que le contentment que me revient d'entendre la continuation de vostre bonne disposition me fait derechef vous en rendre ce petit tesmoignage, et quand et quand advirtir vostre Majesté qu'ayant aussy heureusment accompli mon voyage vers Monsieur l'Electeur de Brandenburgh en sa residence de Berlin, ou j'estoy allé pour veoir ma seur Madame la Marquise et representer au baptisme la fille que dieu luy a donneé, je suis de retour depuis huit ou dix jours en ce lieu, ou j'ay trouve Madame la Princesse ma consorte en bon santé Dieu mercy, n'attendant que le bonheur de son accouchment dont en son temps je ne faudray de donner advise à vostre Majesté. A laquelle je ne puis celer cependant que par le occasion de mon dit voyage j'ay visitte Monsieur l'Electeur de Saxe pour conferrer avec luy des affaires de l'Empire et luy recommender de soing de ce que peut concerner nostre liberte et le repose commun, et specialment luy faire ouverture de ce que il a pleu a vostre Majesté me faire l'honneur de me communicquer par son Ambassador le Sieur Edmondes touchant l'avancement de Monsieur le Duc de Baviere a la dignite de l'Empire dont je vous aye beaucoub d'obligation et vous en remercie bien humblement. Et combien qu'on ait fait courir le bruit que l'Archiduc Ferdinand noveau Roy de Boheme auroit obtenu les effects de ce dont il avoit recherché le dit Sieur Electeur de Saxe, si est que je n'ay peu apprendre ni recognoistre autre chose sinon qu'iceluy s'est reserve la liberté de son suffrage jusques a la journee des Electeurs, ainsi que luy mesme m'a bien fort assuré ne s'estre aucunement engage de parole envers le dit Archiduc comme aussy il ne m'a voulu faire aucune declaration de sa volante sur ce subject, du quel j'ay aussi eue communication avec Monsieur le Electeur de Brandenbourgh et quelques autres Princes qui s'y monstrent assez bien affectionez. Mais d'autant que c'est une affaire tres importante et de forte aleine il est a craindre qu'il sera difficile de la fair reussir si elle n'est espousee et favorrissee des plus puissans monarques voisins. Et qu' il semble que le Roy tres chrestien n'y tesmoigne pas beaucoup d'affection, et moins encores de resolution et d'ardeur pour en estre dissuadé par ceux qui ont la meilleure part aux conseils, les mieux affectionez de la Germanie se trouvent aucunement empechez de s'y resoudre, c'est purquoy je supplie bien humblement vostre Majesté me faire entendre sur ceo son

prudent advis et bon conseil comment il y conviendroit proceder et ce qu'elle juge est plus utile et necessaire pour y disposer le Roy tres chrestien; car comme je desire infiniment l'avancement du bien, repos et liberté de tout la Chrestienté, singulierement de l'Empire, aussi ne faudray je d'y raporter tout ce qui sera en mon pouvoir." *Copy*

The Same to the Same.

1617, December 3. Heidelberg.—"Ayant heureusement parrachevé mon voyage, j'aÿ creu le debvoir faire scavoir a vostre Majesté et que j'ay trouve ma treshere compagneen fort heureuse estant esperant de pouvoir mander en peu de jour a vostre Majesté son heureux accouchement. Je luÿ mande par une autre lettre ce que j'aÿ fait et peu remarquer en mon dit voyage esperant quelle ne l'aura pour de[s]agreable, ains me continura tous jours sa faveur et bonne grace et me fera scavoir sa volonte et bons advis les quels je suiveraÿ en tout." *Copy, on the same sheet as the preceding.*

The Lords of the Council to the King.

1617, December 5.—In accordance with his Majesty's directions, they have sent him the names of the Officers of Exchequer and Custom House, and of the Auditors, that he may choose a sub-committee to handle the mechanical and laborious part of the business of retrenchment. The matter of the Household has been committed to the Officers of the House, with orders to reduce the expense to 50,000*l.* a year, besides the benefit of the compositions. They have for some days painfully travailed in it, and their report will be ready on Sunday next. In the point of pensions a beginning has been made "by suspending some wholly for a time and of others of a third part," in which course they are still going on, and the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Hay have given in their report concerning the Wardrobe. Some doubt has arisen whether his Majesty wished the business to be stayed until he had chosen the sub-committee, but presuming that this "was purposed rather for a furtherance than let to that work," they have resolved to go on until they receive further directions.

Signed.—G. Cant.; Fr. Bacon C.S.; T. Suffolke; E. Worcester; Lenox; Pembroke; Arundel; *and by eight others.*

Sir Henry Wotton to [Thomas, Earl of Suffolk] Lord Treasurer.

1618, May 25.* Venice.—"Having heere lately seene the deathes of two and the elections of two other dukes within the compasse of six weekes, I have been bold to intertayne youre Lordship with a little storie of thease chaunges and competitions though with smale presumption that you can take any pleasure in my simple report thereof unlesse it winn some favour by the freshnesse or the freedome. For the rest, the whole towne is heere

* Probably May 15–25.

at the present in horror and confusion uppon the discovering of a foule and fearefull conspiracie of the Frenche agaynst this State, whereof no lesse then thirtie have already suffered verie condign punishment betweene men strangled in prison, drowned in the silence of the night, and hanged in publique view, and yet the botome is invisible.

"If God's mercie had not prevented it I thinke I might for mine owne particular have spared my late supplication to the King aboute my returne home towards next winter, for I cannot hope that in the common massacher publique ministers would have been distinguished from other men, nay rather we might perchaunce have had the honor to have owre howses thought worthiest the ryfling. I shall give your Lordship a better accoumpt of this in my next, having now troubled you beyonde excuse with my poor papers. Our blessed God keepe your Lordship in his love." *Holograph.* [*Not printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*]

THOMAS LORKIN to ——.

1618, [June 23]. Midsummer Eve. Greenwich.—"This letter must correct my former in one point concerning Syr Walter Rauleigh, whom (according to common fame and voyce at court) I wrote to be at London, wheras in trueth he is yet in Devonshire, committed to a private gentleman's house,* where they say he lies very sick; whether so in trueth, or so pretended, to delay tyme till the Spanish Embassador be gone I knowe not, but this man is like to fall heavily upon him, for upon Friday last he receyved a pacquet out of Spaine, which if it had found him upon the way (saith he) must have brought him back, importing a very sore complaint against the violent and hostile proceedings of Syr Walter Rauleighe and his associates in Guiana, aggravating matters very grieviously against him, and renuing upon this occasion the sence they have of our King's supporting the Duke of Savoy, and late ayde of the Venetians, all which, in an audience heer at Greenwich yesterday, he represented to his Majestie, shewing how ill these suited with the treaty of marriage pretended, and the necessity his master must be driven unto (if he receyved not the better satisfaction) of seizing our merchants goods in Spaine and taking other courses to the repayring of his honour and losse. In such peremptory termes I heare the matter was expostulated, but whether he were so bould with his Majestie or no, I dare not assure, but that in his private discourses with others he hath uttred as much I bouldly may. Syr Thomas Lake's place [of Secretary], is likely to be disposed of very shortly, divers pretend unto it. Syr John Digby and Syr Thomas Edmonds underhand. Sir Duly [Dudley] Carelton, Syr Benjamin Ruddier, and Mr. Pacquer [? John Packer] openly, and the last (as is thought), shootes fairest for it. Upon Friday last a censure passed in the Starre Chamber upon one Trask sometimes a minister of London, for certeyne Jewish opinions by him mainteyned and divulged, as that Satterday is the true sabbath and ought to be celebrated, not

* This also was a mistaken report, as Ralegh was not arrested by Stukely until the second week in July.

Sunday, that it is not lawfull to eate swines flesh, and that men ought to absteyne from bloud, and the like, inveighing against our bishops under the termes of bloudy butchers, which in publique court he offred to make good for that half a yeer together they had kept him in prison with no other allowance then bread and water, whilest in the interim Popists (*sic*) priests were there suffred to feast and banquet, and that indeed was his fare, but of swines flesh he might have eaten his fill every day, for so it was ordred. His punishment was, to be whipt, to have his eares nailed to the pillory, emprisonment during the King's pleasure, and a fine of 1,000*l.* set upon his head. My Lord Sheffield hath been dangerously sick; and till now, yeilded little hope of recovery. Ere long you are like to heare of a new creation of my Lord Rich, my Lord Compton, Lord Peter, and Candish or Chandos, I remember not whether, are to be made Earles and to pay ten thowsand pound a piece, which is allotted for the expence of the progresse; my Lord Spencer likewise was nominated, but diverted as they say by my Lord of South-Hampten (whose daughter his eldest sonne marryed) from accepting of it. To-morrow being Weddensday the King goes to Wimbelton and is there feasted, on Thursday to Watsons of the Exchequer who likewise feasts him, and upon Friday to Wanstead, where my Lord of Buckingham interteynes both King and Prince. His Majestie was there feasted upon Friday last weeke, and the Prince lying within a short myle not invited. This his Highnes tooke amisse, and let him see as much, though after supper, the same night, my Lord of Buckingham and my Lord Hayes came both together to the Prince to excuse the matter, laying the fault upon his steward who had so scanted him in his provision as he durst not adventure to invite him, but now to make amends, he hath bought two rich suites of hangings and other furniture for two roomes with intention not onely to feast his Highnes but to lodge him likewise, which is the onely motive of this his second interteynment."

Sir Lewis Stukeley to the King.

1618, [November*].—"The humble petition and information of Sir Lewis Stucley, knight, vice-admirall of Devon, touching his owne behaviour in the charge committed unto him, for the bringing up of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the scandalous aspersions cast upon him for the same." *Seventeen pages.* "Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and John Bill, Printers to the King's most excellent Majestie. Anno 1618." *Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, Vol. III., p.* 64, *quarto edition.*

Duke of Lenox to his cousin, Sir Robert Napier, Bart., at his house near Bishopsgate Street.

1618, December 3. Whitehall.—Requesting him to pay 864*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* to his steward George Hunt. *Signed.*

Underwritten :—

Receipt for the above sum, by Geo. Hunt.

* Sent by Chamberlain to Carleton on November 28. Stated to be penned by Dr. Sharpe. See Cal. S. P. Dom., James I., 1611–1618, pp 598, 600.

FRANCIS, EARL OF VERULAM, Chancellor, to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

1619, November 13.—Concerning the sentence upon the Earl and Countess of Suffolk. *Signed.* [*Printed in Spedding's Life of Bacon, Vol. VII., p. 55, ed.* 1874.]

W., EARL OF BATH to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

1619 [–20], January 24. Tawstock.—Congratulating him on being freed from his late troubles; praying that their friendship may not be impaired by the aspersions of Sir William Button upon himself, and hoping that his cousin, Henry Bourchier, has already related the truth of this matter. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1620, May 9. Tawstock.—Acknowledging his letter sent by Sir William Button, whom he promises to serve for the Earl's sake so far as is possible while maintaining his own right and giving lawful assistance to those to whom he is tied by bonds of kindred and the promise made to their dying father. *Holograph.*

HENRY, DUC DE ROHAN to the KING.

1621, [October 30–] November 9. Castries.—"Parmi les afflictions que Dieu nous envoye ce nous est une grande consolation que vostre Majesté daigne se souvenir de nous, et vueille savoir la justice de nostre cause. C'est un effect de sa pieté et qui nous donne esperance que la sachant, elle aura pitié de nous et de l'Eglise de Dieu, qui est plus injustement persecutée en ce Royaume qu'elle ne fut jamays. Sire ce sont nos pechez contre Dieu, et non nos desobeissances contre le Roy (dont on nous calomnient) qui ont attiré les chastimens de la Majesté divine sur nous. C'est le desseing progette par toute la chrétienté qui s'execute, qui à l'instigation des Jesuistes se pousse plus ou moings furieusement selon le credit qu'ils prennent es conseils des Roys. Je ne vous ramenteuray (*sic*) la perte des Eglises du Bearn, ny comme la foy de nostre Roy à este mesnagée despuis Saumur jusques à Montauban, pource que vostre Majesté en est instruitte, et que ce n'est que renouveller nos douleurs; mays je vous diray seulement qu'elle apprendra par Monsieur son Ambassadeur que nos ennemys trouvant plus de difficulté à achever à force ouverte nostre ruine qu'a la commancer, ils veulent par de fausses apparences de paix nous destourner l'assistance que nous pouvons esperer de ceux avec lesquels nous sommes unis de creance. Mays je m'asseure sire que toutes choses vous seront sy fidelement reppresentées qu'elle jugera aysement la justice de nostre cause par les demandes ruineuses qu'on nous fait et par les soubmissions raisonnables qu'on refuse de nous. La necessité de vostre royalle assistance par la cognoissance de nos affaires, et la facilité de nostre restauration, à cause des maladies qui se rencontrent dans cet estat, lesquelles considerations doivent esmouvoir vostre Majesté à nous procurer un prompt et puissant secours; c'est ce que nous

requerons en toute humilité d'elle. Pour mon particulier sire je confesse que sy je vous ay de tres estroittes obligations pour le passé elles sont grandement accreues par le soing special que vous prenez en ce temps de ma personne et maison, dont apres vous avoir rendu tres humbles graces je vous supplieray tres humblement de croire que je n'en seray jamays ingrat et que je ne puis estre content que je ne voye conter ma vie par le nombre des services que je vous auray rendus, et non par celuy de mes années, lesquelles je reputeray toutes malheureuses sy en icelles je ne vous ay tesmoigne diverses fois combien passionnement je suis votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur." *Holograph.*

The Marquis of Buckingham to the King.

[1622 ?].—"Dere Dad and Gossope—By this time I immagine you have rescaved an answere of your last letter which came with the suger pese and made mention of your removes. I since have receaved the fesant egs, but here I must contradict a generall reseved maxaime which says greate bodies have sloe motions, your favors are manie, greate, and speedie, but my acknowledgements are poure in number, slight in substance and make sloe motions, but I pray you favor the proverb and me thus far as to impute some part of it to my indisposition which makes few steps in me more then manie in a stronger bodie, which stronger bodie I pray sweet Jesus ever send you. May it please your Majesty I have reseved now a double remembrance from you, one by your letter another by the person that brought it, and though you say nothinge in your letter of him nor his business yett the choyse of the messenger makes me understand your meaneing; yett the way of it shoes me the goodnes of your disposition and love towards me, for first I see you put no such man and me in ballance, then I finde by Mister May that you have ingaged your word to him for it, in these words, that he was the fittest man becaus he had tow heds to answere for his behavior, a naturall and an artificiall one. When I first tooke the bouldnes to move your Majesty by a letter to my Lord Annandale for my man his answere from your Majesty was, Mister May had spoken for it, but you would not dispose of it till I had the happines to kiss your hand, otherwis I confess I had not thus far troubled you, neyther will I now pleade that my man's name is now brought upon the stage. God forbid that for eyther me or anie of mine your promis should be forced; my man is not in miserie; his master by your favor is in estate not to lett him want; he is yonge, yett patient, and your meanes are manie to benefitte him some other way; and if honestie can deserve it I will answere he will, so both I and he are humble suters that you pleas yourselfe in wich doeinge you conten[t] all. And so craveing your blessing I remain your Majesty's most humble slave and doge. Steenie."

Postscript.—"I humblie thanke your Majestie for the paynes you have taken with the marchants. If I used tow much bouldnes to direct my man to yourself, all I can say to excuse it is I shoed trust with confidence wich betokens much love, of which I have a

large proportion, and he that loves much hath much forgiven him."

Margin.—"I pray you Sir tell your sweet babie Charles that I will wait of you both before manie owers pas, and by the Grace of God be att the death of a stag with you." *Holograph.*

The Marquis of Buckingham to the King.

[1622 ?]—"Dere Dad and Gossope, your last command was I should write merelie and short. How may you exspect the performance of this from me haveing fild my hart so full of thoughts, for my reseption yesterday when I came, my intertainment being there, and my leave takeing was such, nay I say such sir, that all the way hether I intertained myself your unworthie servant with this dispute, whether you loved me now (my ever dere master, here give me leave to say a full hart must eyther vent itself or breake, and that oftentimes thes sences are better expressed in absence and by letter then otherwise, you know full thoughts causes long parentises) better then att the time which I shall never forgett att Farneham where the beds hed could not bee found betwene the master and his doge, Sir, if you marke not well the parentises it doth breke the sence; that was my desier and if therein I did disceave it was with my good will. To conclude, these thoughts are never liklie to breake your faithful servant's hart, which when so ever it shall be trewlie and throughlie serched, shall be found full of love faith and obedience to you, in one thinge excepted, that I will not be so hastelie rich as you would make me, though covetuslie I will make myselfe so in this, eternallie, to deserve your blessing which I humblie crave, as your Majesties most humble slave and doge, Stinie." *Holograph.*

Addressed :—"For the best of Maisters."

Thomas Lorkin to ——.

1623, July 21. London.—"Syr, I am now returned from my living, which I finde belowe the valew of what was assured me, all most the one half, so as I interteyned once a full purpose of resigning it up againe, and had actually done the same if the instruments had been fitted, but now an unhappy newes from France (joigned with the persuasions of some friends) makes me conclude upon the reteyning of it still, for upon Satterday last I was advertised of a dangerous feaver my gentleman is fallen into, with much doubtfulnes of the issue, and if he should miscarry, this would serve as a stay for the present, and minister me with all some profitable employment, that I might not alltogether rest uselesse, and fruitlesse. In the interim, this infortunate accident presses me to such speed in my returne, and so oppresses me with care and grief, as leaves me no liberty either of wayting on yow, or writeing largely to yow, as otherwise I would. I shall therefore crave humble pardon in both these respects, and onely informe yow of these particulars; That upon Thursday last his Majestie called all his council together to Theobals, propounded there to them all the articles of the marriage, together with a forme of oath, which

he meant to require of them the Sunday following. All readily yeilded obedience, and yesterday in the presence of the Ambassador (whom his Majestie royally feasted) first the King tooke his oath, inviolably to keep and observe all the sayd articles, and then the Council theirs, which (as I hear) was this in effect, that they would (to their uttmost possibility) assist His Majestie to the performance of the same. Just after this was past, my Lord Andever arrived with this certeine newes from Spaine, that the Prince is contracted, the day of mariage assigned, the delyvery of the lady remitted (but then assured) to March. And if my intelligence be good, a further offer, that if his Highnes thinck fitt to returne sooner, he shall bring with him Don Carlos and Hernando* into England to remayne heer as pledges of the performance.

"I cannot tell yow with what acclamations of joy this newes is sent from Spaine, where all things being brought to extremities, and his Highnes thoughts wholly sett upon his departure, the King sent for him by the Conde d'Olivarez, where instead of bitter expostulations that were expected, they found nothing but embracements either by way of congratulation or acknowledgement of what yow have formerly represented. In France likewise their new fears of warre (perhaps upon the former occasion) are turned into strong hopes of peace, for the fleet that hovered over Rochel till then, and much alarmed it, is suddainly dismissed, and the Duc de Guise returned to the court. That which is bad from thence is the contagion, which is hott at Rouen and Paris, and divers other parts. I had thought to have enlarged myself to some other particulars but the tyme cutts me of. Heer therfore commending to your sight and secrecy the enclosed, with millions of thancks for all your noble favours, I must humbly kisse your hands."

Postscript.—"The Pope required an oath of the King of Spaine to assure the accomplishment of whatsoever stood accorded by the King of England, and this oath occasioned an assembly of divines as the enclosed will tell yow."

Prince Charles.

[1623, September 1-11].—"His guifts and presents at his departure out of Spayne.

"To the Kinge he gave a sword sett with dymonds of a great valew.

"To the Queene a fayer and relucent dymond which was esteemed to be of twenty caracts weight, and a tryangle and two eare rings of dymonds as bigg as a beane, great in valew, but greater in arte and workmanshipp.

"To the Lady Infanta a stringe of 250 great peare fashioned pearles of rare perfection, and of five caracts, one dymond which cannot be valued, and two litle peare pearles of inestimable valew, and divers other pearles of great esteeme.

"To the Lord Infanta (*sic*) Don Carles a poynted dymond in a cupp sett in a ringe, as a true present from a Prince to His Highnes.

* *Margin*—"The King of Spain's brothers."

"To the Lord Cardinall Infanta [*sic*] a pectorall of topazes, dymonds and a great pearle of inestimable valew.

"To the Conde Olivares a great dymond called a Portugues, it was of viij caracts with a pendent pearle of great price.

"To the Countiesse of Olivares a cross of very great dymonds in forme of a colume.

"To the Lady Maria de Guzman hir daughter a ringe worth two thousand crownes.

"To the Duke of Hixar
"To the Marquis of Mondexar
"To the King's Confessor, and
"To the Bishop of Segovia
} to ech foure jewells.

"To all the gentlemen of the chamber rings with fayer dymonds.

"To xiiij of the King's pags every one of them a chayne of gold.

"To the Garde of Archers 4,000 crownes and every one a gold ringe.

"To the Conde de la Puebla Maestre a chayne of 1,170 dymonds and a jewell with 47 more with his owne picture.

"He gave likwise to the inferiour officers that wayted—4,000 crownes.

"He likewise gave to Marco Antonio Darrogue and to Don Juan de Fonseca Babelo, attendants about the King's person to ech of them. } 1,500 crownes."*

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia to the Earl of Essex.

[1624], November 15–25. The Hague.—"You may well conceive that the death of the worthie Earle of Southampton did trouble me, which I cannot think but with greef. I have lost in him a most true and faithfull frend, both in him and his sonne. I have written to my brother to the same effect as you desire by my Lord Montjoye and to the Duk of Buckingham, to whome if I had not written he might have crost all. I have intreated my brother to gett the wardship of this yong lord, for his mother, and if it be possible he might enjoy his father's pensions. I dout not but my brother will doe his best for him; for me I shall ever be readie to doe him all the good I can. I give you manie thankes for your answere concerning your Liftenant Collonel's place, the men are alreadie of levying. I pray God send them good luck." *Holograph.*

The Earl of Marlborough to Robert Long.

[1626–1628].—"Good Robin your uncle Egremont is att his country house so that I cannot come to the manuscripts to shew to Sir Robert Cotton untill his retourne, therfore I pray you to send him such word. I shall ever remayne yours most affectionately, Marleburgh." *Signed.*

* *There is a list almost verbatim the same as this, in the Spanish account of the Departure : printed in the* Progresses of James I., Vol. IV., pp. 911-913.

Sir Henry Wotton to his nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, at Redgrave.

1628 [–9], March 6.—Concerning the adjournment of the Parliament, and the refusal of the Speaker to hear Sir John Eliot. *Holograph. Seal of arms. Printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, ed.* 1639, *p.* 443.

The Same to [the Same].

1629, [*c* July]. Eton College.—Concerning his journey to Eton and news received from abroad. *Holograph. Printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p.* 447.

John Lightfoot to Thomas Bedford, schoolmaster at Adderston, Warwick.

1629, August 8. Hornsey.—"*Dimidium animæ meæ*, I have taken time long enough to answer your letter, yet must I come far short of answering it as I would and as it deserves, for though I write very neere as small a character as you, yet do I find more love couched (?) by you in halfe a line than I can sufficiently answer in a leafe. . . . My coppy of Jonah is not worth that care you are in least I call for it too soone. I would it were worthy, then would I wish you keep it till I see you. But as it is, use it as you will (only with charity) till I meet you, either to learne by it, or to teach me, for according to the old adage *petimusque damusque vicissim;* for matter of learning I can be well content either to give or take for I am sure to lose by neither. That Ben Uzziel is Ben puzzle you ill, I am sorry to heare. [*Here follow discussions on the reading of certain Hebrew words, &c.*]

"I am now in the presse, but never booke went on so slowly,* through the printers other employments. I know not when I shall send you a booke, for if he proceed as he hath begun, it will not be done this halfe yeare, for the first sheet was printed six weekes agoe, and I have but a second as yet. But he promiseth better, like the crow on the Capitoll mentioned in your letter, *dicit erit*. What have you Larbe (*sic*) enough; do you find him hard in that which is the most easy? What say you then to thirteen regular conjugations, to [*sic*] verbes defectives, to thirty-two infinitive moodes, to twenty-two derivations of nownes and to two and fifty such difficultyes. Well, we will let them alone. Your leafe I have here sent you again as it came, un-understood. Upon the first view I thought it Arabian . . . . but upon better examination I recanted my opinion, for the thing posed my great Master [? Sir Rowland Cotton]. He finds it to be Indian, with some Arabian and Persian joyned with it. The latter two he understands, but the first he does not. The letters are all Arabique, for this letter the Persians use, so large is it in use, from India to Constantinople, even to Marocco.

"On a new page, new stufie. *Imprimis, commendamus* to all our friends, Brian Cave, Mr. Constable, Mr. More, Mr. Turnek (?) and the rest . . . London will afford me no newes, no more can I afford you." Holograph.

* Probably "*Erubhim, or Miscellanies Christian and Judaical.*"

Viscount Dorchester to [Henry Percy ?]

1630 [–1], March 2. The Court at Whitehall.—"We be principally employed by the Queene yet you will well conceave the King and she understand one another, and so his Majesty requires you and Mr. Montague should doe, and joinctly advance both theyr Majesties services in that court.

"Your letters and duplicates come as safely to my hands as they are written carefully and diligently wherby you continue to give very much contentment; your last being of the 6th and 8th of this present *stilo novo* by Mr. Montague's man, by whom I pray you tell Mr. Crue I expected to have heard from him, and now I desire with my provision for a coach he will send me some palace galanteries for a yong lady who is my valentine." *Holograph.*

Sir Henry Wotton to his nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon at Redgrave in Suffolk.

1633, April 25. St. Martin's Lane by the Fields.—Concerning a duel between two gentlemen of the Court, Price and Eliot: the King's journey to Scotland; news from abroad, and family affairs. *Holograph. Seal of arms. Printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p.* 460.

William Longland to Edward, Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

1635, November 5.—Petition that Robert Pitts, gentleman usher to the Queen, may be ordered to pay him a debt of 100*l.*

Underwritten, in the Earl's own hand :—

Order that Mr. Pitts is to see this petition and satisfy petitioner within a week, or show good cause to the contrary. Dated as above.

Sir Henry Wotton to his nephew [Sir Edmund Bacon].

1637 [–8, February 7], Ash Wednesday. [Eton] College.—Concerning his health and a book he is about to publish. Praises the good Lord Treasurer [Bishop Juxon], the very reverse of his proud predecessor [Portland]. *Holograph. Printed in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p.* 466.

William [Juxon], Bishop of London, to Sir Robert Pye.

1639, April 5.—Warrant for issuing to the Earl of Kinnoul the sum of 1,500*l.* to be charged upon Mr. Alderman Garway for the accounts of the imports of sugars due at Michaelmas, 1636. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Windebank to his son, Thomas Windebank.

1641, [Feb. 19–] March 1 "this style." Paris.—"Tom. I perceive by yours of the 11th February received this weeke, that my letters of the precedent weeke next before that, were not then com to your handes. I pray God they fell not into Witheringes hands and so into som other before they came to yours, which if they did, it was not in my power to prevent, you nor Burlamacchi having given me any notice in time of the alteration in the post office,

which if you had I wold have thought upon som other addresse, as I did the last ordinary under Mr. Treasurer's cover, and so shall continew untill som other meanes be presented.

"The other to you that goeth herewith, when you shall have acquainted their Majesties with it, you may communicat to the Lord Cottington *sub sigillo*, commending my humble service to his Lordship and desiring his advise.

"I beginne to be weary of this towne, and am thinking upon som other place to retire to, where I may live more quietly and give lesse occasion for offence. Besides my expence is very high heere, and yet I cannot goe lesse, but hope to live at a much more easy rate in the country. When I shall have settled upon any other place you shall have knowledge of it.

"I am sorry to understande that Monsieur de Vandaume is in Englande, being of opinion it will give offence to the State heere. But I shalbe more sensible of his takeing my house in Drury Lane, which cannot be without som reflection upon me, especially seing the Holland Ambassadors were refused, and therfore you must use all the meanes you can to prevent it.

"God bless you and your brothers and sisters, and bring us together againe if it be his blessed will, who only knowes my sufferinges in this miserable condition wherin I now languish." *Holograph. Endorsed by Tom Windebank :*—"My Father, from Paris."

Sir Francis Windebank to his son, Thomas Windebank.

1641, [Feb. 26–] March 8 this style. Paris.—"Tom, I finde no obstructions in the passage of the letters from your partes hether, having weekly receaved such as you have addressed to me since the alteration in the office of the postes, though it seemes by yours of the last weeke and of this, of the 18 of February, that our letters from hence have bene in som disorder and not com to you so duely as they have don heertofore. I doubt not but myne of the last weeke, of the first of this present, and likewise of the precedent weeke came safe to you, having receaved an answer of those I directed that weeke to Mr. Treasurer from himselfe, in whose pacquett I inclosed those to you, and he hath desired me to convey my letters still that way which I purpose to doe, and you shall do well to doe the like, his professions to me being very frendely, and promises to cause my boord wages to be paid to you sodainly very harty. I have now presented my thankes to him, and desired him to continue his favor to you.

"I have likewise heerwith sente you a letter for the Queene according to your desire, but do advise you to deliberat well before you deliver it, the report being heere that the resolution for alteration among the Queene's Roman Catholic servantes is not yet passed in the Upper House. Besides I know not whether it may not put som prejudice upon His Majesty's affaires at this present, if any thing shold be don for one that hath so neere relation to me, considering the opinion is vulgarly held of me, neither do I conceive that place, as the times are, of such consideration, but rather full of hazard and danger. Howsoever you shall do well to speak

with Mr. Germain in it, and make him your frende, if he be not alredy engaged for som other, and if he be, then to lett it fall.

"I acquainted you the last weeke with my condition heere, and hope you made it knowne to their Majesties. I have in one to my Lady of Arundell which I have sente another way, given her a touch of it, and therfore you are to go to her Ladyship and communicat it to her, and desire to see the letter which I have written to her to which I referre you concerning myne owne privat affaires, which I can hardly judge of at this distance, and therfore must referr myselfe to the ordering of those that are upon the place.

"I have not yet resolved upon any retiring place in the country, but am still enquiring for such a conveniency. It shalbe no prejudice to that weekly intercourse of letters which is now betweene us, only perhaps the letters may be of a more ancient date.

"I am sorry to understand that the letter I writt to the Lord Chamberlaine from Calais is becom publicque, asseuring you that nothing was more contrary to my intention when I writt it, and besides there can nothing fall from my penne but wilbe subject to misconstruction.

"Commende my true love to your brother and sister Turner and thank her most affectionatly from me for her most wellcom letter. God blesse you all and little Frank Turner, and deliver me from living in a strainge country." *Holograph. Endorsed as the preceding.*

Archbishop Usher.

[Before 1642.]—Notes by Archbishop Usher from Lives of the Saints, "among my Lord of Pembroke's books," and also from a MS. *penes* John, Bishop of Lincoln. *Greek.*

Endorsed :—"Some collections of the Lord Primates out of the Lives of the Fathers (*sic*) in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library. Archbishop Usher's writing."

Sir Kenelm Digby to Sir Robert Harley.

1642 [-3], February 1. Winchester House.—"Your great civility and frendlinesse unto me encourageth me to be againe troblesome to you for your favour. It is many yeares agone since I was beholding to you for a medicine (of tincture of strawberies) for the stone, which first your brother my Lord Conwey procured of you for me, and afterwards yourselfe gave me more particular directions for the making and use of it; and truly I have found more good in it then in any medicine I have ever taken, unlesse I should putt the constant yearely taking of the Spaw or Tonbridge waters under the tytle of a medicine. But as yeares grow upon me, I find this infirmity to encrease, so as, without continuall strong exercise and motion, no care of prevention prevayleth. This is a chiefe motive, that maketh me now become a sutor to your honourable house for enlargement out of this restraynt, that truly hath brought my ill companion very fast upon me. And my Lord Maior (who was the occasion of my committement) hath promised to moove it for me; and other good friends have assured me of

their assistance. Be pleased I beseech you Sir, to afford me yours and give me this second helpe to my sore and painefull disease; which if you favour me with, I shall not doubt of speeding, since I never yet was denyed any sute to your honourable House, but you have upon severall occasions given me freedome both to stay in this towne upon my occasions, and to goe one summer to the Spaw, and the last to Tonbridge Welles, all, upon my word; which I now againe engage, together with the fayth of a christian, that I will not make use of my freedome any wayes to the prejudice of the Parlament, but will upon any soddaine summons, come attend your commands, as att your last permission I promised, and performed, when I thereupon came to towne and was now committed. I aske you pardon for thus long trobling you, which I doubt not you will afford me since I know how gladly you employ yourselfe in any charitable action, as most certainly this is a very great one."

PRINCE MAURICE to MONSIEUR DE HENFLIED,* at the Hague.

1643, September 28. A Milton, au siege de devant Portsmouth.—"Monsieur, Estant tres asseuré de la bonne et sincere inclination que vous portez avec passion a l'advancement des affaires de sa Majeste de la Grande Britagne, mon tres honoré oncle, je vous ay voulu prier par ce petit mot, de vouloir assister de tout vostre pouvoir et dexterité le porteur d'iceluy, le Sieur William Birdal et le Sieur Richard Ford. marchand en Hollande, en et par tout où ils pouront demander vostre ayde et assistance, soit aux adresses vers le Prince d'Orange mon bien aymé oncle, où aylleurs, pour le bien de sadite Majesté. Et en ce faisant vous obligerez d'autant plus celuy qui, sans cela, aux occasions qui se pouront presenter, sera vostre affectioné à vous rendre service Maurice." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

KING CHARLES to his nephew [PRINCE MAURICE ?].

1644, May 16. Oxford.—"Nephew. That you may receive more particular and cleere information of the ende of my sonn's journey into the West then I can give you in a letter, I have sent Sir Richard Cave† of purpose to impart unto you the motives and considerations which have invited me to that resolution. Be assured I have to greate a value of you and to greate a sense of your merit to doe anythinge which would not testifye that full esteeme. Therefore I must expect that justice from you that it shall not be in any man's power to make you doubt the kindnesse of your loving oncle and faithfull frend Charles R. Oxford, May the 16, 1644." *Holograph.*

Endorsed:—"His Ma^tie^s letter. Oxford 16 May 1644. Sent by my uncle Rich:"

* John Poliander Kirkhoven, Lord of Heenvliet, husband of Lady Stanhope.

† The name has been obliterated, but is clearly visible, as the cancelling ink has faded more than the other.

LORD CRAVEN to LIEUT. GENERAL MASSEY.

1647, September [? 11–] 21. The Hagne.—"The gentleman that delivered me yours, had soe perfect a knowledge of what could bee sayd unto you from his Highnes Prince Philipp that all that time I conceived itt an unnecessarie trouble to write unto you, and therfore I adressed him to Mr. Reymes whome I knew would communicate to you the civilitie I had for you, which truly must dailey increase after the testimoneys you give me of yours. And as I have bin hitherto verie willinge to serve you in the negociation proposed we shall I [hope] continew itt uppon all occasions, which I cannot express better than by satesfyinge you in that particular which you seeme most to stopp att, the uncertaine securitie for pay and future entertaynement, as alsoe your allegacion of sufferinge of merchants that have alreadie hired theire shipps to the State of Venice. As for the securitie of pay there is as much at Venice as in any service whatsomever; and hitherto never any that imbarqued themselves with that State either in former times, or duringe this late warr have missed of that entertaynement which was promissed them, and which the State generale gives to all their soldatesque; and certainly in this time that they have soe much neede of souldiers they will not begin to breake with them in what of justice they are to have, and without which they cannot subsist, and why they should not use those that come from hence with the same regard as others certainly cannot bee doubted of them. The coustume of this State and their generale faith contents all particulars heere without any distrust at all, and the like has done there in the Venetian service, and truly I conceive is not any way to bee made scruepel att. As for the merchants in theise parts verie few can complayne, for most have hadd better caution then what they deserved, and if they gave rotten vessels, and performed not theire articles for well providinge them, certainly if everie one seeke remedie from them itt is not without reason, and I dare say those that complayne may bee verie well answered if theire business were butt examined.

"What may concerne the smalnes of the pay, that truly everie one is to consider of, and if that bee not found answerable to your mynd and of those that should imbarque themselves with you in that imployment, I shall never att all endeavour to perswade you to itt, for everie one knowes what is best for themselves and how they can dispose of theire owne occasions, havinge verie much reason to beleeve by what they write me out of England that att present you will hardly gett permission to make any leavies of volontaries. But as you yourself shall receive advice, and that you please to impart itt to me, I shall in all thinges bee readie to gouverne myself the best I can to serve you, havinge a particular esteeme of your merritt, and your regard to the service of those Princes that I soe much honnor." *Holograph. Two small black seals, with remains of silk beneath them.*

THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS under his command.

1648, November 21.—Pass for Mr. Jervace Holles to go upon

parole to London and thence into Lincolnshire, he having engaged to render himself prisoner to the Marshall General of the Army within three months, and in the meantime not to act anything prejudicial to the Parliament or Army. *Signed. Seal.*

Endorsed :—"Fairfaxes passe for Coll. Holles."

[William] Earl of Strafford, to his Cousin, Jervas Holles.

1649, February [8–] 18. N. S. Caen.—I have written to my cousin, Sir George Wentworth of Woolley, to give order for paying you 50*l.* as soon as money comes up to London. I pray you acquaint Mr. Raylton, that he may take the speediest course he can. I should be glad to hear of my cousin's better health. "I wish you were both in a place of lesse trouble than I feare home wilbe. I am endeavouring to gett something to bring my sisters over as soone as it can be, and if you cannot better dispose of my cosen, I am sure my sisters will be very glad of her company, and though I cannot promisse myselfe plenty I hope we shall find necessarys, and you and yours . . . wilbee infinitely welcome to what I can call mine.

"The troubles in this kingdome I beleeve will grow on to bee such that I must make the best hast I can to gett away, least there may be greater difficulty in it, and therefore I think I shall goe into Flanders soone after I shall receive money for it.

"It would be a great happiness to me if you could come hither. If possible, do not denie me that comfort." *Holograph.*

Sir E. Hyde to his wife, Lady Hyde.

[1649, May 28–] June 7. Monday. Brussels.—"My deere little Rogue, I have forborne to write to thee since I left thee because I knew thou didst not so much desyre to heare that I was heare (of which thou couldst not be ignorant) as that I was ready to returne to thee. It was yesterday before wee had our audyence (Saturday beinge a day of devotion) so that I cannot yet tell thee the præcise day of our returne, but I do believe wee shall be with thee Wensday or Thursday at farthest, therfore if my Lord Byron come to Antwerpe about that tyme, desyre him to stay ther, that I may be sure not to misse him, for it will be necessary for me to speake with him before his goinge into France, and it would trouble me that he should passe hither, when I goe that way.

"Heare is a good lady that makes very much of us, and as Lord Treasurer sayes shee hath the better of me. The truth is I have not yet made her cry. Remember me to thy brother [Will Aylesbury], to whome I write not, because I have nothinge to write, I believe Charles Cottrell is by this tyme returned, for my last letters from the Hague mentioned a dispatch to be shortly made to us by him. I doubte the Kinge is not yett upon his journy, my service to him and my Lady. God blesse thee and all thy cattle, and me, as I am, my deere, thy owne most affectionate husband, E. H." *Holograph.*

CHRISTOPHER, LORD HATTON to MR. [PETER] GUNNING.*

1649, June 23–July 3.—"I have had a very great conflict with myselfe how truly to represent to you the great sence I have of my obligations to you in the greatest curtesy that can be done me, the care of my sonne. And no sooner had I fixed my thoughts upon anything reall but the misfortune of the tymes ravished away all those advantages that I entended towards you. Amidst these contemplations, Stoke Bruern (esteemed the best living in my gift) fell void, and I did much please myselfe to thinke how faire an opportunity their was at once to performe my duty in accomodating that church with one of your worth, and express my owne gratitude to you for some part of your paines with Kitt. But alas I could not long flatter myselfe into this happines, when I considered I should want confidence to offer you that (how good soever in itt selfe) which you could not legally, safely, or with contentment to yourselfe enjoy. . . . Whilst I was wearing my brains how to serve myselfe by this occasion of some such expression towards you as might not relish of complement, and dispaired of itt, I was by letters from Kitt and his mother att two distinct tymes sollicited to make a tender to you of this living. I have been slow in resolving, but have att last fixed and chosen the yealding part, since their desires to me will soe well excuse the weakness of that present I would soe willingly make you, and since the defects of that will be in some measure repaired when you shall see yourselfe surrounded every way by Kitt, his mother and myselfe with grateful harts though as yett unpowerfull hands.

"Well then, Sir, I pray give me that contentment to lett me suppose myselfe in full possession of my estate as ever; to be settled at home in peace and quiet, and to be possest of the present donation of a church preferrment, the greatest that I am capable to owne, however, I am sure, the greatest I doe owne, *de jure*. . . . And in this well-settled resolution, I doe tender you any manner of presentation that lawyers or frends can advise, to give you full and plenary possession of the rectory of Stoke Bruerne, and wish you as full and compleat enjoyment of itt as ever I had of my owne. If I had my wish, I would soe serve you as might never sever you and your pupil, and if he retaine (as he hath great cause and gives me great hopes he will) the like affection to his that I doe to mine, he will, as much as in him lyes, prevent any parting betwixt you, and I hope will ever lett you share with him in earthly things, who have, as much as in you lyes, soe much enlarged his mind towards knowledge and his soule towards heaven. . . . I have sent you heereinclosed what I receaved from home, that you may see the ground you till is gratefull, however the hard weather hath hitherto nipped the crop." *Holograph.*

SIR E. HYDE to his wife, LADY HYDE.

[1649, July ?] Peroune, Saturday morning.—"Wee are I thanke God gott safe to this towne, whither wee came the last

* Afterwards successively Master of St. John's, Cambridge, Bishop of Chichester and Bishop of Ely.

night, and conceave ourselves now past the daunger of both armyes, one of which the Spanish, wee had the pleasure to see march by us. It will be Monday night at soonest before wee reach Paris, from whence thou shalt heare from me by the first opportunity. Wee are all very well, except my shoulder, which seriously, notwithstandinge my Lord Treasurer continues still merry at it, torments me exceedingly, and therfore I will endure any remedy, as soone as I come wher Dr. Frozzar is, rather then beare it. I have another vexation to, that I can get no flesh yesterday nor this day, and the fish is so ill, and so ill dressed, that I am kept hungry, which thou knowest I like not well.

"If thou desyrest I should prosper, and have any happynesse in this world, thou wilt remember all that I have sayd to thee concerninge thy selfe, and not suffer a melancholique thought to enter into thy hearte, and I have no doubte but God will so blesse us, as to bringe us quickly agayne to each other's company; which believe me I desyre as much as I do to lyve, and the last only to injoy the blessinge of the first.

"Remember me very kindly to thy brother, to whome I reckon myselfe more beholdinge then I will say, untill I can do more then say. Desyre him to governe thee discreetely, and sevearely when thou deservest it. My service to Sir C[harles] C[ottrell] and his Lady, and to the good neighbours. God of heaven blesse thee and all thyne, that wee may meete happily agayne, without any diminution of our treasure. Farewell." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1649,] August [2–]12. St. Germains.—"Thou wilt allowe me to grumble that I have not heard one worde from thee since I came from Bruxells, though I have writt to thee twice since that tyme. I am I thanke God in as good health as ever I was in my life, so that I cannot complayne of the ayre of France, though otherwise I am not at all taken with the delights of it, and on my worde, for all that I have yet seene, give me old Englande, for meate, drinke, and lodginge, and even for wyne too. I can yet say little to thee of our journy, the King's tyme for his remove beinge not yet certayne, but he resolves to be gone very shortly, and by the next I presume I shall write more certainly. Remember me to thy brother, and desyre him to excuse me for puttinge Edgeman to write somewhat to him, which I should have done myselfe, but the truth is, I am yet so full of businesse, that I scarce gett an howre to myselfe, nor am I sufficiently instructed with the post-dayes, but havinge occasyon to send Edgeman to Paris this day, I am compelled to referr much to him I should say myselfe.

"Remember me to all our frends, God blesse thee and thyne. Farewell." *Holograph.*

The Same to The Same.

[1649,] September [1–] 11. St. Germains.—"I have at last, and just as I was begynninge a grumblinge letter to thee for so longe silence, receaved thyne of the 3rd of this moneth, and am very gladd

thy brother is returned to thee, and I pray thee take care betweene you, that heareafter I be not so longe without hearinge from you. I receaved the bill of exchange the last weeke, but it was three howres after the post went, so that I could not then acknowledge it. I have now writt to Mr. Anscoombe that the businesse is done. I am very gladd thou hast had a refreshinge journy at Bruxells; I doubte not, but they made very much of thee. Indeede the newes from Irelande is a terrible blow to our hopes, but let me assure thee it makes not other alteration in me and my designes then to the place, not the purpose of our meetinge, for, though it may be, wee may not finde it safe to meete ther (yet that hope is not desperate) by the grace of God I hope wee may bring ourselves togither, which upon my worde is as much in my hearte and resolution as ever. I conjure thee let me know the author of that prety newes, that it is now declared that I am to stay in Spayne three yeares, and that I knew it when I was with thee; I wish with all my hearte it were true, for if it were, upon my life I would not stir from this place till thou camest to me, and wee would learne Spanish togither; and be confident if I finde myselfe at any tyme fixed in one place, for a third part of that tyme, I will not lyve without thee. Believe me ther is nothinge like it, but on the contrary, greate endeavour hath bene used heare, to hinder us from the journy, and a full resolution that wee shall returne at the springe. I am very confident wee shall begynn our journy the next weeke, so thou wilt have one letter more dated from this place. I believe the Kinge (who intended to go for Jarsy tomorrow) will not fayle to sett out Wensday or Thursday at farthest, and then thou mayst be sure wee will not stay more then is of necessity. The doctor will write himselfe to thee, and assures me the quantity of mercury which is in the oyntment is so small, and so prepared as they ordinarily give to children, that it cannot do thee the least hurte, and must do thee greate good; but I referr thee to his owne derections. My Lady Browne, who was as leane as thou arte, and is now plumpe, sayes, if thou wilt be cheerefull, and drinke soculate in the morninge, thou wilt be fatt. Remember me to all. God blesse thee and thyne. I have writt to Mr. Wake."

Endorsed by Lady Hyde :—" From St. Jarmines, the 15 Sept. 49."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

1649, September [14–] 24. Paris.—" There is now another post come and no letter from thee, which I wonder exceedingly at, for I have never fayled of hearinge once a weeke from Bruxells, and sure from Antwerpe the conveyance is as safe. When I writt the last weeke, I was not well, havinge then taken such a cold, that I was not without apprehension of a fever, and so bledd and purged accordingly. I am now I thanke God as well as ever I was in my life, and preparinge amayne for our journey.

" The Kinge went on Monday for Jarsy, and the next day my colleague and I came to this towne, wher wee stay only to dispatch a little businesse for our Queene, and to performe some ceremonyes with the Kinge and Queene Regent, and the greate person of this

Courte, who are not at very greate leasure to receave ceremony, the whole Courte beinge exceedingly discomposed upon the differences betweene the Prince of Condy and the Cardinall, which I believe will produce some very greate effectes.

"We have this morninge contracted for our transportinge to the skirtes of France, for coach, horses, waggon, and dyett, so that till we come into Bisquy, wee shall not be oblieged to spend one penny after wee are gone out of this towne, and the truth is, wee had not neede, for wee are gladd to borrow above 100*l.* to carry us thither, whatever shift wee shall make after; so much our stayinge in this country hath cost us. Well, wee are of good cheere, and infallably on Wensday next begynn our journy. After that time I believe I shall heare seldome from thee, till I come into Spayne, but I will not fayle to write to thee once a weeke. By this tyme I hope our friends of the Forrest are arryved with you, and then it is not possible but the joy and kindnesse amongst yourselves, will supply all other wantes; in earnest I could lyve with greate content with you togither with breade and water. For Gods sake be very merry in spight of any thinge that can fall out. I am so farr from thinkinge the affayres of Ireland desperate, that in truth I believe the Kinge will be ther before the middle of November, and that he will have a good possessyon of that kingdome. I have no more to say to you, but that I have provyded a large brybe for thee, and all thy company, even rattyne* of the best, enough to make thy mother, thy selfe, sister and the gyrle each of you a petticote and wascote; for ther is twelve ells, and the biggest woman in France uses but three ells. In the middle of the bundle, ther are halfe a dozen payre of etwees (*sic*) to be disposed likewise amongst you. I have left all this with my Lady Browne, who will cause it to be delivered to one of my Lord Duke of Buckingham's servants, who intends to goe for Flanders the next weeke, however you may be sure shee will take care for the speedy sendinge it. My deere, as thou lovest me, be merry, and be confident God Almighty will take care of us, whilst wee putt our trust intirely in him, and believe me, I have the same thoughts and hopes of our meetinge, as I had when wee parted, for I cannot lyve without thee, who arte all my happynesse. God blesse thee and thyne. Farewell." *Holograph.*

Endorsed by Lady Hyde:—"From Paris, the 29 of Sept., 1649."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1649,] October [1–] 11. Blay, four houres from Bordeaux.—"I know thou dost with a kinde impatience expecte to heare as often from me in my journy as I can write, and though I doubte thy letters will hardly overtake me till I come into Spayne, and so I shall be kept from the happynesse of knowinge thou arte well, upon which all my quyett depends, yet it were a greate heard-heartednesse in me, to disappointe thee of so just and so good an expectation; therfore I do from this place, as I shall from others as I advance, advertice thee, that I thanke God I am come this farr very well on our

*A woollen material, mostly made in France.

journy, havinge from the tyme wee left Paris, to this minuite, travelled as hard as I believe any people have done with so greate a trayne. Wee are up in the morninge and in the coach as soone as it is light, wee stay about dynner tyme two howres by the way, as much for the horses sake as our owne, and come into our lodginge after night, so that never travellers saw lesse of a country to satisfy our curiosity then wee doe ; and truly for ought I see of the country, I could be as well contented to lyve in poore Wiltshyre, as in any place I have seene. I do not suppose wee shall rest one day whilst wee are in France, I am sure if our conductor do not desyre wee should for the ease of his horses, it will not become us to do it for the ease of ourselves, which we must pay dearely for. Sure thou hast by this time thy old good frends about thee, and then thou canst not be sadd. I hope thou hast receaved my brybes from Paris which I sent thee worde I left packed up with my Lady Browne, who will be sure to send it safe to thee one way or other. But I would fayne have thee possessed of it before the cold weather. Wee are in some payne for feare of ill newes from Spayne, the last packetts mentioninge some indisposition or rather a greate sicknesse of that Kinge. If wee should heare worse of that, it would be a great blow to us, and puzzle us beyounde imagination. Enquyre at Mr. Wake's whether a packett of an unusuall bulke be not come to his handes for my Lord Newcastle, which I sent the day I left Paris, and if it should not be, let my Lord know I left it in Sir Ri[chard] Browne's handes to be sent by the post. Remember me to all with thee and God of heaven blesse thee and thyne."

Postscript, at the top.—"The kinge of Spayne is well recovered."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1649,] October [19-] 29. St. Sebastian.—"I am now in a worse condition then thou canst possibly be, for if thou hast mony, thou mayst have woode, and I am sure thou hast chimnyes enough, but wee heare have woode enough, yet if wee had never so much mony, wee can gett no chimnyes, though upon my worde it be as cold as it is wher thou arte. The last letter I writt to thee was from Yron as soone as wee came into this country. The same day or the next, we came on horsebacke (for nether coach or litter can climbe these mountaynes) to this towne, wher wee were mett a myle out of the towne by the Governour (who is Generall of all this country) and all the magistrates and gentry of the towne, with as much state as if the Kinge had bene in person heare ; all the artillery of the towne dischargінge when wee entred the towne, and were then conducted to our lodginge, the best house in the towne, and as good one as ever thou sawst, without chimny or glasse window, which are thinges this people are not acquainted with. Wee thought to have stayed heare three or four dayes, for our refreshment after so longe a journy, but God knowes now how longe wee shall stay, for the next morninge after wee came, it begann to rayne in the extremest degree thou canst imagyne and hath continued so ever since, with a continuall violent storme and tempest, which makes us very cold and weary of a place wher wee are very civilly treated.

The weather must mend before wee can sett out, for wee shall be compelled I believe to travell the first three dayes by mule, as far as Victoria, the mountaynes admittinge no other passage, but wee have sent for a litter to meete us; our journy is like to be much longer then I apprehended, for they say, wee shall be fifteen dayes goinge from this towne to Madrid, which troubles me not so much with the drudgery of the travell, as with the consideration, that I am to be so much farther from thee. In earnest the thought of that is very grievous to me, for if I have an impatient desyre for any thinge in this world, it is to be with thee, and to have no occasyon to remoove me from thee two dayes, and in that condition (how unpleasant soever all other circumstances are) I shall finde all happynesse. Remember me to all thy company, and God of heaven blesse thee and thyne and bringe us all once agayne togither. Farewell."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1649, October 26–] November 5. St. Sebastian.—"My last to thee was of the 29 of this moneth [*sic*] from this place, wher I did not imagyne wee should have stayd so longe, but the stay of our expresse at Madrid kept us heare, and the truth is, in one respecte it would have troubled us to have gone sooner (though wee have stayed with greate trouble, charge, and impatience) many of our people havinge bene sicke, and I doubte wee shall be compelled to leave some of them behinde us, amongst the rest sweete Dicke, who is so weake that I believe he will hardly be able to travell. Wee have now receaved such a dispatch from Madrid as wee could wish, and have a house provyded for us ther, and all thinges which wee could desyre, so that without fayle (God willinge) wee begynn our journy from hence on Monday morninge next, and if wee make no stay by the way, wee shall be at Madridd within twelve dayes, which consideringe the way, and the accommodation, will be more grievous then our twenty dayes travell through France was. Well, it is very cold weather, as any thou hast at Antwerpe, and wee cannot gett any fyre, but are laughed at for askinge for a chimny, so that upon my worde, I have bene compelled to clapp on as many wastcoates and drawers and such commodityes as I used to weare the last winter at the Hague. This is your hott ayre of Spayne.

"I do now promise myselfe to heare from thee, and I conjure thee omitt no opportunity of writinge, as thou seest I do not, and let me know what letters of myne come to thy hande, that I may see which miscarry. Remember me to all thy company, to whome I will write particularly, as soone as I come to my journys end. God of heaven blesse thee and thyne, and I requyre thee to be cheerefull and merry as thou lovest thy owne &c."

The Same to The Same.

[1649,] November [18–] 28 st. no. Madrid.—"Wee are at last I thanke God come safe to this towne, after so wearysome a journy as thou canst not imagyne, for it is not possible for thee to conceave

such a country as this is to travellers. It is enough when thou knowest that the Inn at Pyrton is as much better then any one I mett with in the rydinge 400 myles, or indeede then any one in Spayne, as my house ther is better then that Inn; so that thou wilt easily conclude, wee had a very troublesome journy hither, yet I thanke God wee are all very well, save Dicke whome wee left sicke at St. Sebastians. I receaved heare thyne of the 19 of the last moneth, at which tyme it seemes thou hadst receaved none of my letters which I writt to the on the way, which I doubt not before this thou hast. My last was of the 5 of this moneth from St. Sebastians, when wee were ready to sett forwards towards this place. Wee have bene heare so little whyle, that I can only tell thee wee are heare, but without beinge taken notice of, our house beinge not yet ready, though wee stayed a whole weeke within three leagues of the towne, with most insufferable accommodation, upon promise that it should be every day ready; at last wee resolved rather to ly obscurely heare, then so inconveniently ther. Wee hope within three or four dayes our house will be prepared for us, since this late delay hath not [bene] out of any disrespecte to us, but accidents which have hapned [——]. This towne is in greate glory and gallantry, celebra[tinge] the feasts of the Queene's entry, which will yet hold some dayes. My last letters from Paris tell me my brybe was sent longe since to thee by a Scotch gentleman, which I was not gladd to heare, yet I hope he might be honest in such a service, and then it is safe with thee. as by this tyme our frends of the Forrest I presume are, to whome thou must excuse me for not writinge, the notice of this messenger beinge but now given me, and so wee not havinge tyme to write a worde to the Kinge or Queene. I hope thou dost cause the children (all of them, the gyrle as well as the boyes) to lerne French, whilst ther father is learninge Spanish, so that wee may have tounges enough amongst us. Remember me to all; by the next I will write more. God blesse thee and thine."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1650, February 20–] March 2. Madrid.—"My last to thee was of the 14 and 15 of the last month by Mr. Shelton, and though I have since heard nothinge from thee, I must not suffer this ordynary (though he goe two dayes sooner then wee expected) to returne without tellinge thee, that I thanke God, I am very well, and so farr now from beinge a cold, that after the sunn is up two howres, it is so hott, that wee can scarce endure the guarden; indeede the weather is now warmer heare then it is in Englande in May, yet the eveninges are sharpe, and therefore I alwayes come into my chamber shortly after sunnsett, for which I am laughed at by my Lord Treasurer, who seriously I thinke is as lusty as ever he was in his life, and abuses me shamefully, and refuses to [——] me, and sayes, it was so agreed betweene him and thee at partinge, which thou must decyde. I longe to have an answer from thee to many of my letters, and to know if any miscarryed. I send thee now one to thy brother, which thou wilt convay to him, if he be in

Englande, by such a hande as it may come safely to him. I would be gladd to heare that thou hadst receaved any mony lately from any of my frends, for a person who owes me 100*l.* sent me worde that it should be sent safely to thee before Candlemasse. I know thy brother's yeere is out aboute the middle of May, and by the Grace of God I doubte not but to provyde for the next, though I am [not ?] like to returne any mony from this place before that tyme, but do depend upon other wayes; yet I must tell thee, I shall have mony heare, and that thou mayst depend upon, therfore be of good cheere, and keepe up the spiritts of thy company, and believe God Almighty will not suffer us to starve, and beyounde just a competency of breade, I have no ambition, indeede I have no ambition but to be with thee, and to lyve and dy with thee in any condition. The other letter with the W. is for the honest Warden,* which I pray thee send to him by the first convayance. I do looke every post to heare that he is at Antwerpe, for it is not possible he ean sleepe quyetly in that cursed ayre, or be longe out of a gaole if he stay ther; for no questyon ther new Othes of Allegiance will be briskely urged upon all ther subjects. I am troubled that I heare not at all from W. Hyde, which makes me feare that all is not well with him.

"Remember me to all thy company, and be as merry as poore, honest, undone people can be, and even so, God of heaven blesse thee and thyne, and bringe us well togither agayne, which in truth is the dayly prayer of, my deare, thine owne &c."

Endorsed by Lady Hyde :—"Rec. 31 of March, 1650."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1650, March 25–] April 4. Madrid.—"My last to thee was of the 18 or 19 of the last moneth by the Count of Swaffenburgh inclosed under cover to Sir H. De Vic, and the same day thy welcome letter of the 17 of February came to my hands. The truth is, every letter from thee revives my hearte so much, that I am the better for it many dayes. I perceive some of myne have layne longe on the way, yet at last they have come to thee, which is a comforte, and whilst wee are at this distance, wee must be contented with those accidents. Thou hast given me a sadd accounte of thy condition, which would trouble me more, if thou hadst not concluded with some alacrity and assurance that thy spiritts are not depressed or broken. By the grace of God, thou nor thy company shall not want breade, and if I can bringe myselfe to thee (which be confident I desyre more then any thinge in this world but an honest peace for our poore country) wee will comforte one another in any condition. I cannot be sorry that thou art out of England, and I hope thy father and mother are not sorry for followinge thee, for truly meethinkes ther abode in that accursed climate, could not have bene pleasant to them. I do hope I shall be able by the next to make some guesse by what tyme I shall be able to send thee some supply, and it may be, by what tyme I shall hope

* Probably Dr. Sheldon, ejected Warden of All Souls' College, Oxon.

to be with ; thee for when I see a little more of the affayres heare and what cource the Kinge resolves to take, I shall sett my hearte so much upon returninge to thee, that I shalt not be longe kept from executing it. I shall not neede to bidd thee labour to keepe up the courage of thy father and mother, (I know thy own piety will not suffer thee to neglecte that, and that thou arte as good a daughter as thou art a wife) but thou canst not imagyne how much I longe to be with them, to whome I have the same affection that thou hast, and do flatter myselfe that God Almighty will yet inable me to do them some service, and that no fortune shall be so badd as to separate us agayne. I beshrew thee for not writinge in wordes at lenght, and not in figures, the summ for which our frende from the office lately sent thee a bill, it seemes to me and I can make nothinge else of it, to be for 200*l*. ; if so, it is a summ to putt life into thee, and will finde breade for some moneths ; and I cannot yet believe, that all affections in our frends in Englande are so deade as utterly to forgett us, but that in good tyme, they who strayne ther consciences to injoy plenty ther, will administer a share to those who keepe themselves intyre abroade against that temptacion, and I do expecte that some persons who are justly indebted to me, will finde some way to retorne parte of the considerable summes they owe me to thee, and if this summ amounts to two hundred pounds (though I like well not enquiringe after it) I shall rather believe it comes from such a hande, then out of the private stocke of our frende ; and I do looke to heare that thou hast from another place receaved 100*l*. which I had reason to conceave would have bene sent to thee by Christmasse. I know not what to say more to thee upon this sadd argument, then that wee must both rely upon God Almighty, that he will not suffer us to starve, since the distresses wee submitt to, proceede from our integrity to him, or rather, for not doinge that which cannot consist with our integrity towards him. If this madnesse in England cease not, no man can lyve innocently ther, and then thou wilt have the honest Warden's company, who I should be gladd to heare were with thee. I thinke the yeere by this tyme be neere out for the house, but I presume because you say nothinge of it, that you have contracted for another, if you remoove, I hope you will have a guarden. That thou mayst see how ill a husbande I am in comparison of others, wee have a whole English family comminge to this towne. Dick Fanshaw, whome I gave over for lost in Ireland, this last night writt to me, that he and his wife are landed at Malaga, twelve dayes journy from hence, and are comminge hither as fast as they can. What they will do heare, or how they will be able to lyve, God knowes ; that woman will undoe him ; if he had come by himselfe, he should have bene with us, and wanted nothinge, but he had neede have brought good store of mony with him to keepe such a trayne. Though I would purchase thy company at any pryce that is in my power to pay, I assure thee I do not wish thee heare with me, it beinge I thinke the most uncomfortable place for women to lyve in, that is in the world. If thy brother be with thee remember me very kindly to him, I hope that packett of the 2nd of March came safely to thy handes, and then ther was on [one] to him ; desyre him to write sometimes to me. and

thou send me worde whether thou hast not the copy of a cypher I had with Will Hyde, or thy brothers cypher, that if ther be occasyon, I may write to thee, without daunger of havinge it reade by others. Remember me to all thy company, and God in heaven blesse thee and thyne. Farewell. Thyne owne, &c."

Postscript, at the top.—"I have writt to Mr. Wake, and sent him a bill of ladinge of a vessell lately gone from Sivill to Ostend, in which there is two roles of tobacco, one from my Lord Treasurer to Will, the other from me to my father, and thirty-six boxes of soculate, wherof sixteen are at thy service, and if the Kinge be at Breda, send the other to his Majesty. If he be gone northward, dispose them all as thou wilt." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife, at Antwerp.

1650, May [13–]23. Madrid.—"My last letter was of the 25 or 26 of the last moneth, since which tyme I have receaved thyne of the 11 of Aprill, and do thanke thee exceedingly for the lenght of it, and would indeede receave none shorter from thee, and meethinkes thou shouldst alwayes have enough to say to me to fill a sheete of paper. I am sorry our frends in England omitt writinge to thee, for though it might proove daungerous to them to corresponde with me, and therfore I absolutely forbeare to provoke them, only Edgeman sometimes calls on them, yet I conceave thou canst not fall within any of ther ordinances, but that it may be safe to write still to thee, and indeede I have little hope of hearinge any particulars of the affayres of England but through thy handes, and therfore out of that aboundance, if thou didst wante other matter, thou mightest well inlarge thy letters. Can it be possible that in the midst of these new threates and othes, the Warden can finde it safe to stay in that cursed country? Ther can be no doubte, but they will injoyne all the obligations upon all people who lyve within ther dominions which may secure them of ther fidelity and allegiance to them, and therefore it is madnesse to stay upon the confidence that they can gett away, when they will. It is strange thy brother should undertake that journy, without communicatinge it to thee, since he might believe that thou mightest have such businesse in that place, which thou canst not well communicate by letter; but I presume he had good reason for what he did, and therfore thou must not take any thinge unkindly; however thou doth well not to send my letter to him, yett let him know that thou hast a letter for him, that he may not believe me faulty, and keepe it till he comes, and send me worde what he does ther, and when thou doth expecte his returne. And meethinkes he might finde a way to treat with his frende Mr. Ash, aboute sellinge some of my laden at Pirton, for if wee could gett a reasonable some of money for us, I believe thou wouldst thinke it no ill husbandry; and whosoever lookes to have it given to them by ther new state, will be gladd of a better title by his consent, whose in truth it is. But I have nether thought longe enough of this, whether it be practicable, or whether it be desireable, to be cleere in the pointe, but thou shalt do well to consider and thinke of it, for if ever wee gett into England agayne, wee

shalt not want a better or the same place, and if those divells settle themselves ther, that which wee have a title to, will every day grow more desperate, but seriously I do not in the least degree despayre that God Almighty will bringe those rogues to confusion, and restore the Kinge, albeit, he hath a very harde journy, and a melancholique prospecte towards it.

"I am sorry thy old disease of thy foreheade troubles thee still, but I hope Dr. Froyzard in his passage called on thee, and hath given thee some directions. Whilst the Kinge stayes at Breda, I know the doctor will be ready to come to thee, and I would have thee very carefull to watch this humour, that it gett not to much grounde. If it were possible, I would be very gladd to prevent any indisposition, and that thou mightest be without cause of the least melancholique thought to perplex thee, but since it were madnesse to expecte such a degree of happynesse, ther is no reason it would make thee unwillinge to communicate the worst of it to me, for ther is some ease in the very communicating it, and thou and I togither are likelier to finde some ease or remedy, then thou arte by thy selfe; at least it is a burthen fitt for us to beare togither. I am very angry with thee for not givinge thy selfe the full pleasure and comforte of the company thou arte in, with the feare of what distresses you may all fall into, and even with a kinde of sorrow that you are togither; thou dost confesse thou wouldst not go into Englande, and the truth is, it were no place for thee or thyne, and I am confident thy frends would have made a very melancholique and miserable abode ther. What then could be better for you both, then both togither to submitt to the same condition, how sadd soever, wher the very company and conversation one with another is a pleasure and joy that nobody can enough apprehende that injoyes it. I am sure, if they had wherwithall to supply thee, thou nor thyne could not wante, and if it please God to helpe us with any thinge, ther is greate reason it should be looked upon as a joynt stocke, besydes that thou knowest thou hast this last yeere wholy lyved upon them, and seriously, I am not more sollicitous for thee and thyne, then I am for them, and shall alwayes be, and if I am not able to assiste them, thou and I and all will starve for company. But I cannot thinke that fate is reserved for us, and though I am not for the present able to send thee any thinge (for though wee lodge fynely, and make a shift to eate well enough, yet trust me ther was never lesse mony amongst so many men, or greater wants of every thinge necessary, those two conveniences excepted) I am most assured I shall be shortly, and in the meane tyme thou must not be ashamed to be in debt if thou canst be trusted, and thou must write into Englande to anybody that thou thinkest will lende; at least let our frends ther know the necessityes you are all in, and if that mooves them not, they will lyve to be ashamed of it. I wounder thou hast yet receaved no supply from anybody, I do believe thou wilt shortly heare from some, who upon my worde, do butt pay, and not give, though some who are very well able, may finde in ther heartes to do that to.

"I am gladd thou hast gotten so greate a mastry of thy selfe as to be lesse impatient to have me with thee, yet I assure thee, that

shall not at all encrease my patience to be kept from thee, and when I once see that I can do none, or no more service heare, I will not be kept heare, only to be free from other troubles, my owne ease beinge to be putt after all publique considerations and after some private ones. Indeede ther is a parte of the north, that no company can carry me to; ther are agayne other partes in the north, whither I could goe willingly enough, as if the Kinge were in Sweden, I should be well content to be with him, but if he goe into Scotlande, as I shall be able to do him little service heare, so I shall be very gladd and desyre to come to thee, and wee should be very well togither, and really I desyre nothinge so much, as to be quyett wher thou arte, provyded that I omitt no parte of my duty in procuringe that greate and unspeakable blessinge. I have not receaved any letter from any one of those frends that were with thee, since ther comminge to Breda, nor have yett the least guesse what will become of that treaty, other wise then the confidence of many people, that the Kinge will make a full and absolute agreement with the Scotts, which I cannot believe possible. I have not hearde from Dr. Morly since he went from Paris, and should be very gladd that he were fixed at Antwerpe, wher I know he would be a greate comforte to thee. Wherever he is, send him this inclosed letter, at least if [he] be within any distance. Wee heare many are lately dryven out of Englande; if any come into those partes wher thou arte, let me know who they are, and as many particulars of our frends in Englande as thou canst. Thou seest I encourage thee to write longe letters; as they bringe me greate pleasure, so I know thou likest it well enough when I am so longe with thee. God of heaven bless thee and thyne. Farewell. Thyne owne, &c." *Holograph.*

Endorsed by Lady Hyde :—"Rec. 22 of June, 1650."

Oliver Cromwell to his Wife.

1650, September 4. Dunbarr.—Assuring her of his affection, and referring her to Harry Vane or Gilbert Pickering for an account of the late "exceeding mercy." *Copy. Printed in Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell* (*letter* 143).

Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne to the Lord General Cromwell, in Scotland.

1650–1, January 13. "My howse at the end of Old Baly without Ludgaite.—Vouchsafe me the liberty of presenting you with a few lins, which give me leve to aver flows not from a complementall, but a reall graitfull acknowledgment of your Excilencys most obliging and nobell favours manifested unto myselfe (after soe many high and unfortunate misunderstandings betwixt us) in your laite signall and most remarkabell freindly carradge towardes me and in my behalfe openly and avouedly in the Parliament howse, and in the Counsell of Staite the day before you last left London; as alsoe for your most over-coming civilities extended towards me in your jurning for Scotland, the operation of which heare at London

was of a stranger natur then is fit for my pen to discipher. Yit though in some great mens minds heare it breed divers jelonses, and from severall of them caused such a storme to arise all of a sudden upon me that even confounded and amazed me to consider what should be the cause of it, or from whence groundedly it should arise, the strickest scrutiny that I could maike betwixt God and my owne consience, fully acquiting me from either directly or indirectly ploting, contriving or acting any thing to the ruine of the publique or of any man intrusted with the mannadgment of it's affairs or doing any one singell act that had in it (to the utmost of my understanding) the least tincktur of base ingratitude towards you, or of the least forgitfullnes of your singuler obligations before mentioned, which I must aver (and I hope without the jealoussey of flattery, which thing in itselfe I hat as poyson) have ever since retayned soe deep an impression upon my sperit as compeld me while things stood doubtfull with your army, not to stand still as a cuitier (*sic*) but soe to act, as that I dar aver it, noe man in England of my privet and meane capacity, was more serviceabell to you and your great affaires then myselfe, which with my constant carradge since, hath maid me to be lookt upon with a scornefull and disdainfull eye, by all or most of those that the last yeare for my familiarity with, I was by many of my old (and of laite new) friends judged littell lesse then a malignant caviler.

"But my Lord, whilst I was amusing what should be the cause of the forsaid storme, I heard it was flowne as far as Scotland, in severall letters to your Excilency and others at the head quarters, the best antidote against which I judged to be pacience at present, least in apoligising against that which then I could not particulerly and fully understand I should have committed some mistaiks or seamed to impeache my owne innocency. Wherefor I have bene the more diligent, since this honest and faithfull bearer Colonel Prid's comming to towne (who by his honest, just and commendabell acting heare, is becomm the darling and beloved one of all the truly honest and just unbiosed men in and about the city of London) to associate myselfe with him, and fully and clearly without the least machiaviliain in me in the world to uncase and unbowell my whole soule and mind unto him as to publique things. And in reference to your Excilency have intreated him to say for me unto you, that which is not fit to be put into this paper, unto which most worthy Sir, vouchsafe me fredom (without judging me tedious) to ad: It was meet and drinke unto Jesus Christ (the Prince of peace and rightiousnes, and our Lord and master) to doe the will of his father (while he was in this wildernes or vaile of teares) which was manifested unto men by his going up and downe to doe good unto the sons and daughters of men, and that as well unto there bodys as there soules. And the worst from my hart I wish unto your Excilency is, that you may be a remarkabell immitator of soe glorious a pateren, the greatest opertunitie of manifestation of which to the sons of men you have now in your hands and are likely more fully shortly to injoy that ever man borne in this nation had, that ever I could reed of. And happy and blessed shall you not only amongst knowing men be accounted to be, but be really and sub-

stancially soe in that unspeakabell glorious immortalitie (in comparrison of which all earthly glorys and injoyments are but fading vanities) where the true servants of Jesus Christ shall sing 'halalujah' for ever and ever. In the truly and harty helping forward of which in good earnest, noe man in England shall be more forward and redy to hazard his life with you and for you, in the fase of redy to be discharged cannons and muskets and all the dangers in this world, then he who should count it very much his happines to be honored with two or three lins from your Lordship, and herein to find that he is by you esteemed amongst the number of, my Lord, your Excilencys faithfull friendes and harty devoted servants."

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1651, January 30–] February 9. Madrid.—"I thinke I promised thee in my last, which was at the end of December, that thou shouldst heare every weeke from me, after once the tyme of my journy was resolved on till I begann it; and truly I then thought I should before this have bene upon the way, but I tell thee agayne, dispatches are not easily procured in Spayne, and I have indured the delay the more willingly, that this cold weather may be over, for really I have never felt more cold, and envy thee who hast a chimny in thy chamber. It is yett so hard frost, that wee spende the ice of our owne fountaynes in our guarden, which saves us two shillings a day, for how much soever I complayne of cold, my Lord Treasurer hath brought me to drinke all our wyne in ice. I suppose this weather will not last longe, and then ther will be no more complainte of cold this heare [? year], so that without doubte, if God give us health, wee shall be on our way towards thee before the end of this moneth, so that it will be tyme by that tyme this comes to thee, to prepare thy letters to meete me at Paris, wher I will stay no longer then is necessary. Send me worde thither whether I shall buy any thinge ther for thee, and bringe with me. I have receaved thyne of the 12 of December, and am very gladd, God Almighty hath bene so mercifull to thee, to supply thy necessityes beyounde thy expectation. I hope he will do so alwayes, and not suffer us to perish, whilst wee rely and depende upon him. Thou hast before this I presume receaved my little bill for 100 pistolls, and I believe since thou arte not like to be in greate straights suddaynely, I shall be compelled to exspecte that mony I shall be able to returne, till the end of Aprill, for I cannot without inconvenience procure it to be sooner payd; but by that tyme, if I am not with thee myselfe sooner, an honest marchant will not fayle to pay thee 300*l*., so that my drift is, that I may not in three or four moneths after I come to thee, so much as heare the sounde of want of mony, and in that tyme wee shall projecte for the tyme to come, and if wee can conveniently pitch upon a cheaper place to lyve in, at least, if Antwerpe shall be still thought best, methinkes wee might have a house with a guarden. I am so ready to be gone, that I have already packed up my books which I intende to send to Bilboe, to be from thence sent by some Hollande vessell for those [parts and] so for Antwerpe, wher I presume they will be before me. Therefore look I have a convenient roome sett asyde for my study, least I disquyett the

whole house. I have sent thee inclosed letters for Pirton, which I hope thou wilt send with that caution, that our frend at the office be in no daunger by transmittinge them. I know not what to say more to thee at present, my hearte is so full of joy at the hope of havinge thee shortly in my armes, that I can thinke of nothinge else. I will write by all opportunityes when I am on the way, but thou must exspecte me with patience, for it is a very longe journy, and the truth is I am too old, and it may be too fatt, to ryde post, and must rest when I am weary, but thou wilt easily believe I will make no unnecessary delayes. Remember me to all thy company, and keepe them cheerefull and in health, and if God give us all that comforte, wee will not be cast downe with the rest. Thou wilt remember me when thou writest to the honest Warden, and tell him I am very gladd that that ayre continues still so wholesome that he dares venture his constitution in it. It will every day I hope be purged, and grow more pure. God of Heaven blesse thee and thyne. Farewell." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

[1651, February 19–] March 1. Madrid.—" This is the last letter thou shalt receave from me dated at Madrid. Wee have dispatched all our businesse heare, and shall leave the towne within three dayes, and I shall undertake this longe journy alone, for my companyon likes this ayre so well, that he intends to continue in it, and hath taken a house in Valliodolid, four dayes journy from heare, wher he intends to lyve and dy, if no extraordinary accidents change his purpose. Yet do not doubte that I will be melancholique, for I have a very jolly company with me of no fewer then fifteen or sixteen. I intende to passe through the kingdome of Navare, to the citty of Pamplona wher I will stay only two dayes, and thence I will agayne write to thee, and so from the severall stages in France, as I meete with opportunity of writinge. How longe I shall stay at Paris I cannot judge, till I come thither, but I will ther looke to finde letters from thee, and in them tell me, what I shall buy ther for thee or thy frends, which may be gotten better ther then in other places. If I should not be with thee, by the end of Aprill, as I doubte not I shall, I have taken order that thou shalt receave 300*l.* sterlinge, with which I hope all thy debtes will be payde, and that (as I have told thee before) I shall not heare the name of mony, in two or three moneths after I come to thee, and then I hope I shall be able to provyde for thee and all thy company, for another whole yeere, and in that tyme I doubte not God Almighty will doe somewhat for us, for in earnest (little Rogue) I cannot yett believe that wee are condemned to perish for want of breade. If we can but procure health (which I thanke God I have to heartes desyre) wee shall shift for the rest. I have sent by sea, three trunkes, and one greate cabinett, which will be delivered to thy handes before I come, if they do not miscarry. For thy comforte, ther is nothinge in them but very good Spanish bookes, and therefore putt them into that roome thou dost destine for my study, which I exspecte to finde handsomely provyded for that use. What should I say more, pull up thy spiritts, and be

merry, and charge all thy frends to doe so. Remember me to the doctors and to all thy other good neighbours, and even so God blesse thee and thyne and bring us well togither, to the comforte of thyne owne &c." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to his Wife.

1651, [April 26–] May 6. Paris.—" My deere, if thou hast received mine of this day seavennight thou knowest in what posture I then was, and though I am now much better yet thou must not take it ill that thou receivest the newes of it under another hand, for though the violence and torment of the payne (which had almost made me mad) hath now left me, insoemuch as I have been able these two last dayes to sitt up in my chaire, whereas for a weeke I had not stirred out of my bed, yet I am not able to stand upon my feete, nor to sitt in such a posture as is necessary for a writer, and therefore thou wilt be contented that I use another hand. I intend this day to eate a little flesh, and within a day or two more to be able with the helpe of my fyne new crutches to walke up and downe the chamber, and then it will not be long before I have strength to goe abroad, which God willing shall quickly bring me to thee: God knowes with what impatience I desire that happynesse. I have received by this last post thine of the 28th of the last moneth, together with another of the same date from the good doctor [Morley], to whom thou must againe excuse me for not writing, and tell him that it is not possible for him or me to make any judgment concerning a remove, or the place to which we should remove, till we conferr together, when he will understand many things which he does not yet knowe, and which I suppose will make some impression upon his judgment. I shall be extreamely afflicted if he should be out of the way when I come to Antwerpe, and if he must be, I hope it will be within call. I am very gladd thou hast had such good successe in my former imployment, and that the money will not be payd till I come thither. I hope there will be as little scruple of paying it then, yet I dare not send the second bills to be accepted least they should miscarry; besides I want a letter from my Lord Cottington which I doubt will not be there before me. I wish since Mr. George Pawley was in towne that my letter had been delivered to me, which I conceive he could not have taken in ill part, but I make noe question the doctor and Mr. Wake well considered it, and declyned it upon very good reason. It would be a very great joy to me to heare that all my truncks were come to thy hands, and then thou willt have little quiett till thou has fitted me up a roome for myselfe. I will endeavour to execute all thyne and thy daughters commissions as well as I can, to which purpose my Lady Browne is already at worke in bespeaking bands and handkerchers, though under your favour your instructions are conceived very obscure and imperfect. It is possible I may yet be compelled to stay here long enough to receive another letter from thee, and then I would have thee inclose measures that may instruct me, each of thy boyes a hatt, which is the only thing I can imagyne to be bought for them here, and then send me likewise

the size of thy father's hat. I would have thee thinke of somewhat that may be fitt for me to bring for thy mother and thy ant and whatever els thou couldst wish to be said to, *my deere little rogue. Thy owne &c. E. H.*"

Postscript.—"I hope all my paynes are past, and that I have nothinge to doe, but to recover strenght, which may be the worke of few dayes. Thou needest not take much care for the accommodation of my servants since I shall bringe no more, nor no others to thee, then I carryed from thee." *The words in italics and the postscript only by Hyde himself, the letter being in Wm. Edgeman's hand.*

John Lord Biron.

1651, November [? 12–] 22 [*date of receipt.*]—"First that Sir George Radcliffe, to prepare his Highnes [the Duke of York] to a distrust of his servants, wrote a letter to Dr. Killegrew at Jersey to be shewed to his Highnes to this effect, that ill offices had bene done his Highnes to the Kinge at Breda in four particulars especially, instancing none of them, but that the said Sir George Radcliffe had given his Majestie full satisfaction in them all. What discourse was held at the publique table the day followinge concerninge that letter, Sir Christopher Leukenor both Mr. Mayes, Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Nicols are able to informe, myselfe beinge then absent. Sir Christopher Leukenor likewise passinge through Bulloigne from Jersey and discoursinge with Mr. Wyndham concerninge the foresaid letter, offers to justify that Mr. Wyndham told him Sir George Radcliffe mentioned me for the person meant in it.

"That his Highness coming to Paris, and meetinge there with letters from the Prince of Orange brought by Monsieur de la Vieuville earnestly disuadinge his intended journey into Holland, and offeringe him a yearely pension of 2,000 pistels towardes his maintenance in France, was (upon pretence of other orders from his Majestie) prevailed with to remove to Bruxells. Mr. Elliot and Dr. Killegrew chiefely appeared in advisinge his Highnes to this resolution, Mr. Elliot afterwardes avowinge that counsell at Bruxells, and Dr. Killegrew, when at Paris I prest him to tell me the reasons of a resolution so contrary to the opinion of the Queene and all the persons of quality that happened then to be nere her Majestie, replyed to me, that at that tyme they could not be communicated to me, but that at Bruxells it would appeare the Duke had reason for what he did.

"When his Highnes came to Bruxells he was met the very night of his arrivall there by Sir George Radcliffe and within a few dayes after by Mr. Elliot. Sir George Radcliffe upon the pretence of orders from the King at Beauvais entred immediately upon the government of all his Highness household affaires. From him as I had before from Dr. Killigrew, I desired to be informed upon what ground his Highnes had made his journey thither, and that I might know that designe which was promist should be revealed to me there. His reply was to me the same with Dr. Killegrew's before,

that he was tyed to secrecy therein, addinge this further that beinge a privy counseler he might be intrusted with many thinges, which he could not accordinge to his oath reveale to me.

"Havinge thus settled himselfe in his Highnes's family, he fell to hold councells concerninge his affaires, not communicatinge any thinge of them to me, and had diverse conferences with the Duke of Lorrain, not acquaintinge me or his Majestie's resident Sir H. de Vic with the substance of any of them, and when I questioned him upon these particulars, his answere still was, that he had orders for what he did, and could very well justify himselfe therein.

"That upon pretence of hearinge good musique he carried his Highnes to severall masses. First upon All Saints day to the Archduke's chappell, where he appeared so publiquely that it gave great scandall to all the Inglish that were there. Secondly to the cathedrall church at Bruxells, upon occasion of a solemne thankesgivinge for the takinge of Monson from the French, which could not be but of very ill consequence, both in regard of those rigid and jealous people his Majestie had then to doe withall in Scotland, and of the offence it might justly give to the crowne of France, that his Highnes should be present at the solemnizinge of a victory obtained against them.

"Beinge very much ashamed of the wants and neglects and other inconveniencyes I saw his Highnes falln into at Bruxells, and findinge how little power or credit I had to remedy them, I tooke a pretence of goeinge to the Hague, that I might prevail with the Princesse Royale to deliver him from the incommodityes he lived in by invitinge his Highnes to her. At that time her Highnes's affaires beinge in great disorder by the unfortunate death of the Prince of Orange, she could not presently resolve of it, but promist she would very shortly send for him, which delay Sir George Radcliffe not beinge able to endure, brought his Highnes onward on his way toward the Hague as far as Doort, to put a necessity upon the Princesse to receive him, much to the prejudice (as her Highness profest) of her affaires, as appeared by her sendinge Monsieur de la Vieuville to beseech him for the present to turne backe and make some stay at Rhinen till she could make her house ready for him. At Rhinen the same impatience held Sir George Radcliffe so that he prevailed again with his Highnes to make another attempt of cominge to the Hague, before I could procure the Princesse approbation of it, which gave her a second trouble of sendinge an expresse to stoppe him on his way.

"For the proof of what I have here written, I shall humbly appeale to the Queen's Majestie and her Highnes the Princesse Royale, many thinges of this nature, able to confirme the rest, havinge bene done in their houses, much to their profest dissatisfaction. Of the rest I am confident my fellow servants will not be wantinge to beare me witnesse, if they be called thereunto.—John Biron."

Copy. In Sir George Radcliffe's handwriting. Perhaps enclosed in the following letter.

Endorsed :—"My L. Birons charge."

Sir George Radcliffe to Col. Gervase Holles.

1652, [January 31–] February 10. Paris. "I thanke you very heartily for your good newes of my Lordes (Strafford's) safe arrivall in England, it was the first advertisement that I had of him since I parted from you save onely that I heard upon the-by, that he had bene at Caen, and was come to Calais. I heare now that he got to London on Tuesday morning. I believe his goinge to Caen cost him as much as you estimated it at, and somethinge more. I am glad he is now where he is. I shalbe no more accused as the cause of his stay here, as I have bene very lately by some that are neere to him. But it is not the first time that I have bene misconstrued As soone as I received your leter, I went immediately to Sir Edward Hydes chamber but he was not there. I finde it very hard to meet with him, for he goes out by seven in the morninge, and they sit constantly in counsell allmost every day. It is some comfort to see them follow business. I will watch close to finde him, and then I shall not forget you, as I am most confident that he will not. I have little newes, for I come very seldome at the Court, and their busines is close carried. I thinke that you heard of Mr. Longes accusation before you went, how he gave intelligence to Cromwell, (six yeares agoe) whereupon the Kinge lost his horse in the west. He denyes it, and Colonell Wogan affirmes it: I heare that Mr. Longe has lately put in his answere in writinge, to which Colonel Wogan talkes of a reply to come forth in print, but that perhaps wilbe prevented. It doeth not yet appeare who shall execute Mr. Longes imployment, for I believe he will not be used any more. Here was a little speech of the Kinge's removinge from hence, but it is now still again. I neither see whither he can goe, nor where he shall have money to carry him. Wee talke of troubles in France betwene the Kinge of France and the Princes of the Blood, but I know nothinge what is done. Every day bringes out lyinge gazetts, and nothinge is reported on one side which is not contradicted by the other. If ever it be in my power to be usefull to you, I shall not fail in those offices which you may justly chalenge."

Postscript.—"I suppose you have heard of the end of my busines at Court, it was heard, and I was quit of that which was made the cause of my removall from the Duke. There was no proof, the Kinge cleared me, but I should not have gone to the Duke without a speciall order, notwithstandinge that I was his servant, and had the Kinge's promise to be one of his officers, and that I should goe to him when I had done with the jewells, all which was acknowledged by that Kinge. In fine the Kinge indeavoured to bringe my Lord Biron off, and commanded us to be friendes, and so an end of the busines. I have leave now to goe to the Duke, and thus it rests for the present." *Holograph. Seal.*

Addressed:—"A monsieur, Monsieur Booth, merchand Anglois, a Calais. For Colonel Hollis."*

The Same to the Same.

1652, February [18–]28. Paris.—"If it were not to put you to

* The following five letters from Radcliffe to Holles are addressed in this way.

too much trouble I should be glad to heare often from you, for many thinges come to Callais out of England, which reach not hither, at least I heare not of them. Wee had great talke of a bill of oblivion, but of late no wordes of it, as neither heare I any newes of the treaty betwene England and Holland. I cannot believe that the Parlement or Councell of State are asleep, although the Diurnalls of late tell us very little of what they doe.

"I have again remembred your busines to Mr. Chancelour, who tells me that he thinks it may be effected for you. There is a command sent hence to Mr. Lovinge to make his accompts, which may very probably be the forerunner of his discharge. This is not absolutely resolved of, but I see there are inclinations enow to remove him. The Chancelour bids me make the Duke of Yorke sure for you (which I shall indeavour, and foresee little difficulty there) and for his part the Chancelour will not fail. It has bene objected to me, that you were not versed in busines of this nature. I could easily answere that you had sence and diligence enough to finde out the bottom of any mystery that might lye in that imployment, besides that the Duke was in danger to suffre more by the infidelity then by the ignorance of his officers. So I hope this wilbe nothinge. As I heare any thinge more, you shall heare from me; I shall still be enquiringe after it. I forgott to speake to Thom to write to Jerom as you desired concerning your leters and table booke sent to Caen; I will speake to him about it. The Chancelour was moved [troubled *inserted above*] with the newes of Captain Griffiths goinge for England, he sayes that the Kinge had very good inclinations towards him.

"I canne tell you no French newes, for I heare nothinge one day, which is not contradicted another. Some cry up the Prince of Condé's strength, and the power of his assistants, others vilifyinge it as much and advancing the Kinges forces. All that I believe is, that they want money on both sides, the consequence of which wante is felt at the Louvre. Mr. Longe has sharpely accused my Lord Wilmot, but I heare of nothing done thereon. In all thinges else wee are much what as when you leaft us. Onely I am freed of my long attendance, and so at leysuer enough to doe my best in my friendes busines."

Postscript.—"If any little box or other thinge come to Mr. Booth, directed to Miles Petit, I pray you entreat him to send it hither. As I was making up this letter, Thom comes in and tells me that Jerom hath received a letter from you. Thom will write to him about the packet and table booke." *Holograph. Seal.*

Sir George Radcliffe to Col. Gervase Holles.

1652, [February 21–] March 2. Paris.—"The Duke has absolutely promised me that you shall have his consent to have that place when it is void, which I thinke wilbe shortly. There is one goeinge from hence the next weeke to examine how things stand there but he desires that no wordes may be made of it. He approves of your beinge imployed, so as I conceive there is very good hopes for you. No occasion of furtheringe it shalbe let slip."

Postscript.—"I have often thought of removinge myselfe, either to Calais or Boulogne, for there is cheapenes, and frequent meanes to heare from my friendes, or send to them. What thinke you of those places, and whether like you better?" *Holograph.*

Sir Geo. Radcliffe to Col. Gervase Holles.

1652, [February 28–] March 9. Paris.—"Major Jackson beinge newly come with Mr. Crofts out of Holland, gave me the inclosed to convey to you. I writ the last weeke, that a man was to be sent from hence to examine the accompts of the persons trusted to receive the profits of the Admiralty at Dunkirke and thereabouts, and I thought that I had good ground for my so writinge. But speakeinge to the Chancelour concerninge you on Thursday last he tould me that the person designed for that examination did decline the imployment, being unwillinge to give offence to Mr. Wyndham. Whereby I feare your expectation wilbe a while delayed. Yet the Chancelour puts me not altogether out of hope but that somethinge may be done, which I shall not fail to enquire after.

"What heare you of the bill of oblivion in England, or of the probability of a breach betweene England and Holland? That quarrell undertaken in earnest, and the generall peace betweene France and Spaine concluded, would make us cavaliers hold up our heades and looke about us. We had a Cardinall (Gondi) lately made here, and some saye that he talkes as if there were some probability of the peace. But I dare not be confident. I pray you present my service to Sir Richard Lloyd. He has often good newes. The Duke of Yorke gave a warrant to Lieutenant Colonell Smith to receive the value of ten pounds sterlinge of Mr. Wyndham. The Lieutenant Colonel was in extremity of want, and thereupon I layd downe the money to him at the Hague a yeare agoe, hopinge to receive it again from Mr. Wyndham. I have the warrant, and an assignment of it to me. Mr. Wyndham hath often promised to pay me when any money comes in, but I get nothinge, and it is a summe considerable to me in my present condition. I would be loath to trouble you with an ungratefull imployment, yet if you meet with an opportunity to put Mr. Windham in minde of it some tymes, you may doe me a great courtesy, for I shall scarce hope for my money without callinge for. Mr. Wyndham sayeth that he payed to Lieutenant Colonel Smith 15*l.* upon another warrant. This, I thinke, is mistaken by Mr. Wyndham, for I cannot thinke that there ever was any warrant, but this which I have. And however, if the Duke granted two, it is nothinge to me; this is first, and was first notifyed to Mr. Wyndham by Dr. Killegrew, and I was then put in hopes of the money. I make no appologies to you for puttinge this cumber upon you, for I know you, and you know me to be your affectionate servant." *Holograph.*

Notes, in another hand.—"By deputations from Mr. Windham and Mr. Loving to Mr. R. J. I find their commissions are recited to be thus:—

"Mr. Wyndham's office is, agent for his Majesty's fleete in all the ports of Picardy and Normandy, and the ports of Oustend and

Newport, and factor for all men of war, to receive two *per cent um* for factoradge.

"Mr. Loving's commission is to bee register of his Majesty's high court of Admiralty, within all his Majesty's dominions, and all ports in leauge and amity with his Majesty."

Sir Geo. Radcliffe to Col. Gervase Holles.

1652, April [3–] 13. Paris.—"I have delayed to answer yours which the Bishop of Dery brought me in hope to have bene able to have sayd somethinge to you of your busines. The accompts are now sent hither, and there is a resolution to remove one of those men who has bene imployed in that busines, but I cannot learne that any thinge is yet done, yet I call on, when I meet any opportunity. Your leter to the Chancelour may come seasonably.

"Yesterday wee had a new gentleman of the Kinge's bedchamber sworne, Mr. Crofts. My Lord Percy before he was lord, would gladly have bene a groome to the last Kinge, and was denyed it. Mr. Crofts himselfe sued to have bene a groome to this Kinge when he was Prince, and could not obtain it. Such alterations are in this world. It is thought that the Duke of Yorke will goe the next weeke to the Kinges army. The Prince of Condé is here in Paris, which makes a great expectation of what this Parlement will doe in favour of his party. Wee have various reports of great preparations in England for some designe, but no man can probably tell what they aime at. Mr. Booth is or wilbe troubled with some little thinges cominge out of England and consigned hither. I pray you when you chance next to see him, desire his favour to give me notice when they come, and to send them to Paris. My service to your wife, and to Sir Richard Lloyd." *Holograph.*

The Same to the Same.

1652, May [5–] 15. Paris.—"When I gave the Chancellor your letter I found him very busy, therefore he appointed me to come to him another tyme for he had some thinge to say to me. I did so, he asked me what had passed betwene me and the Duke of Yorke concerninge you, I tould him how I recommended you to his Highnes for some imployment about his tenths, in case any of those who were imployed were removed, and that his Highnes was very willinge to imploy you, and promised me his consent and assistance on your behalfe. The Chancelour bad me take an opportunity to say as much to the Kinge as I had said to the Duke, and to tell his Majestie what the Duke had sayd to me, which I did yesterday, and the King heard me willingly and promised me to remember you when the matter came in question. The Kinge also said that it was tyme some thinge should be done in this mater, for he had had no good accompt of it hitherto. I said that for your diligence and fidelity I would be your surety, but the Kinge was pleased to say that he made no doubt of you. He seems much enclined to your favour. What use the Chancelour meanes to make of my speakinge to the Kinge, I know not, I presume he will give

you an accompt of it. I sent him word in generall that I had spoken to the Kinge as he bad me, and that I had a kind answer, but I met not the Chancelour since, for he was not at his lodginge when I was at the Louvre. I expect a leter from him before I seale up this.

"He commended your leter to him, and read most of it to me. I asked him if nothinge might be done about your warrant for the baronet, for the Kinge might trust you to put in your name as soone as you received it, he tould me that he could doe some thinge in that, but mentioned not the particular.

"I know not in what state we are here. The Kinges army lyes all about us, but suffer meat and provisions to come to Paris, yet interceptinge some, for soldiers must eate, which makes all thinges for the belly very deare. Here is no travellinge nere this towne; dayly, or rather nightly beating up of quarters, wee heare of, wherein the Kinge has comonly the better. The Kinges army is said to be 14,000 very good men, the Duke of York is with Marshall Turein who is generall. The Duke ventures himselfe, and chargeth gallantly, when any thinge is to be done. The Prince of Conde and his party are estimated to be 9,000 horse and foot, besides this towne, who are generally for the Princes, and goeinge out on partyes, have diverse of them bene killed. But here are in this towne men of severall interests and arts to raise jealousies, wherein they say the new Cardinall of Retz is active. He is neither for Mazarine, nor for the Prince of Conde, but they say, endeavours to gaine the Duke of Orleance to set up apart for himselfe. Wee have talked much of the Duke of Lorrain and 10,000 men (more part horse) to come in, probably for the Princes; yet the Kinge's party say he comes in on their side. However wee see him not yet appeare. Our Kinge made an overture of a treaty for peace, which was embraced on both sides, but quickly ended in nothinge, Cardinall Mazarine beinge the apple of contention. The Princes will accept of nothinge without his banishment, which the Kinge of France will not give way to. My Lords Wilmot and Germyn are gone to the Duke of Lorrain, I know not what is their errand, for I am a great stranger at the Louvre, and a greater to all their business, which is some contentment to me to be so.

"I wonder at two thinges which you writ—1. The newtrallity of England betwene Spain and France. I had thought Spain had gotten better hold of them. 2. The layinge aside the sale of delinquents landes. I am a little concerned therein, yet that little is all to me. If you heare any certainty thereof further, be pleased to enforme your &c."

Postscript.—"Since I writ this, I heare much talke of hopes of peace." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles, at Calais.

[1652,] May [5–]15. Paris.—*"I have receaved yours of the 8th

*All Hyde's letters to Holles begin "my good frende" unless otherwise specified.

and that you may know that the caution in my former letter proceeded meerely from myselfe, I have upon the receipt of your last, acquainted the Kinge with the whole matter, what I had answered to your first, and the very ingenious reply you made, so that I thought you exspected to heare no more of it, and therfore his Majesty was the only judge whether he would be mooved in it or no, for that you should never know that he had bene asked, if he thought fitt to deny it. I must in the first place tell you (which signifyes a greate deale more then the other) that the Kinge mentioned you with much kindnesse, and sayd he would trust you in a greater matter then this, and was very gladd that he could this way relieve your present necessityes, and therfore badd me prepare the warrant presently for him, with a blanke, and he would signe it, which I did, and have it ready and signed by His Majesty in my handes. But I forbeare to send it to you by this post, upon the fame heare of the exceedinge daunger of the way, and that the letters and packetts are every day taken, and I had rather this should miscarry, then the other. You may write to your frends that it is dispatched, and directe me whether I shall still detayne it in my handes till the wayes are safer, or send it to you presently, and you shall be punctually obeyed by, Sir, your very affectionate humble servant." *Holograph. Seal.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

[1652,] July [15–] 25. Paris.—"I was very gladd to receave yours of the 16th of this moneth, and according to your derections I have sent you the warrante, which by Dr. Morly's care, I hope will come safe to your handes. I shall be heartily gladd that you may dispose of it to your contente, and truly I suppose many worthy persons may reasonably believe that the tyme is now approchinge, in which those characters may be more valewable then they have bene, and no man be afrayde to owne the havinge receaved them.

"I am exceedingly sorry, that the same straights and necessityes still inviron you, and I am more angry with some of our old frends for not takinge more care of you, which they might doe at a very easy rate, then for any thinge else they have done, or not done; and I doubte the shame of such omyssyons as these will make them lesse desyre to see those they have loved, then those they never hearde of. But be not reduced to more inconvenience by your owne melancholique. God Almighty will in the end make us superiour to these gusts and wee shall agayne injoy a calme wher wee may with comforte remember what is past, and I shall have the happynesse to have some opportunity to expresse how much I am, Sir, your very affectionate humble servant." *Holograph: Seal of arms.*

Endorsed :—"That it be entred in his Patent G. C. of Midleburgh."

The Earl of Bedford to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, in the Fens.

1652, July 15. London.—"The occation of my troubling you

at the present is upon the presseure of divers, as well as my owne tenants that are very much concerned in the bancke upon the north side of Mortons seame, which they saye is very defective in many places and much ruinated, and was at the first very superficiallie made in some places thorough the deceitfullnesse of the workemen, and if not repaired now the season serves for it, it will breake in winter. You know better then I can tell you the great consequence of it, therfore sir, my request to you is that you will see it substantiallie done before the season be past, and though it be no more then what the company hath ordered divers times, yet the doeinge of it substantiallie and in time, beinge somethinge more concerned in it then any wone particular man of the company, will oblige me to remain &c." *Holograph. Seal with crest, surmounted by coronet.*

Sir George Radcliffe to Colonel Holles, at Colonel Wyndham's, at Boulogne.

1652, August [13–] 23. St. Germain-en-Laye.—" I confesse that I wondered much that I heard nothinge from you of so longe time, beinge confident that the leters which I sent came to you, though the Chancelor thought that they might have miscarried. For your address to me it is the same it was, for I tooke order at my lodginge when I leaft Paris, that all leters should be sent to Sir Richard Browne's when they came, and he knowes every day how to send hither. But when Mr. Wyndham writes to Mr. Eliot or his daughter, or to the Duke of Yorke, if your leters come with his packet they will finde me here at the English Court.

" I pray you remember my service to Mr. Wyndham, and tell him that I have lately spoken to the Duke of Yorke concerninge Lieutenant Colonel Smiths money, and his Royal Highnes tells me that he gave two warrants to him, one for 10*l* sterling (which I have, and I showed it to Mr. Wyndham) and the other for 150 livres. His Royal Highnes intended that they should both be paid (sendinge Lieut. Colonel Smith into Scotland) and he was pleased to tell me this weeke, that Mr. Wyndham ought to pay this which I have. I acquainted Mr. Wyndham with it, as soone as I had it (by Dr. Killegrew) who gave me hopes from Mr. Wyndham that I should receive the money. I am still in hope that Mr. Wyndham will remember me, and not put me to trouble his Royal Highnes any more about it.

" For that imployment which was (and I thinke still is) designed for you, if now it be worth lookinge after, I moved the Duke lately. He layes the blame of the delay, where I thinke it ought to be laid, and has I thinke given it a quickeninge now a few dayes agoe, yet I dare not be too confident that any great hast wilbe used. I am in a condition that I can hardly speake any thinge concerninge the Duke's busines, now especially since my Lord Birons death. They think that I might pretend to some imployment about his Royal Highnes and truely I finde the Duke constant in his opinion of me, and willinge enough to use my service. And I have great reason to believe that I stand upright in the Kinges good opinion. Yet I

have some motives which keepe me backe (at the present) from movinge for any thinge, least I should knocke my foot against that stone, at which I have stumbled three tymes allready.

"Mr. Chancelour tells me that diverse gentlemen in England doe weare the title of Baronet, who have nothinge under the Great Seal, nor more than a warrant under the Kinge's hand, and they have made choyse to forbeare the passinge of their patents. But a patent with blankes cannot be had. If you write to Mr. Chancelor, either direct your leters t) himselfe (there goes one from hence every post day, to receive all our letters from the post) or addresse them to Sir Richard Browne for Mr. Chancelor which is the surest way.

"The Kinge does not neglect his business, especially that in Holland, but it is not yet time for his motion that way. Yonge Vane was mentioned for an Embassador to the States, but I heare that he goes not. I see no probability of any accorde betweene the two Republiques, yet there are some on both parts that indeavour it, but I believe they wilbe over voted by those that are for warre.

"Wee say here that there is liberty given in England for all men to compound for their estates, except onely those who were at the last action at Worcester, and thirty persons more, who were not named, but perhaps are by this time. If so, methinkes your wife might, with some part of your estate, save the rest.

"The Cardinal Mazarine leaft the French court on Munday last, and yesterday was appointed by the Parlement at Paris to consider of an acknowledgement to be made to the Kinge for this favour. It may please God to put thoughts of peace into their harts. [*Margin*: By what I saw and heard this eveninge, I hope wee shall have peace here within a very few days.] The Kinge of France is gone to Compeigne, but he has leaft a garrison at Pontoyse to guard the new Parlement erected there. The Princes at Paris talke of levyinge money and men, but the business goes very slowly on. Soldiers of both sides wast all the country hereabouts, and there is no travalinge the highwayes, without stronge convoys.

"Thomas Hodgkinson is recalled by his lord now at length. I thinke he leaft Paris this weeke, to goe by Rouen. My Lord Wentworth is here sicke of an ulcer in his bowells, it is feared that his life is in danger.

"The Duke of Yorke hath gotten a very great reputation and power in the French army, he is bold and active. My Lord Digby is made Governeur of Mante, Pontoise, St. Germains, and all this country hearabouts, with power to raise one regiment of foot, another of horse consistinge of ten troopes, and an allowance of 700 pistols for raisinge of every troope, and besides all this, he is to have a free company of 100 maisters horsemen besides their servants, which is counted better then a regiment. God send us every man some part of his owne, and however, patience." *Holograph.*

Oliver Cromwell to Anthony Hungerford.

1652, December 10. Cockpit.—"I understand by my cousin Dunce of so much trouble of yours, and so much unhandsomness (at least seemingly) on my part as doth not a little afflict me

untill I give you this account of my innocencie. He was pleasd to tell my wife of your often restores [*sic; should be* resolves] to visit me and of your disapointments. Truly had I but once knowen of your being there and have conceal'd myself, it had been an action so below a gentleman or an honest man, so full of ingratitude for the civilities I have receaved from you as woud have renderd me unworthy of human society. Beleeve me Sir, I am much ashamed that the least coulor of the appearance of such a thing shoud have happened, and coud not take satisfaction but by this plain dealing for my justification which I ingeniously offer to you and although providence did not dispose other matters to mutual satisfaction yet your nobleness in the overture obligeth me and I hope shall whilst I live to study upon all occasions to approve myself your familiar and most affectionate and humble servant."

Postscript.—"My wife and I desire our service be presented to your lady and family."

Certified as a true copy from the original at Farley Castle, co. Somerset, by William Turner. [*Printed by Carlyle, Letter No.* 186.]

The Marquis of Ormond to [Major-General Edward Massey.]

1653, March [11–] 21. Paris.—"I question not but that Dr. Makdowell will have given you the leters hee was charged with long before you can have this, soe that though yours of the 13* of this month makes mention againe of what hee has answers unto, I shall not give you the trouble of any repetitions. His Majestie, I may upon my certaine knowledge say, hath not bin wanting to his busines in relation to Holland but hath pursued it dilligently in those ways that have bin thought the best by shuch both here and there as hee had cause to beleeve councelled him as faithfully and wysely as the uncertainty of the affaire would beare; but it may have, and I beleeve has, fallen out that honest and discreete men have differred in their opinions, in which case the ellection is properly His Majestie's, which I am confident hee hath made upon good grounds as I hope will shortly appeare by the hapy event. By what wee heare from Germany wee have cause to hope rather then despaire of the successe of His Majestie's sending thither, yet I thus farr agree with your opinion and beleeve that that Embasy would be much improoved by shuch a declareation of Holland as wee are all to wish and labour for; and in that case I should not despaire but that Sweden, which lookes with most unkindnes upon us, would incline to reason. I acquainted His Majestie with your designe for the obtaineing of the *Garland*. Hee wishes heartily you had or could yet prevaile, and then I thinke you would readily see His Majestie's comission for the command of her, though I have yet sayd nothing to him of that. It would bee a good adition to those vessells brought in by Prince Rupert which yet I heare to bee noe more then his owne and one more with a prise. His Majestie hath heard from severall hands of Vantrupp's discours to his advantage which if it

* See Report on the Marquis of Ormonde's MSS., New Series, i., 272.

continue may more advaunce our King's busines then what proceedes from his owne subjects, as less subject to any suspition of partiallity. I am comanded by His Majestie to let you know that he is informed that there is at the presse there a booke containeing a naration of all the proceedings in Scotland espectially if not only since his goeing thither, and that you have some part ether in the composeing of it or in countenanceing the publishing of it, and though he beleeves your parte whatever it is proceedes from an opinion that it may advantage him, yet hee something wonders that you should thinke it fit that any discours of that nature should bee published without his leave and approbation first had, and therefore in cāse there bee any shuch thing hee expects and comands that it bee stopt and a copy of it sent to him that his pleasure for the publishing or supresseing of it may bee had, and here I am called upon for my letter and must conclude." *Holograph.*

Addressed :—" For yourself." [*Printed, from a copy, in* Report on the Ormonde MSS., N.S. i., 274.]

The Marquis of Ormond to [Major General Massey].*

1653, April [3–] 13. Paris.—" It was not possible before now to give you His Majestie's opinion and pleasure upon the booke intended to have bin printed, whereof hee had at length a compleate copy sent by you, and haveing taken some view of it he comands mee to let you know that as hee beleeves you when you say you were not the composer of it, soe hee is not willing to suspect that whoever was the author had any malicious purpose of disserveing him when hee intended to have published it, because hee findes you (of whoes good affections hee is very confident) perswaded that it would have bin of advantage to him, but on the contrary hee inclines rather to thanke him for his good intentions then to reproove him for the presumtion of writing and intending to print a naration of that nature without consulting his pleasure in the first place, imputeing that omission more to the evell example of the times then to an essentiall want of duty, and this is his gracious construction of maner of proceeding concerning that booke. As to the mater or scope of it hee observes both by it and the leters hee and I have received touching it, that it has regard principally at these ends, at vindicateing His Majestie from two groundlesse asspersions, unsteadines in the religion hee professes, and in the promises hee makes, and to lay open to the world the infamous hypocrisy and unparalleled villany of the rebells. The two first are things that hee desires and resolves should rather bee made manifest by his constant practice and defence of the one, and by a religious and punctuall observeance of the other as farr as it shall lye in his power, then by printed papers or by unseasonable retrospects into past passages which according to the pervers and querrilous constitution now raigneing is liker to blemish then vindicate the cleereness of his proceedings and purposes. As to the detection of the machlesse wikednes of

* There is no copy of this amongst the Ormonde MSS., but the letter to which it is an answer is there. See *Report, N.S.*, i., 275.

the rebells, if it were severed from that other subject, and from some passages that seeme to draw two other partys into the lists againe that are beaten out by those rebells, it might not only passe but bee of very great use to his service. This being his opinion you will easily conclude that his pleasure is it should not be printed as it is, nor yet with any amendments till hee shall have seene and approoved of them, and now haveing discharged myself to His Majestie's comands it is necessary I should doe soe likewyse to the respects you have bin pleased to expresse to mee, which I cannot doe without takeing that freedome which you professe and I approove of soe much that I shall desire you to continue it yourself and allow of it in mee. In that freedome I must tell you, that you cannot bee more confident in the justice and loyalty of your first engagement then I am in mine and yet wee have declared and acted (if not contrary) I am sure severall ways. I would aske you then how it were possible for mee without a tacite acknowledgement of guilt and in that a betraying of my owne beleeved inocency sylently to heare the one vindicated and the other a least implyedly reproched. The rule I have therefore set myself in this case as most charitable and prudent is as much as in mee lyes to avoyde any shuch dispute and to the utermost of my power to hinder it in others, as for more weighty reasons soe also for this that I would not bee one at makeing sport to the rebells, that must laugh at people that contend in print for the booty they have got by force and trechery, and keepe with armes and tirany, which would bee the certaine conclusion if that booke should goe forth as it is, for though I and many more should never open our mouthes against it but satisfie ourselves with what wee find within us, yet some would be found that for some end or other would undertake the answering of it, and then some other would reply, and then when we should have an end, or what the prejudice would bee to the King and to all that wish him the recovery of his kingdomes who can tell? This may serve to let you see both my opinion of that booke severed from that I have sayd in the King's name, and my opinion of you, that you are one that will dispassionately and impartially heare what an other will ofer for reason though it may be contrary to what you thinke is soe. For conclusion to this I can make noe beter then to promis for myself that I will and wish for others, that they would lay aside the remembrance if it bee possible; if not that yet any shuch effect of that remembrance that may obstruct a necessary conjunction of all those that professe for the King and suffer by the rebells, trusting God, the King, and a truly free Parliament, (which is the blesseing we are to pray and contend for) how our church and state may bee best governed. It remaines only that I assure you, I am not privy to any ill offices done you to His Majestie by any person, unlesse you will call the informing him of this booke to bee soe, which I am confident was done purely in duty to him without any mixture of a designe or desire to prejudice you. If I had not brought this leter to a length more then usuall with mee I should say something to other partes of two leters of yours I have not answered, though what I could say would not bee materiall till wee receive further advertisements from thence."

Postscript—"You must excuse me to Sir William and Dr. Macdowell and to Alderman Bunce for this post." *Holograph.*

Sir Geo. Radcliffe to Col. Gervase Holles, at Geertrudenberge.

1653, July [15–] 25. Paris.—"I received long since the letter which you mention, and one from Mr. Windham inclosed, which gave me so little hope of that, which I thinke he once had promised me, as that it was not worth troublinge you any more about it. You had obliged me by doeinge your part with him, which I acknowledge with thankefulnes, but the money was otherways disposed, which I thought I should have had, by his meanes. Since that time I did not know whither to direct my letters to you or else you might have bene troubled with them. For though I am no courtier here, and know as little of our affaires as an other, yet I heare some times of my Lord of Str[afford] though never from him. And I could wish that you and I or any other could quicken him to looke after his busines, which I feare is not managed, as it ought to be. He wants a good servant to looke to his estate, and I heare not of any matches either for him or his sisters. He is now goeinge into the north.

"Our Kinge is ready for a journey towards you, for which all thinges are prepared, onely wee hearken after the treaty betweene the new Parlement and the States; and another betwene the States and France, till which be some way ended, or proceeded in, I believe our Kinge findes reasons to stay here.

"Your advertisements concerninge the people where you are, gives good hopes of the Prince of Orange's prevailinge, which if it were effected, then our Kinge had a fair game to play.

"The Duke of Yorke is now in the field. The French army is 12,000 horse, and 11,000 foot, which is a greater strength then they have had these eight yeares, as a very good man told me. The Spanish army is said to be 27,000 horse and foot.

"I thanke you very heartily for your letter, and I desire you to favour me to heare from you. Here I shall stay alone, for I heare of very few else, that goes not when the Kinge goes." *Holograph.*

Dr. G. Morley to Col. Gervase Holles, at Geertrudenberge.

1653, [August 31–] September 10. Antwerp.—"I am sorry to hear you have not bin well, but am glad you are upon mending without a physician, which is commonly but another kind of disease and sometimes the woorse of the two, though in case of danger and extremity a wise man is to make use of them, but I think not upon every little distemper, which nature assisted with a man's owne discretion and experience will easily rectifye. Dr. Earles writes me woord this week that our King owes his present weaknesse (which is yet very great though his feaver hath bin gone above this fortnight) rather to his physitians then to his disease. But his old physitian Freyser being now come to him, every body about him hopes he will quickly be abroad againe. Touching my assistance by my freinds and acquaintance in England for Mr. Dugdale's

encouragement in so woorthy a woork I dare promise nothing, as haveing indeed little hope I should effect anything if I did endeavour it, the rather because there is another woork of publick concernment too now in hand which will require a very large contribution, and Dr. Hammond. Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Sanderson with the Bishop of Armach have I beleeve engaged as many persons of quality as they can in it. And that is an edition of the Bible in the Chaldee, Syriak, Arabick, Persian, Hebrew, Greek, and Latine languages, the charge wherof will amount to neere 20,000*l*., and most of the eminently learned in the tongues of our nation are now employed in it; the first sheet of it is sent me allready printed.

"My last letters both from England, France and Holland put me in hope there will be noe peace betwixt the English and the Dutch for all this; and I have it from a good hand in England, that there are new differences betwixt the grandees there. The Highlanders are (by there confession in England) 4,000 in a body and I am assured that two shipps of arms and ammunition are lately gone out of Holland to them. One thing I heare out of England which troubles me viz. that Collonel Sir Robert Phillips, Mr. Edward Phillips yonger brother of Montague in Somersetshire is apprehended with some others and to be tryed by a high court of justice (now erecting) for carrying on some plott against the State. This may perhapps fright those in England from following the example of Scotland and perhaps tis done to that end.

"I never send your letters but by the wagoner. Mr. Cudner tells me again that you might save sixpence a letter in some of those that come from England if they were not put in a cover to him as they are, but only directed to him for you which is as good." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

[1653 ? September 23–] October 3. Paris.—"I have receaved yours of the 25 and am very sorry to heare my old frend Frank Mackworth should give you cause to suspecte his kindnesse and his honesty, for such a transgression would be a greate breach of trust, but I hope you may in this be over jealous, for I should imagyne if Sir F. Mackworth had any such suite he would as soone rely upon my frendshipp to procure it for him, as upon any man heare, and I am sure no such thinge hath bene mooved to me. And that I might be sure to know the utmost, I acquainted his Majesty with what you writt, and he hath promised me, if any such thinge be mooved to him I shall know of it, and it shall be stopped. This farr I can secure you, but it will not be possible for me to stopp any graunts of that kinde, if his Majesty hath promised the like favours to others, but truly I do not know of any one that hath passed this twelvemoneth, nor can I tell how it can without my privity. God send us good news out of Englande, to refresh our spiritts, which truly meethinkes droope much with the proceedings of the Dutch. I wish you all happinesse, and am very hartily my good frend, your most affectionate servant." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

[1653,*] November [18–] 28. Paris.—"I have yours of the 20 and I do assure you I had so just a sense of what concerned you, that I could not hasten it more, if it had concerned my life. But my presence heare was necessary to the dispatch of it, for a man can say many thinges, which he cannot fitly write, nor do I conceave you upon any disadvantage in the pointe you mention, for wee are all so good courtyers, that whatever wee thinke, wee lyve very kindly togither, and use each others frends well. And indeede you are beholdinge to my Lord Keeper, who expressed much kindnesse to your owne person, upon my speakinge of the businesse, and refused to take anythinge for his owne fee, and you shall do well to write to him a letter of thankes upon the information I give you, of his favour towards you.

"By that tyme this letter comes to your handes, I conceave the Pattent will be past the seale, so that it will be ready to be sent by the next post, but I am not willinge to venture it that way, except le Blane the carryer goes himselfe, and then I shall take care that it be delivered to my wife at Antwerpe, to be transmitted to Dr. Morly. In the meane tyme you may write or send confidently to the gentleman, that the businesse is done, that he may not be drawne to other treatyes, and send my Lord of Norwitch worde likewise that it is soe, that he may assure the other of it. And when it is come to your handes, and your necessityes therby supplyed, trust me, that you cannot be more delighted, then I am with the opportunity of servinge you, being very hartily, my good frend, your most affectionate humble servant." *Holograph.*

The Same to the Same.

[1654,] February [3–] 13. Paris.—"I have received yours of the 5 and am gladd that you have in any tolerable degree dispatched your businesse, and I do conjure you, not to incommodate yourselfe in the least kinde for me, and I must tell you, I would absolutely refuse it, if it bringe the least inconvenience upon your owne affayres. If it do not, you shall by the grace of God not fayle of it, at the very tyme the good doctor promises. I thanke you for the sense you have of my suffringes, which were different from what I expected, and in truth I thinke anger'd the Kinge more then me, and since I must have enimyes, I could not have wished myne lesse subtle then they have appeared to be. If Mr. Longe can preserve his creditt from other enquiryes, it shall not be lesned by any examination I will bringe upon him; on the contrary I wish heartily ther were fewer objections to his reputation, and my misfortune had bene the more miserable, if he and Sir Richard Greenewill could have founde creditt with good men. I wish heartily you could send me worde that your good cozen had given your wife another visitt since the newes arryved ther of the peace with the Dutch, which I doubte hath renewed the ill nature of many of our frends. If he see her once more, I will take it indeede for a good omen.

*The year is fixed by the allusion to the Lord Keeper. Sir Ed. Herbert was appointed to the office (after the making of the King's Great Seal) in the summer of 1653. In November, 1654, Hyde was no longer in Paris.

"It is very true the place you are in will not be I doubte longe fitt for your company, yett I will not encourage you to come for France, which is not like to yeild better conveniencyes, and sure wee shall not stay longe heare, and then wee shall easily meete with lesse charge and trouble. The Secretary will be able to give you advise when wee moove if I fayle to do it, which I shall not." Remember me kindly to Frank Mackworth, and be assured I will always be &c." *Holograph.* [*Evidently written shortly before the next letter.*]

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

[1654,* March 23–] April 2. Paris.—"I have receaved yours of the 26 of the last and I do agayne conjure you not to be troubled for the not gettinge your mony with reference to my wife, who I thanke God hath by her frends bene seasonably supplyed, and the exigent shee was then apprehensive of, when it seems the good doctor made that proposition to you, was in order to her remoove from Antwerpe, which is now over; therfore let me advize you, when you gett your mony, keepe it, and be as good a husbande of it, as if you were sure to passe two more as ill yeeres as the last have bene. Only I must desyre you as soone as is possible, to pay the small summ dew to the clerkes for the fees to Dr. Morly, ther necessityes makinge them so clamorous and troublesome to me, who passed my worde for it to them that I am confident I shall so putt to use my little creditt to borrow it for ther satisfaction, and they are the more clamorous that I may be oblieged to do so.

"For the worthy person you mention, though I have not the good fortune to be knowne to him, I have heard so much of his honour and meritt, and I am sure the Kinge hath so greate an esteeme of his affection and ability to serve him, that I shall be very gladd to receave any commands from him, and you may passe your worde to him, that what he shall trust me with, shall be only imparted to His Majesty or just whome he himselfe shall desyre to have it communicated to, and that I will serve him with all my hearte, and your obligation to him shall infallably be made good." *Holograph.*

Robert Boyle to John Mallet.

1655, September 5. Stalbridge. –Thanking him for his kind letters, and regretting not having been earlier to acknowledge them, owing to a distemper in the eyes. Is going up to London for awhile, but hopes to find him at Poinington on his own return to Stalbridge. *Seal.*

Oliver, Protector, to Colonel Norton.

1655, November 19. Whitehall.—"I thought I should have seen you before your going downe, but missing of that I thought fitt to send this short epistle to you. I understand Colonel Goffe will be at Winchester to-morrow. I hope you will assist him with

* This must have been written in 1654, as Lady Hyde only left Antwerp towards the end of 1653. See *Clar. S. P.* iii., 195.

your countenance. He is honest, so is his business, whosoever says to the contrary; and if security be judged necessary to be provided for against malignant and papist, a reformation of wickedness be part the return we owe to God, then my assertion is true; the person employed is a gracious man if I know one, and deserves your respect; all that I have to say is to tell you that I love you."

Postscript.—"My service to my Lord Saye if he be with you, and to my Lady." *Copy.* [*Printed in Supplement to Carlyle's* Letters and Speeches, &c., *ed.* 1904, iii., 471.]

Spanish Wines.

[1656, January.]—Opinion of the Committee of Council to whom the petition of the merchants trading in Spanish wines was referred, that the proclamation to be issued for proclaiming the prices of Spanish wines should take effect from the 25th of December next. *Signed by Lambert and N. Fiennes. For date, see Order in Council of January* 31, 1655-6 (I. 76, *p.* 503).

A Game at Picquet.

165[6, January ? *]—"*Cromwell.*—I am like to have a good beginning on't. I have throwen out all my best cards and got in none but wretched ones, so I may wel be cappoted for I have all the harts against me.

"*Lambert.*—Now you have a new pack I am contented to play but you knew every card of the old ones and could make your game as you listed.

"*Lawrence.*—I tooke but a few yet they make me a great game, for I left al the little ones behind me.

"*Fletwood.*—If your honour had these my Lord Lawrence left, you would have a better game then you have. I cold wish you to looke upon them, but that I fear you can hardly tel what you wil play. Wel I am for the little ones if there be enow of them, for two quint minors wil win the game before you come to reckon the fourteen by knaves.

"*Fines.*—T'is fit you should play at some comon game where al the smal cards are in and where the ace goes but for one. I was too long at that sport and left it because I cold make nothing of it but here, whosoever gets one card is like to make a good hand. I have got a good [tearse] already.

"*Mulgrove.*—I was something scruple whether play were lawfull or no and so sate out the last game, which had like to have undone me; for the future I shal play at whatsoever game your honours please especially since you pay so wel now you lose.

"*Viscount Lisle.*—If I go into France I must practise another game but do what I can I shal be overreacht at La Mazarine.

"*Desborow.*—I am nothing but a ruff yet I shal do wel. I got a carde of the right suite and besides I had good luck in parting with my spade for a club.

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* Endorsed "1654," which is probably when the skit first appeared, but the speeches put into the mouths of Venables, Montague, Pride and Lawson show that this version belongs to the beginning of 1656. Some of the speeches, however, remain as in the earlier edition. It was first printed in 1659.

" *Skippon.*—I sit here and hold the cards but I know no more how to play then the post.

" *Rouse.*—I am more diligent at this game then ever I was at any, but I got more at the last, when I played at Cent, for then I had 100 and al made. Al that I desire now is to save myselfe and helpe my kinred to some thing by betting on my hand while my luck lasteth.

" *Jones.*—I must needs loose for I have throwne out the card that made me win the last game.

" *Wolsley.*—A pox on't I left Peckadille and the Three Kings to come to play here, and I think I shall play all the dayes of my life and get nothing.

" *Cooper.*—I was pickt at Whitehall and thought to come and save myselfe among the cavilers, but I doubt I shall be deceaved.

" *Pickering.*—I had rather play another game where more may play but I thank the Lord I can frame myselfe to any sport so as my Lord [P.] be in at it.

" *Strickland.*—You play not as they do in Holland where I learnt this game, for you make lifting [cut for the deal] here, and there they deale by turnes.

" *Maier.*—Al that I am I had in my rise I was the pittifullest game in the world before

" *Sidenham.*—I am pretty wel though I have changed my sute, I went in with al one and had another as good in the pack.

" *Montague.*—They make me play at a game I never saw plaid at in my life; I must needs loise.

" *Blake.*—I shal be but a kinde of a stander by at this time so I shal have time enough to teach you the game against the next when you may play by yourselfe.

" *Thurlo.*—My Lord it wil not be so wel for me to play, but I wil stand behinde the chaire and make and shuffle the cards with which you are to play the next game.

" *St. Johns.*—I shal not play neither but ile go your halfe, if you keepe my counsel.

" [*Pierpoint.*]—You play so rashly that I wil not bett a farthing on your hand.

" *Salwey.*—I am but a stander by but I observed that the small cards which are left out and not plaid with are all very clean, but the rest of the pack are filthily foul already.

" *Bradshaw.*—I dispatcht out one king and went in for another but I have mist him yet, but he hath not a card of his suite with him, so that I shal snap him when it comes into my hands.

Haslerig.—May we not play Level Coile. I [have] not patience to stay till another match be made and had as live be hanged as sit out.

" *Nevill.*—I wil not play, for (besides that I love not this game) I am so doz'd with the spleene that I should think of something els all the while I were playing, and take in al the smal cards, for I am all the day dreaming of another game.

" *Waller.*—My Lord you have hang'd my king and I have no other way left but to play into your hands.

" *Whitlock.*—I shal be contented to play at any game, but I would be unwilling to play for a dead horse, but I care not if I keepe stakes.

" [*Knightley.*]—My Lord give me leave to speake against your game that so I may be thought not to bet, and then I shal be able to give you such advice as may helpe your play.

" *Roberts.*—I have the luck on't I swinn as well at this game as at the last, when I played at Loadam I had all the small cards and now at Picket I have all the great ones.

" [*Gerrard.*]—My Lord I do not like your game so well as to leave the match I have made myselfe, yet I do not greatly care if I venture a little upon your hand and try if I can get a stock to set up my youngest son for a gamster.

" *Barners.*—May not I talke as much as I wil in your play as long as I am resolved never to bet or play with you at this game for a farthing.

" *Vane.*—One had better sometimes play with a good gamster then with a bungler for one knowes not where to have him. If Cromwell had discarded as he should have done I had won my stake ; as it is I shal save myself, which I fear he will hardly do, though he mingles the cards wel when he deales himselfe and hath excellent luck in cutting when another deales.

" *Rich.*—I play 1,000 times better now I have a bad game then I did when I had a good one.

" *Harison.*—I played the owle and went in for the fifth king when there were but four in the pack.

" *Lenthall.*—My Lord I lost dealing twice together because you interrupted me.

" *Lawson.*—My Lord this game was not dealt you. Ile throw up my cards.

" *Sir G. Askew.*—They wil not let me play, they think I play too wel for them.

" *R. Cromwel.*—I play my game in the country.

" *H. Cromwel.*—I play my father's cards here but I fear I discard a wrong suite. Those I keepe are leading cards at another game but are nothing worth at this.

" *Clepole.*—I have but one coat card and she lyes bare so that she wil be snapt quickly.

" *Ludlow.*—If I play I'le push. I care not what I fling out kings queenes or knaves.

" *Venables.*—I went out for the diamonds and met with nothing but clubs.

" *Al*[*derman*] *Atkins.*—I wil stand by your Highnes and bring you good luck. Ile make my fortune by lending the gamsters money.

" *Harvey.*—They caught me playing false and would let me play no longer though I was on my Lord's side.

" *Al. Titchburn.*—I had reason to desire so much to play at councel picket since now I am like to lose so much by anothers ill play.

" *Nudigat.*—I lost by play but I get by leaving off.

" *Chute.*—There is such cheating that I wil play no longer.

" *Maynard.*—I wil not play, for if I shold I can be but of one side but now I mean to take ods and have money of both. Ile play at smal game ere ile sit out for I was never fit to worke.

" *Pride.*—Baxter [Barkstead] and I are at the old foolish Christmas game with honours.

" *Exchequer.*—Sure I must win at last yet at the present I have ill luck for I have three knaves in and had cast out the fourth.

" *Upper Bench.*—Sure you are little better then a cheat for I threw out one of them and you have taken him up into your hands.

" *Common Pleas.*—You served me the very same trick last terme and tooke in one of them whom I discarded, but had best leave your cheating and wrangling all of you lest you be found what you are and forbidden to keepe Christmas here any more and then we shall be forced to set up our misrule in the countrey where there is but smal game and where the box will be poorely payd.

" *Chauncery.*—If it had not beene for the queene I had cast out a knave which now proves the best of my game.

" *Dutchy.*—I am blank. I ow you for the last game, double or quitt. I have taken more then I should, so that I must reckon nothing.

" *Com. Excise.*—Gentlemen pay the box.

" *Presbiterian.*—I lost the last game for want of a king and now I have one that doth me no good in the world.

" *Annabaptist.*—I had a good hand but I playd the foole and threw it out so that now al my hopes depend upon one card.

" *Independent.*—I have now but smal cards and they of several sute so that I shal make little of it this bout.

" *National Minister.*—I went out for cards the bishops and deanes parted with the last game, but though I have [lost] most of them yet if my tens be good I can make a shift til another dealing.

" *Cavaler Divine.*—I was pickt out last time and now am repickt.

" *Papist.*—If you all complaine I hope I shal come at last.

" *Jack Trevor.*—Shal not I play; my Lord Protector hath given me a stock, ile pack my cards with any cavileer gamester in the towne.

" *Sir John Trevor.*—Wel sayd Jack thou art none of my son except thou art in at all games and canst carry a harp in thy pocket.

" *Sir John Price.*—I had almost lost all by play but have saved myself by betting on my Lord's hand."

Printed with omissions and variations in the Harleian Miscellany, Vol. VII., and elsewhere.

T. Ross to Colonel Holles at Mrs. Kilvert's in Rotterdam.

1657, June [5–] 15. Bruges. " I have foreborne all this while to write to you, being in dayly expectation of his Majesty's returne hither from Bruxells, every day bringing us new hopes of it, untill yesterday, which assurd us hee could not bee here untill next weeke, but what part of it, is yet uncertaine, for the Spaniards are Rochesterians in point of money, and will keep him (I feare) there, untill all hee shall receive will bee run out in debt. Hee was at Mecklin to see his regiments march and I was told your colonels marcht above 400 men, but since I am informed, that upon a review of them, all regiments are soe vilely shrunke, that they are (except my Lord Lieutenant's) to bee reduced to four companies. The certainty of this I cannot affirme, but my next shall give it you. The Duke of Yorke marcht into the field on Tuesday last with a very

good equipage. The Duke of Gloucester comes hither with the King. Wee heare not yet that the armies have done anything. The English marcht six dayes since from Amiens to joine with the French army; they are commanded by Lockart. Captain Clarke is a Lieutenant Colonel and was very buisy in examining English gentlemen (among others a friend of mine that is here) at Bologne, desiring excuse for doing it, for that they had many enemyes on this side the sea, and must bee carefull. Notwithstanding about some twenty of their men are come into us at Doway where they are well received, and say that many more will follow. I doubt not but you understand how Cromwell behaves himselfe; hee hath got into his hands my friend Mr. Walton, who is an extraordinary loss. Upon what termes hee stands I yet know not, but hope to doe exactly, soone as the convoy arrives, which wee dayly expect, and then you shall heare from mee. In the meane time I doubt not, but you are following our plough, which God speed, else I must sinke. All your friends here are well, and remember you heartily, and hope after this sommers patience wee shall meet to the worke. I should bee glad to heare you had arguments to believe your Dutch and Crumwell would quarrell, wee talke loud of it here. Crumwell hath sent for Blake home, and its believed hee will never goe out Admirall againe. Pray faile not to let mee heare from you weekely." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Col. Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

[1657 (?) July 22–] August 1. Bruges.—"Beinge the last weeke at Bruxelles I receaved by the care of Sir John Drummond from Bruges yours of the 18 of the last moneth, by which I founde, that another from you had bene sent to me, which I had not then receaved, but at my returne I founde one heare from my Lord Wentworth, and in it yours of the 1 of the same moneth, and though I may reasonably believe that you may by this tyme be on your way hither, I thinke necessary to venture this to lett you know that they are both come safe to my hands. Concerninge the gentleman you mentioned in your last, I finde he hath a very good reputation heare, beinge knowne to many, and I suppose havinge bene in no place, without the privity of those who are most concerned. However the animadversion was very well given by you for wee cannot be to carefull in that particular, and without honest mens communicatinge to each other what they see or heare of persons, wee cannot be enough armed; and when wee have done all wee can, daungerous persons will gett in amongst us, though I hope they shall be able little to advaunce the service of those who imploy them. I writt on Fryday to my Lord Wentworth, but know not whether my letter will finde him at the Buise." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1657, August [21–]31. Bruges.—"At my return to Bruges I found yours of July 30 (old stile) and am extremely sorry both for your son's misfortune at home, and your being deprived of the oportunity of seeing him. Yet I hope, as his recovery is a comfort

to you, you may have occasion, ere three months bee fully finished, to venture to see him where he is, and I thinke I have some reason to believe what I say, and were I neare you I would tell it, but being at this distance I shall only desire you to cherish this hope in your owne breast, and not impart it to any whatsoever, nor mention it in your returne to mee, least letters should miscarry. As to Mr. Walton, I am very confident had the party that informed you knowne him soe well as I doe, hee would not have made that an argument of his shining in London, for since he was a man, noe gentleman in England out-shined him either in good clothes, or any thing that shewes splendid in the citty. As to the three hundred pounds it is truth, and I guess at your authour (Fr[ank] Love[lace]) by the severe close, who I can assure you will never understand more of that person then hee does, hee not fancying him as to be a confident. But I can assure you, that this is truth, that after hee found hee was layd hold on, and that nothing of importance was alledged, or could bee proved against him only a strong suspition, and resolution to keep him in prison, hee resolved to ly by it; but a principall and most considerable friend of ours knowing the extraordinary use of him, importuned for an important business, speedily to sollicite his liberty, which hee replyed hee would not have, unless free from any engagement of oath or bonds, which the other gentleman did procure by a great creature of Nol's, and our friend had his liberty without any load for that mony. The hasty pressing of it, doubtless more then halfe advanced the price, but it was of such high importance that if it had bin doubled his friends would have layd downe the mony, (which they did) to have him free, and since hee hath bin soe, hee hath planted a fruit, to my knowledge will bee the fairest in our garden, and I dare say (collonel) if ever you and I meet at home, wee shall acknowledge a large share of that felicity to that worthy person. I had a friend went to him by the last convoy, on Monday last (when Will Egerton went alsoe) and I looke this day to heare from him, having sent to him by my master's command, who findes his industrie and interest soe considerable that hee is tender of him. You have extremely comforted mee, in the hopes you conceive of our designe, and really I should thinke myselfe very happy, if wee could procure 2000 gulders a piece for ourselves. I pray God send it. I heare Club is with you (pray omitt not mee kindest respects to him) I believe hee can better informe you then I of Ja. Munson, of whom I have heard nothing, but divers of our regiment are gone over this last convoy, bitterly complaining of Sir William Throgm[orton] who it seemes had left the regiment, but is gone thither againe. Albert Morton is sicke, where I cannot tell, Slingsby hath quitted (as they say) and in fine the regiment is mouldered to nothing. Since the defeat of the French convoy by Monsieur Bouteville (one of Conde's lieutenants who killed and took 800 horse and 900 foot, the exact particulars whereof take in the enclosed), our army besiegeth Ardres, and batter it dayly with twenty piece of cannon. The Spaniards besiege St. Venant, without the taking of which, their designe on Gravelin would bee vaine as wee hope however it will prove. It is apparent the English fleet on the Downes attend it, but wee are

confident the designe is broke, both by the late defeat, and the too late season. The diurnalls will tell Blake (Cromwell's admirall) is dead, who was the best man they had. I am to-morrow hasting to Bruxells, wee are as yet incertaine whither the King will goe into the field or not, we hope the negative. I shall not faile to give you a weekly account of what passeth here."

Postscript:—"I writt to you twice from Middleburg." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

[1657–8, December 28–] January 7. Bruges.—"Honest Gervase, I deferred answering yours of the 21 of the last moneth for some tyme, supposinge I should eare this [have] bene able to say somewhat to you upon what Sir J. Mennes sayd to me of your readynesse to goe into Englande yourselfe to prepare and advance the King's service, of which His Majesty hath thought much, and many thinges occurr which makes the matter of great moment and presents many conveniences to our view. Therfore as soone as wee gett any mony, that wee may supply you, both for comminge hither, and for the other journy, I shall be gladd that you spende a day or two heare with us, to consulte upon all particulars, which you may do with so greate secrecy, that no man shall know of your beinge heare, but whome yourselfe thinkes fitt to intrust, and I believe many usefull thinges will resulte from that conference.

"I pray do not fayle to send Sir J. M[ennes] worde as soone as Sam comes, that he may presently goe over to him, and I hope he will not make to much hast backe. Ther is great grumblinge at London against the debt, and at the Hague against Crumwell, who indeede uses them with all the skorne imaginable, yet they will beare all, rather then fall out. I wish you all happiness, and am very hartily &c." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

1657–8, [December 31–] January 10. Bruges.—"I have yours dated English Chrismass day and shewed it to my friend Mr. Walker, (for soe you must call him, when you mention him there) who [is] extremely glad of the safe arrivall of his horses, which shewes all to bee well from whence they came. It is his (Majesty's *inserted above*) pleasure that I should desire you to keep them there untill hee sends you farther order how to dispose of them, and Mr. Walker intreats you to bid the groome bee very carefull of them, and to trimme them, but you are not to tell the groome who they are for, but to talke as if they were to bee sold. I writt to you by the last, and told you my sense of Dud. Lovelace, but as to the mony I can say nothing to it, and (mee thinkes) Franke might as easily returne him his mony, as give his friends soe much trouble and expence of letters about it. As to Mistress Kilvert's things they are not yet sold, but are in a faire way, as you will understand by (Sir *inserted above*) John [Mennes] to whom (as soon as I received it) I shewed your letter, and hee thereupon advised mee to goe with it immediately to the Chancellor who was extremely pleased with the

particulars, and told mee that both hee and Sir John writt to you by the last, and hee hoped much to your satisfaction, but upon the sight of this letter, hee commanded mee to say to you, that upon presumption, that Sam is there by this time Sir John Men[nes] shall bee dispatched to you to-morrow, or, next day at farthest, soe that you may confidently expect him. I am glad to find Frank Lovelace soe confident there, I hope wee have as good grounds to bee confident here, that wee shall stand to our resolutions and speedily put them in execution. I cannot tell you any particulars; if I could I should bee loath to anticipate the elein (*sic*) admirall [Mennes] who can say all to you. In my last, I entreated you to write for me to Fra. Knolles to speake to my paymaster at the Hague but now it needs not, for I have heard from him. All your friends here are very well, particularly Jack Heath, Rob. Phill[ips ?], Mr. Walker and Jack Jamot bid mee assure you they are your cordiall servants."

"Since I writt this, the King sent for mee, and commanded mee to let you know, that hee will this day send away a groome of his owne this day to assist in bringing away the horses, but you must not let him bee seen untill they are on shipboard, neither must Toll the merchant nor Mr. Walker's owne groome know who they are for; but you are to talke of Mr. Walker's coming back to you. soe soone as hee hath sold his horses. Pray send us word by the first what ships are ready to goe back for Yarmouth." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel [Gervase] Holles.

[1658], January [10–]20. Bruges.—"Upon the confidence that Sam is by this tyme come to you Sir John Mennes makes this journey and will say all that is necessary to him, and you must use your authority with him, to be backe agayne in these partes by the end of February, and agree what notice and to whome he shall give at his returne. In my last I told you that the Kinge approoves of your disposition to goe into Englande and believes that it may be of use to his service, and I then prepared you to visitt your frends heare before your journy, but wee have since considered the untoward season for travell, and that if Sam shall be putt to stay longe for you, he may be disabled from returninge hither by the tyme wee expecte him, and that havinge so good a messenger as Sir J. Mennes, wee may with lesse trouble to you, instructe you as fully, as if wee conferred togither, and therfore the Kinge is pleased to spare you the comminge hither, and commands me to advise you, that when you come into Englande, you doe with all the secrecy that is necessary to your security rayse the spiritts of those you dare trust, by assuringe them that the Kinge will visitt them as soone as he can, and sooner then is generally believed; that he does not wish his frends to do any thinge rashly to indaunger themselves, untill they ether heare that his Majesty is landed, or finde that a considerable force declares for him, or against the present power, in some other parte of the kingdome, and in ether of those cases, that is if you heare the Kinge is landed, or that a good body appears in any other parte of the kingdome against Crumwell, his Majesty wishes that you could possesse yourselfe of Boston, and I send you

heare such a comissyon as at the first entrance into action, is in our judgements like to be most effectuall. In the straights wee are in, you will receave it not amisse that the Kinge hath bene able to supply [you] with no more then 200*l.* for your journy, which Sir John will deliver to you, and say any thinge else that is necessary, and with him I pray settle some way that your frends may heare of you. God keepe you and send us a good meeting, and me opportunity to serve you." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles at Rotterdam.

1658, [April 25–] May 5. Brussels.—"My last to you was by Mr. Colt, which I hope came safe to your hands, for I cannot doubt but hee is before this day arrived. I did in that entreat you to send to Fra. Knolles for mee, to entreat him to let us see him here againe as soone as possibly hee can, and I had then some reason to believe there was a remove hence intended by our master, but I am now assured that hee will very speedily bee gone into Germany, and will have my yonge gentleman [Mr. Stanley] waite upon him, soe that I must begge it once more off you, to send this enclosed to Mr. Knolles, and let him know, if hee will see us againe (as hee promised) that it must be within ten dayes at farthest, for it is believed the King will bee gone about that time. What the intent of this journey is, wee rather guess, then know, but wee hope it may contribute something considerable for the next season, upon which our thoughts now are wholy fixt. Wee shall (they say), goe directly to Frankfort, but before our journey I shall not faile to communicate to you what I can learne, in the meane time let mee rely on you to speed this to Mr. Knolles, and tell him that if he cannot come immediately, that at least hee must speed hither the mony hee mentiond, for wee must immediately make our provisions, which will bee chargeable enough, and not to bee avoided. The King will have very few with him, appointing all his company, and in the first place Mr. Stanl[ey] to whom his kindeness is extraordinary great. As to our friends in England, their condition is deplorable and I feare much, that wee shall lose some very considerable either by banishment into forraine plantations or the scaffold. Where the fault of this damned failing lyeth, you may judge, when I am assured by Nic. Armorer (one of their prime agents) that since they have bin their, they had opportunities, that had the King bin there in his shirt only, his buisiness could not have failed. Oh excellent management! who hereafter will rely on our promises? I am sure in that, I shall ever bee infidell, unless I have St. Thomas's argument. To endure this the better, wee must take up a great deale of patience, having noe other remedie. My Lord of Ormond will bee here to-morrow, and then certainly wee shall understand the riddle, in the meane time our grand minister would have us to hope, that as soone as the long nights come (that is his expression) wee shall make an attempt. But *credat Judæus &c.* However I shall bee vigilant to informe you if I spie any probability." *Holograph. Seal of arms*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1658, [July 22–] August 1. Antwerp.—"I received yours of July 26 just as wee were going to Hochstrait, a village, where the King intends to spend (I believe) the rest of the summer, after wee have bin a week or ten dayes at Bruxells, whither wee goe to-morrow. Since our returne I have made all the enquiry I can after Mr. Murrey, and heare that hee hath bin here, but I believe hee was gone before yours came to my hands, or at least hee is private, being as I am told a little in debt in this towne. I should bee very glad hee could accomplish what wee desire, but very much wounder hee should (as you say) acquaint any man with the buisiness, but such as you should appoint. If it bee the person that I have formerly seen at this towne, I feare hee will faile our expectation, being a great undertaker. However I have prepared the way in case hee may [make] good his promise, and shall procure what is to bee of my part, soe soone as you shall bid mee strike. In the meane time, I heartily wish I could send you something of comfort from the result of our consults here, but really I can learne nothing, only I thinke wee have layed our heads together, to contrive how to get monie out of the merchants here, but feare wee shall hardly effect it, though I believe all arts wee can invent have bin used. It is sad to see, after soe many franke and generous overtures as wee have formerly had to put us into action, wee should either timorously or imprudently wave them, and make the highest of our designes to bee the extorting, at least importuning, a little summe to carry us up and downe this country to noe purpose, for after strictest enquiry, of wiser men then I, cannot finde that wee have done, or have in view, anything that tends unto action the next season, though wee have bin often bid to hope for long nights, and to say truth, if Plassendale (which was yesterday said to bee besieged) should bee taken, Ostend which is the sole port is left us, will bee soe blockt up, that wee cannot hope to get out should the Spaniard answeare our desires in giving us men &c. If this bee not, perhaps wee may make some sally thence, if our friends in England will hearken to us, which is much to bee feared. I believe our journey to Germany will bee layed aside, for though our agent there intimates that all the electors approve of the King's appearing there, yet it is opposed by Pignaranda (the Spanish Embassador) whom wee dare not oppose, hee being a person from whom wee are to hope much of the assistance (if any doe come) which the Spaniard will allow us. In the meane time, the Emperor, who was to bee yesterday crowned at Franckford, had written a very kinde letter to the King, and promiseth to doe all that lyeth in his power to serve him; but how farre that promise will reach time must shew. If either hee or Spaine doe us any good, I feare wee shall bee to seeke, how and where to put ourselves into action, our hopes in England depending (for all that I can heare) wholly upon the death of the tyrant, and the rest is from Ireland. What can bee said of that will scarce bee knowne, untill my Lord Muskerry and Sir George Hamilton (who are believed to bee now at Paris, returned from Spaine) come hither. There are in Spaine a body of 5,000 Irish, and certainly they may be better shipt thence, then frome

these parts. I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Knolles, and am glad to finde hee [is] soe neare his journey towardes England. I believe before hee arrive there, my wife will bee over, being to come (I thinke) this weeke with my Lady Cartwright in a Dort vessel, therefore pray doe mee the favour to send the lace, which hee tells mee hee hath left with you, to my brother Mazeine by some safe hand. I would have written to him, but that his seemes to intimate, that hee should bee gone before this can come to you, if hee bee not, pray present my service to him and tell him I heard this weeke from Harry Medtc[alfe ?] (who is at London) and desire him to tell Harry, that I writt once to the barbar's, as hee appointed, but that was lost, and therefore I have written by the last post to my wife, to give him her address at London, and an address to mee here, soe that we may constantly heare from one another, and desire him to informe Mr. William Wentworth who is now at London, how to write to mee likewise, for hee hath promised to doe it, upon some business that long since past between us. I heartily wish hee were over, that my yong gentleman's [Stanley's] friends might understand his condition, and supply him, for really wee are much in want, and had I mony of mine owne, I would rather spend it in his service, then press them for it, because they (I finde) thinke hee spends too much, which really I have used all endeavours to prevent and lessen expences, but cannot. And upon my faith, I had rather goe to plough then live as I doe, were it not to serve that noble family, to whom I am soe infinitly obliged, that I thinke my whole life too little to express my gratitude. I am now hot in pursuit of what I have long had in view, which is to finde a way by his friends here to make him to succeed your deceased fatt Colonel in the bedchamber, and hope to effect it at our returne to Bruxells by the good old secr[etary], and my Lord Gerard's meanes, who have already made an entrance into the buisiness, and are fairely promised, but wee judge it requisite to suspend the last push, untill our grand minister bee absent, for I have already felt his pulse, and find him unwilling that it should bee done, perhaps inclining more to a yonge Lord that was lately brought hither by his father, to balance (as wee guess) my yong gentleman, who is yet the favorite, and I hope will soe continue. I am sure hee shall not want the advice of very worthy men, how to stere himselfe, among the rocks and shelves into which his youth, and the leudness of some people, who are not his friends, would lead him. I have written at large to Harry Metdc[alfe ?] by a friend who goes this weeke into England, and will leave his letter with my landlady at Charing Cross, whom Harry knowes, and I have enclosed his to her. If Mr. Kn[olles] bee with you pray tell him of it.

" Our letters from France doe now assure us that the King is alive at Amiens, though some here will still have him to bee dead. I shall bee glad to heare that this came safe to your hands, because I have written soe freely, and should bee sorry it should miscarry. Therefore pray give mee that satisfaction, as soone as you can. When wee are soe happy as to meet againe (which I exceedingly covet), wee will take the paines to make a character [*i.e.* cypher], which may secure us from the inquisitive, for really I have noe

comfort but in the blessing of your friendship, and noe ease of our present misery, but in freely opening my brest to you.

"Pray omitt not my service to the good woman. If I bee summoned to Dort to meet my old woman there, and have time to doe it, wee will visit you. Direct yours still to my brother Mazine for mee." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1658, October [12-] 22. Brussels.—"I hope before this George Colt with his brother are arrived, which I perceive they were not, when you writt yours of the 15th, which I yesterday received, with your other of the 12th, both which came together to my hands. I finde myselfe very much (as in all other things) obliged to you, for your great care in looking after a vessel, but I am extremely sorry, that hee whom you have found must bee gone soe soone, for the person on whom this journey mainly depends, cannot resolve on his going so suddenly, for the motive to it is to come from England, and wee looke for it every post; as yet it is not come. Wee cannot therefore hope for this excellent oportunity you have already found out, and therefore must begge your vigilance in attending some other, and as you finde any bee pleased to advertise mee of it. You need not stand to make any bargaine for that will not bee disputed if wee come, soe long as you can assure us of the honesty which is all that is desired. I confess I was in very great hope I should ere this have bin positive with you, but (as I sayd before) our dependance is on a returne from England, and I pray God, phlegmatique ones here doe not lay a clogge. I hope it will not bee in their power, but, considering former miscarriages, I cannot but feare. I gave you in one I sent by George Colt, a full account of your message to the King, and his answeere, with my reall sense of our affaires, which I hope you have received, and I shall bee glad to have your reply. I can now say noe more then I did then, but tell you, that all is drawne againe into the old channell, and I feare wee shall all sinke in it, unless something briskly attemted prevents it. A little time will shew us our destiny and as soone as I discover any thing of it, you shall bee sure punctually to understand it. This enclosed from Mr. Heath should have come to you by Mr. Colt, but Sir Gil[bert] Gerard who undertooke to deliver it to him, forgot it. It is therefore now sent to absolve Jack Heath from opinion of neglect of you. My old woman is your very humble servant, and doubts not of a share of your venison when you have it, but not before, and therefore you need not apoligize for that; your franke heart is sufficiently knowne. I am much astonished that our friend Francis writes not to us, I hoped to have found the effects of his returne before this, and I am sure never stood in more need then now, having scarce clothes to keepe mee warme. Honest Club is very disconsolate that you write not to him, hee feares you are angrie with him. Hee is now cursing the dice at tables with my old woman, who laughs at him, though hee hath not made a bull this day that wee yet heare of. Pray doe mee the favour to convey the enclosed to Leech, and say my service to George Colt and my namesake, with Mrs. Kilvert and the rest of my friends." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

Sir James Ware to William Dugdale, at the Heralds' Office near Paul's Wharf.

1658, November 3. Dublin.—" Your letter of the 23rd October came lately to my handes, and to answere your expectation in part, I have written something touching the Irish bogges and their drayning, although the truth is, this busines is already handled by Doctor Gerard Boat, in his *Irelandes Naturall History*, printed at London in the year 1652. Soe as if you please you may wholy lay aside what I write and have recourse to him.

" The moores or bogs of Ireland are of severall sortes, some of them are dry, or as they call them red bogs, because the surface of them togeather with the heath and moss thereupon growing is for the most part of a reddish cullor, although the cullor underneath be blackish. Out of these bogs they usually dig their turf, which is a very usefull fuell in those partes of the cuntry where wood and coale are scarce. These dry bogs are unfit for drayning, because after any trench is made in them, the mouldring earth will on both sides sink into them againe and fill them up.

" The wett bogs are naturally good ground but in length of time, in some places by springs under ground and in other places by rayne water or by some little brook not having a free passage out are turned into bogs.

" The best of these bogs are the shaking grassy boggs which are also the most easy to be turned into firm land, where the situation will beare it. There be other bogs which are overspread with little tuftes of rushes or reedes, which will beare a man, the ground between them being muddy and covered over with water a foote or two deepe.

" The manner of drayning the wett bogs, is first to observe where the descent lyeth, and there to cut a broad deepe trench, fitt for conveying away of the water, beginning the trench in the firm ground and soe by degrees entring into the bog, untill the mayne trench be brought quite through the bog. The next work is on both sides of the mayn trench to make lesser trenches for bringing the water from the other partes of the bog into the mayn trench, which will in a little time empty the bog of its superfluous moysture, and carry it in the mayne trench unto the next brooke, river or lough, as the situation of the land gives conveniency.

" By this meanes much good ground hath of late yeares bin gayned, some fitt for corne, some for pasture, and some for meadow, besides the amending of the ayre thereby, a thing not to be past over in silence.

" Next spring I hope to see you in London. In the interim . . . I am truly, your affectionate friend."

Postscript.—" If you have not the foundation of the Abbey of Conall, upon notice, I will send it." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to [Colonel Holles] at Rotterdam.

1658, December [20–] 30. Brussels.—" It is long since I writt to you but longer since I heard from you. I had written by Mr. Hopton (whom I hope you have ere this seen) but that I could

not enforme [you] of any thing, which hee did not know, and being sure that hee will conceale nothing from you that hee knowes, I thought it impertinent to trouble either him or you with epistles. There hath very little hapned here since his departure and wee are still in the darke, as to what the designe is, of which wee have, implicitly, soe great hopes; where-ever it lyes, by all that I can learne, it lyes not amonge our old tribe, who universally affresh send over their exceptions against our *Duumviri*, and protest to have noe more to doe with them. If Dick [Hopton] bee with you, pray tell him that his friend Hartgile Bar[on] is now here, and comes full fraught with this exclusion, and assures mee that it is the sense of all our old friends, and that a very important buisiness is now offered with this exception that they shall not have to doe with it. Notwithstanding they are very confident, and say a short time shall shew us great things, and if soe, I cannot imagine it should come from any but John Presbyter who (you know) are very jealous of us, and perhaps it is the reason why what is offered by our party is at present not accepted, at least suspended, least wee should give them an ombrage, should wee bee knowne to bee active. However it bee, I wish what they promise may succeed, and that our good master may bee happily restored by them; if they doe it, or any else, I shall cordially honour the instruments. This day my Lord Lieutenant went to Antwerp to meet there Coracene [Caracena], and to receive the King's monie, but whether it bee the grande summe for his designe, or his arrears only, I cannot certainely learne. There is ready (besides what shall follow, which is said to bee much more) 60,000 ducats for our master's use in case hee demonstrate to Don [John] a probable enterprize, otherwise not to touch it. Now some say, hee hath demonstrated, and that the whole summe is to bee received, if soe, wee cannot long bee out of action, if a vanity of expecting accidents at home doe not gieve pretence to some men's cowardize to perswade the contrary. I doe extremely wounder that I heare not a syllable from our friend Franke, who hitherto failed his promise in all things to mee and I am reduced to very strange necessite, expecting a returne of his agency. If you know any way to advertise him of it, pray favour mee in it speedily, and if you can, add another to it, that is, if Mrs. Kilvert (to whom pray present my service) have any fine cloth of this colour to fitt a plush of Mr. Stanley's, if shee dares trust mee for two or three months I shall justly pay her for it, if shee will send six ells (if that bee enough for a suite, and cloak for him) or more as a tayler shall advise, to my brother Mazine, and I desire to let mee know what can bee done by the next; in the meane time, if any thing happens here (as wee dayly expect) you shall not faile of it from mee." *Addressed to* "Mynhere Noe Quewellerius de Bois, Wyn Cooper."

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1659, January [13–] 23. Antwerp.—"I writ to you from this place on Sunday was a sennight, and in it enclosed one for my friend Mr. Leach, and hope they came safe to your hands, and I should bee glad that your next would tell mee soe, for I am still in

paine, till I know mine to you are safe. Since that I have received the cloth, which Mrs. Kilvert was pleased to send, and entreat you to give her my hearty thanks for her great kindeness in affording us credit, which I shall carefully pay off soe soone as our money comes, but in the meane time I must seeke as well as I can, to get it off, for it is too course for Mr. Stanley. It cannot bee denyed to bee good cloth, but it is too thick and course for his use. However shee shall bee noe looser. I finde by some come from Breda, that Mr. Hopton is in your parts, and I hope, you have by him understood how wee stand here. Our condition since his departure is not at all mended, and I finde by one come this morning from Bruxells, that our grandees doe now begin to dread that a Commonwealth will bee the monstrous issue of the differences (if any doe happen) of the ensuing Parliament, soe that if our expectations bee from thence, wee are not to bee too confident. But I hope wee have some other grounds to worke upon, all other accidents being too light for those great confidences our great ones express of a change. All men here are extremely hopefull of a general peace, and some that pretend to best intelligence from France offer to lay great wagers (*argumenta stultorum*) that it will bee fully ratified in six months, and the match made the medium. About three dayes since Don Stephen de Gomarra past through this towne, and being visited by a person of quality (whom hee esteemed) and enquired off, concerning our master's condition with the Dons, hee assured upon his honour, that though the rebells of England had importuned his master for a peace on good termes yet now it should not be accepted, and that they were now resolved soe farre to pursue our master's interest that they will give testimony to all the world that they have really espoused his interest, and doe all that can be expected from them towards his restauration, and this, the new method into which they have put his buisiness, should shortly manifest. This I had from the person's owne mouth to whom hee said it, but I believe only my share of it, though I am sure the Don said it. The Duke of Yorke went on Tuesday to Bruxells being sent for in hast, and Marzin likewise who sent for Jamot to meet him there. What the sudden buisiness is, I know not, but this night I expect Jamot back againe, or a letter from him, and if any thing happen, you shall heare from mee by the next.

"My service to Mr. Lea [? Leach] and the two brothers my namesakes. Wee all believe here that the Plate-fleet is safe in Spaine. Jack Terwit is here, newly come from England and stayes only for a supply, to goe hence to visit you." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1659, March [3–] 13. Brussels.—"I hope before this comes to your hands you will have seen, and put under saile our friend Dick [Hopton], whom both for his owne and our sakes I wish soe well that I would not for anything, hee should miss soe faire an opportunity. If wee are soe unfortunate as that hee should bee still with you, pray say my hearty service to him, and tell him I have performed all his commands, particularly to the Secretary, and our greater man,

but they can adde nothing to what hee hath already, only (as they both say) their very hearty good wishes for his good journey and success. It is not now a quarter of an houre since I was with the latter of them, and hee was pleasd to enter into discourse with mee, to comfort mee concerning our condition, and, after many positive assurances that all things in England were in as good a condition as wee could wish them towards a change, hee gave this knocking expression viz. 'If thou and I were now in the House, and were resolved, with all art and cunning to doe our master's buisiness (without point blank declaring for him) wee could not bring it to a better temper then now it is, for the scale is carryed soe even, that the two factions of Protector and Republique cannot close, hee being voted Protector, but soe farre from being acknowledged that they have not yet made any civill application to him either by letter or otherwise, but leave him naked of all power, and only make use of the Republicans to bandy against him, and divide his army, and at the same furiously drive on both to the prosecution of the war against Holland, which will certainly bee, though their fleet (the English) will not bee out these twenty dayes.' In fine, hee assured mee the two factions at home are soe irreconcilable, that wee need not doubt they will come to blows, and in this, allmost all letters concurre, soe that wee continue noe less, but rather more hopefull, then our friend Dick left us. What our temper, and the constitution of our hopes was then I am sure hee hath sufficiently informed you, and therefore I shall bee silent as to that part, only I cannot but tell you that I am heartily sorry that you are not in condition to goe away, and I cannot but tell you how pathetically the good old Secretary (who is really your servant) wished you there, both for your owne and our master's sake. For, said hee, they want such men among them, both for advice, and execution; and really I cannot forbeare cursing that snaile Knolles, when I thinke on you, rather then on myselfe. I wounder I heare not of Leach, who went hence noe less a promiser then the rest, and that I should receive letters from him constantly, but as yet I have had none, nor doe I heare anything of five yards of cloth, which hee promised to send to Mrs. Kilvert (to whom say my hearty service) by Warner, but I hope a few weeks will put us past the need of these yonge gallants kindness. Wee are here very bigge with the newes of the Swedes defeat, and no less (but not soe apparently) with assurance of a generall peace, which they say will breake out on a sudden. In the meane time, our master is very chearfull, and if any sudden call make him to move hence, soe soone as anything comes to my knowledge, you shall have it with the first, and I hope much time will not slip, before wee meet either here, or at home, which an happiness, I wish next to heaven, for next to that is such a friend as you are to mee."

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1659, April [20–] 30. Brussels.—"Two posts are now past since I gave you an account of your cousin Club, and our difference, and have

just now received yours of April 29, which tells mee you have it. Since mine to you there hath hapned a dispute between Mr. Stanley and my Lord Newburgh, who comming (drunkish) to the tennis-court, where the King and Dukes were, Mr. Stanley and hee stood neare one another, and having bin used to rallie one with the other, Mr. Stanley putting his hand behinde Newburgh, twitched two or three of his hairs, and then shrunke behinde Duke Darcy to hide himselfe. Newburgh finding him, bide him leave playing the foole, and adding that hee would knock him else, Mr. Stanley replyed, oh pray (my Lord) bee not soe foolish as to give such language in the King's presence. Newburgh returnes, you are a whore son puppy, and if the King were not heare (holding his fist at his face) I would pull you by the eares like a rogue and rascall as you are. Mr. Stanley (hitherto discreet enough) goes out without replying a syllable, after him steps resolute Club and seeming more concerned then Mr. Stanley himselfe, swore as hee went out (which my Lord Muskery told the King) that if the King had not bin there hee would have struck my Lord Newburgh. Well, away they went to Club's chamber, where, without more deliberation, they provide a good cudgell, and up they come (Mr. Stanley's man carrying it under his cloake) againe to the tennis court, and (the King being gone) Mr. Stanley findes in a lane, Newburgh pissing (which soone as hee had done) and when hee was turned to him, flyes upon him with his cudgell, gives him six or seven blowes, and breaks it on his head. With that Newburgh snatches a [*word omitted*] from one of his men, and Mr. Stanley another from his, but, as they were beginning to fall desperately to it, the Duke of Gloucester (who was yet in the tennis court) had the alarme, and came and parted them. Upon this they were both confined by the King's command, whom this accident hath extremely perplexed, and speeches having bin made *pro* and *con*, at two severall counsells of Lords, all the great ones being for Newburgh, as Ormond, Taaffe, &c. of that gang, but the two Dukes, Gerard, and the good old Secretary with the Lord Berkley and I thinke Langdale, for us. Thus for a weeke (yesterday) wee have bin in great expectation what would become of the buisiness, the cudgell being judged by all irreparable, as indeed it is, but wee used all arts and arguments to make the words, given to a person of his quality and honour, soe publiquely and bound up from other reparation by the King's edict against duells, to merit noe less, and the thing hath bin canvassed soe variously that at length the King tooke it into his owne hands, and yesterday made it up thus. Sir Edward Walker was sent to both of them, with a paper, containing what they were mutually to acknowledge, viz. temerity, both in the word, and the act of cudgelling, and to desire that both might be forgotten and friendship continued. When they met in the King's chamber, they both humbly submitted to the King, who told them hee pardoned the affront done to himselfe, and therefore thought it might become them to pardon one the other, which they promised, and soe are friends, at least outwardly. This buisiness discovered the inclinations of our whole court, the Irish and the Scots (all but honest Will Erskin) adherring to Newburgh, but all the English (except D. Darcy and two or three sacrificers to

Moloch) came and offered their service to Mr. Stanley, and had they bin left to themselves (as once wee thought they should) wee should have had hands to have beaten them both out of the country, for the next day after it was done, the Prince of Condé sent Marquis St. Etienne (with an apologie that hee came not himselfe, not knowing how the King would take it) to assure Mr. Stanley that there was nothing in his power but should bee ready to serve him. Then came the Prince de Lignes (the best man of this country) in person, with the like compliment, and all Condé's officers of qualitie, believing the thing could not bee composed as it is; and I hope will soe continue, till wee change climate. I would faine believe it possible wee may, in this juncture of time, wherein wee hope to see peace between France and Spaine, and the latter by the arrivall of his plate-fleet enabled to furnish the King with money to transport those forces, which will undoubtedly bee given him, at the disbanding of the armies. What your butterboxes will doe is doubtfull, though wee are apt to believe their eyes begin to bee opened as to our affairs at home. We are made believe, that they are in a much better posture then wee concluded them some weeks since, though by search I finde wee rely most on the presbyters, and they have put some chaines upon us, which wee must beare for a time, if they doe the worke, which I would gladly have done, by any hand, rather then live slaves abroad to &c. but of this not a word nor reply to mee. I am astonished at Dick Hopton, from whom I have not had one syllable since he went, nor the Secretary these three posts, at which hee admires and believes somebody comming by the convoy. However I have writt to my brother Mazine to send to you Mr. Hopton's buffe-coat, and entreat you to send it over by Mr. Warner. If hee know not where to finde Dick Hopton hee may enquire of Mrs. Brookings over against the Three Tuns at Charing Crosse, as from mee. As for Leach hee deales unhansomly with mee, and foolishly with himselfe, for hee writt but once to mee, and in that promised an horse to the Duke of Glocester to whom I have made some way, by friends, for him, and I have sent him directions how to [*word omitted*] him, but cannot heare a word of him. If Mr. Warner know where to finde him pray doe mee the favour to tell him this, and let him say it to Leach. The old Secretary is cordially yours, and is glad to heare Mr. Warner is satisfied with his warrant. He hath nothing at present to command him, but if any thing happen between this and Monday, you shall have it from mee. I am extremely troubled that my Lord [Strafford] still forgets you, I feare hee is sadly entangled in his estate. I am told by Sir Jo. Stevens that hee is soe, and that it much afflicts my Lady Darby to see it, and differences between him and his sisters, one of which is marryed to the Lord Rockingham, who useth her basely, the other my Lord (through his aunt Roscomon's meanes sayes my authour) hath turned out a doores, and allows her poorely. I am extremely afflicted to heare this of a person I soe highly louve and honour, but I feare, hee wants good servants about him, our friend Harry being in Ireland, and none else daring to tell him what the world sayes of him, or prompt him to looke into his owne buisiness. But I hope, if anything of what wee expect come to an issue, something

of action will call him from that supine life, that hath plunged him into these inconveniences, which I heartily wish removed both for his owne, and your sake whom I value above any friend in the world." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1659, [May 25–] June 4. Brussels.—"I have yours of the 27 (Maii) with the enclosed to the good Secretary, who desires mee to make his apologie to you for not writing this day, which hath brought our letters from England and filled his hands soe extremely with buisiness that hee hath noe leasure, but is really your servant, and will not faile to returne you an answeare. What I offered to you as my advice before was out of a zeale to my master's service (to which I am sure you may contribute very much), and an affection to your person, which (I hope) you are satisfied I cordially love, and were it in my power to send with this what might make you to step immediately into the buisiness (where I now more then ever wish you) you should not want it. For happily (before this can come to your hands) you may heare by some other way, that the game is already begun, our last letters giving this account: That the Parliament being in very great distraction, and not knowing how to satisfie the souldiers, have voted that they shall bee payd all arreares, and have a future settlement, but can finde out noe way to doe it but by selling Whitehall, St. Jameses, Hampton Court, and Sommerset House, all which are immediately to bee exposed to saile. But this satisfies not the army, noe more then the choice of their General Fleetwood who is not now alone, but they have voted three more to bee joined with him, viz. Desborough, Fairfax, and (which is to mee a wounder) Lenthall, whom they have likewise made Lord Keeper, and have with all voted old Cromwell a tyrant, and caused his statue to bee demolished in Westminster, and sent Dick (with a promise of 10,000*l. per annum*) to grass into the country. But in the mean time his brother Harry in Ireland is not soe tame; but there being a designe on foot, by the Republicans, against him, and a resolution to surprize Cork castle, to bring it about; having intelligence of it, hee sent and surpriz'd the chief of them, hath hanged some, imprison'd others, and banished the rest that are detected, and very boldly hath declared those at Westminster rebells; and they on the other side have, by this time, done the like to him. All this, the army does not soe well like as to bee all unanimous, and our friends very confidently say that in a few dayes the inferiour officers and souldiers will pull them once more out by the eares, their orders being but very slowly obeyed, for which they have already imprisoned Ireton (the mayor) and when they would have settled the militia (their way) and had called a common counsell, they durst not put it to vote, because that found soe many against it. In this confusion they were, and by this time (I hope) in much greater, for when the letters came away, there were risen, in the Forrest of Deane, 800 men, at the first meeting who declared for nothing but their forest priviledges, which they say have bin extremely violated. The last

weeke I had a letter from a friend, which told mee, that our friend Dick [Hopton] was gone in such hast out of towne, that hee could not write to the Secretary or mee, but desired mee to send Jamot word that hee wished him there, which was the signe to let mee know when they were neare beginning, soe that I am confident these foresters are his, and I am sure that is his chiefe scene. Massey was gone likewise, and your cousin Frank Lovelace, soe that wee doubt not but that ere this they are more thousands then at first they were hundreds. Wee are here in great expectations that every day will produce something of moment, and I will assure you that nothing shall come to my knowledge but you shall have it with the first, and this not only to comfort you, but that you may consider (if it can possibly bee) of an expedient to part away on a sudden, for such will bee our departure hence, and I believe sooner then the world imagines. This for newes. For the rest, I received your second with the enclosed for Jack Heath, who very much wounders (and indeed soe doe I) that any one should send a letter to bee delivered with care and speed (as that was addressed) to one that neither knowes the person from whom it comes, nor the pretence shee makes to Sir Richard Page's papers, which though they are not worth a solz yet hee will not deliver them upon a letter *ab ignoto*, from Wapping, and soe with his service to you hee desires you to let the party know. Wee have had here this weeke many emissaries who are most returned, all satisfied, some with pardons and security for penitents. Pray say my service to good Mrs. Kilvert. If wee bee soe happy as to goe on a sudden pray assure her, I will first secure her debt. Dear Colonel, I have but one wish before wee goe hence (soe confident I am it will be) which is to see you, which I cannot tell how to compass, because I must now waite close to equippe my yong gentleman [Stanley], if a sudden occasion happen.

"I forgot to tell you that (they say) Montague hath sent the Parliament word that hee received his commission from the Protector, and that hee will obey none else. Scotland is as unsettled as Ireland."

Sir Edward Nicholas to Colonel Gervase Holles.

1659, June 8–18. Brussels.—"I had before paid you my acknowledgements for your favour of the 27th of May, but that I have bene partly busy, and was in hope every day to have some good newes from England to have cheered you withall, for from these partes I expect little good untill the peace betweene the two crownes (which is most certeinly concluded) shalbe published and proclaymed. I am of your opinion, that notwithstanding the jarrings and murmurings among the rebells in England, they will not fall to blowes against each other. They every day endeavour to supplant one anothers faction, but they will not fight, knowing their danger if they should. Our last letters say, that the comon soldiers in England begin to grow soe highe there and soe insolent as they are formidable to, and much courted by, both the members of Parliament and their superior officers, and some are of opinion

that the Parliament will be broken before the end of this moneth. The new governors in England have lately cashiered about sixty officers of the army (which they are new modelling) and restored diverse Levellers and expulsed Quakers, to make it a godly army. Lockert (the Gouvernor of Dunkerke) is att London, and seemes willing to submitt his charge to the Parliament. Noe minister from any Province or State hath hitherto congratulated the new unsettled Gouvernement in England, but only Monsieur Newport, the States Ambassador in England. The French Ambassador is there and soe are the Venetian and Denmark Ambassadors, but none of them have bene soe base as to congratulate the rump of the old Parliament, which the Dutch Ambassador hath kissed.

"Wee heare nothing of the English fleete under Montague, nor have those in England heard from him since their deposing of Richard Cromwell, soe as they apprehend he may not pay them that obedience they expect from him. Richard Cromwell hath left Whitehall, and remaynes now in the housekeeper's lodgings at Hampton Court, without being permitted to lodge in the house itself.

"The Earl of Warwick is lately dead, and now Charles Ritch is Earl of Warwick, being as vertuous and loyall a man as his grandfather [*sic*] the old rebell Warwick. I wishe you may heare from your friends to your contentment by John Warner, and that it lay in my power to serve you." *Holograph.*

Charles II. to the Earl of Lincoln.

1659, July [15–] 25. Brussels.—Acknowledgment of a loan of 200*l.* "which he hath lent very seasonably, when my occasions exceedingly stood in need of it." *Signed.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

[1659 ?], July [16–] 26. Brussels.—"Honest Gervase, yours of the 22* is very wellcome to me, and I do assure you if the Kinge had bene supplyed heare as he ought to have bene, you should have bee putt before this tyme into a posture of remoovinge without the helpe of your frends whose dispositions meethinkes should mende, upon the suddayne changes they see, which may be a resonable instance to them, that another may fall out that they as little looke for and then they will be kinder to you and all of us. I am ashamed on the behalfes of some of them, that they nether remember you, nor one whome you preferr before yourselfe, but the world will mende. The exception you take to the commissyon is a very reasonable one, and I will speake to the Secretary that it may be amended, yett you know it is intended only for a temporary one, that such may only meete and consulte who dare trust each other, which a greate number will never be induced to doe, and when once ther is an appearance in action, another modell will quickly be made. I suppose you have

* See S. P. Flanders (vol. 32) under date.

commissyons enough for horse and foote, which is the mayne foundation. I have some reason to hope you will finde the country better disposed and prepared then it hath bene, and some very good friendes who have bene hearetofore to slowe, with whome I doubte not all our frendes will joyne heartily." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Colonel Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

1659, [July 27–] August 6. Brussels.—"I writt to you on Saturday last at large and I hope it came safe to you. I can adde little to that, but that as yet wee have no express from our friends, though wee have expected one these five dayes. With him wee doubt not the last resolution of our friends, and without him few believe wee shall take any heid. Nothing came by this last post, that is generally knowne, either pleasant or much disagreeable; for the Parliament is buisy in examining and clapping up some of our party, but can alledge nothing against any, but generall suspitions. The most considerable that is purely ours, is one Andrew Newport (the Lord Newport's brother) a very honest gentleman but nothing proved against him. Two other, one Major Harlow (Sir Robert's son, but much honester then his father) who was Massey's major, and a very active man, with him Phill. Howard, both for saying the army will dissolve the Parliament, which is indeed still believed though they are briske in their authority: for the army is divided, the foot against the horse; these for a Republique, and the other for a single person, and soe furious some of them are that an officer [Hesilrige] meeting Sir Henry Vane, tooke him by the throat, and told him that unless hee did desist from driving that faction which hee now heads hee would cutt his throat. Since which Vane hath absented himselfe from the House. The citty is highly unsatisfied for the settling of their militia, as you will see by the booke, which minceth the matter, for wee are made believe they will not suffer it to proceed. Monke is very refractory in Scotland and refuseth to send a regiment into England, as was desired. Our friends quitt London apace, whither in obedience to the Act, or on designe to free themselves a little time will shew. Wee here flatter ourselves with an hope of the latter, for wee thinke it impossible that our great ones should carry so chearfull faces if all were desperate, though I confess, to mee winter was a twelvemonth, was too sad a president. Yet there is something more then sport of hunting, that the King went two dayes since to a little house of the King of Spaine's some eight miles hence, where hee may at any time slip away, without giving that alarme which his offer to goe hence on Sunday was a fortnight gave. Hee came hither this day to see his letters, and is gone againe, and wee hope (though God knowes blindely) that some of those sallyes will bee to purpose. I hope before this comes to your hands a friend of mine will see you, and take your commands for England. I feare I shall stick here yet a month, for the Dons use our master most basely, and detaine his money. Soone as I am able I will bee with you, for I long to see you, and wish wee might never separate, for besides yourselfe I

scarce know any to whom I can safely unload. Soe base the age! soe bad the men! but I will not now play the satyrist for feare I loose the post." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1659, August [14–] 24. Antwerp.—"Att my return from Zeeland—whither I went to fetch a shipwrecked wife who was in the last great storme—I found yours of the 19th instant, which very much troubles mee, not for the newes in it, which I am confident is very false, but for that I perceive it makes you sad, which I hope you are not by this time, but being better informed, much the contrary, for what both the rogue Downing and the booke averre is certainly knowne to bee their artifice to make the world believe their condition to bee better then it is, and beget an opinion that they are not sinking, as indeed they are unless God to punish us yet farther, shall strangely boye them up againe, for they are up, almost in all parts of the kingdome, except those adjacent to London who prudently yet forbeare, having all their force upon their arme. But Chester (the citty and castle) hathe declared for the King, and Sir George Booth was there at the head of 6,000 men when the last letters came, and by this time is believed to bee twice that number at least, for Lancashire is risen likewise, and their forces marched to joine with him in that county. Manchester (which never before was ours) hath declared for us (the King's indulgent declaration being published in all parts) and Coventry, and Hereford, and (say very authentique letters) all Wales up, as one man. And now I have told you this (which were it single, you would thinke sufficient for us begin with) I must cleare one thing to you, which I believe you have read in the books, concerning Massey, whom they boast to have taken prisoner, but that hee escaped by the fall of the horse and trooper that was behinde him, an escape that amazed mee till I yesterday met with a priest come from London on Fryday last was a sennight. The books tell you that Colonel Okey was in the west, and had suppress the rising there, but tell not a syllable how, or whom hee had subdued, but the truth is Okey was sent downe to suppress those that met (as you may have heard formerly) in the Forrest of Deane, but Massey now rising in that country with a very considerable party, their parties (sayes my authour) met twice and fought, but never asked for what. The third time they met, and engaged their whole bodies. The rebells asked who they were for; they answeared for the King, whereupon some of the rebells threw downe their armes, and the rest were routed, in which root, it appeares that Massey (like Harry Vaughan at Valenciens) engaged too farre, and was taken prisoner, and carryed away, but that accident of his fall relieved him, his party pursuing too close to give the rebells time to recover him. In the conflict Okey was soe ill wounded that hee was immediately carryed away to London, where on Fryday was a sennight in the morning, hee dyed of his wounds, as both the Chanceller's and Secretary's letters, and some passengers affirme, and Massey (who hath struck the first blow) is at the head of a good body, and Glocester with Bristow (and say some Exeter) declared for us. Blague is indeed a

prisoner, and was soe almost a month agoe, but is it any great loss? Certainly hee had noe interest where hee pretended it, and hee has the misfortune to bee taken soe foolishly, that some believe it willingly. The rebells are in a very great confusion, and London, where they keep their cheife post, soe little confided in, that the Parliament dare not trust their new militia to bee their guard, but are forced to entertaine four troops of horse, out of those few they have to employ in their defence. One that day that Okey dyed, Lambert was to march out with (some say 6,000 men and fourteen peice of cannon, but passengers that I have spoken with affirme) three regiments only, but whither hee went towards Glocester or Chester was not knowne. However they say either of them, are able to stand against the greatest force the rebells can send against them. Wee hope that those forces being withdrawne, the citty will begin to act their part, and bee seconded by Kent which yet is awed by two troops of horse and three companies of foot lying at Canterbury and scouting upon all roads, and looking diligently to all ports, soe that there is noe going yet towards London, and this is the reason our Master was not gone over one Saturday last, but is seeking some other way to get to his friends, who are in as good a posture as can bee, without his person, which they infinitly covet. Where hee is now none can say, neither which way his brother and the Lord Langdale are gone, but I hope wee need [not] doubt their safty, nor the good condition of our friends. And therefore dear Colonel, bee not dejected with any rumours that shall bee spread by malitious knaves, or foolish cuckolds. Direct yours constantly to my brother Mazine, and if Warner arrive pray let mee know it with the first. You shall heare constantly from mee that you may the better know by what wee have here, how to depose of yourselfe. Pray if you see my Lord of Roscommon present my service to him. Would either the juncture of time, or my condition suffer mee, I would bee with you, but I am forced to attend here." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

[1659,] August [18–] 28. Brussels.—"I make all the haste I can to acknowledge yours of the 26 and to returne my answer into Mr. Rosse's hands at Antwerpe, who I præsume will convay it to you with all speede. I do hope you are well informed of the straights of this place, and under what prodigious necessityes wee labour, and then you will the better accepte the little I can supply you with, towards your present journy. I have desyred Mr. Shaw to deliver 200*l.* to Mr. Rosse, which I have likewise desyred him to transmitt to you, and I do promise you and your good landlady, that if you miscarry, shee shall not loose by her trustinge you. Give me leave now to say a little to you upon the mayne busynesse, both as a minister of the King's, and as your particular frende. If you see the busynesse is handsomely begunn in Englande, and principally by those who have bene hearetofore to blame, who, whatever they finde necessary to lay out to the people in the severall places, have as good intentions to the Kinge, as you can wish, I am of opinion that you will finde the place to which you

goe and that country, farr from beinge unprepared, on the contrary I hope possessed, and declared, and some of those of your country, who were hearetofore of another minde, very well ingaged to serve the Kinge. If this be so, I must conjure you to forgett all that is paste, and without the least mencion of it, to joyne heartily with them; and if ther present professyons be not to that full height with yours, make no dispute, but assure yourselfe all will be as it should be, and do not, in that case, putt any of the commissyons you carry with you otherwise in execution, then they shall advise, and in all thinges comply with what L. W. shall advise, who is as faythfull to the Kinge as you can wish. But if contrary to expectations you finde all quyett ther, and that nothinge is prepared at Boston, in God's name then proceede as you thinke fitt, and lett not our frends ther looke on whilst the rebells apply all ther power to supresse ther neighbours. I pray take care that when Sam Burgesse comes into this country, wee may have notice of it, and wee will not fayle to send by him armes and ammunition to those places which are declared. I can say nothinge to you of the Kinge, beinge not sure that his Majesty is yett imbarked, though I know he indeavours it with all possible impatience, and I hope some other doors will be shortly open to lett him in, then wee have yett knowledge of. I have no more to add, but that I wish you a good journy, and that wee may shortly meete agayne, and that I may have opportunity to serve you." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

[1659,] August [21–] 31. Brussels.—"Sir Willyam Throgmorton havinge hearde of the convenience you have for your transportation, seemes inclined to runn his adventure with you, and so to make what hast he can to his olde frends in the north, who are I hope by this tyme in a good posture. I am sure he is so well knowne to you, that you will be gladd of his company, and that when you are once on shore, you will do him all the offices you can, for the transmittinge him whither he would goe, excepte those gentlemen with whome you first meete, shall desyre his assistance. I præsume you have receaved myne of the 28 which I commended to Mr. Rosse. I wish you a good journy, and that wee may meete happily wher wee first sett out." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

1659, September 14. Antwerp.—"I writt to you by the last by which I sent you those sad tidings which made mee congratulate the loss of your passage, and I must doe the same againe, believing our misfortunes too sadly true, and the danger you have escaped, inevitable had you gone on. Wee expect from England nothing but lamentable complaints of treachery and baseness, and it is said Sir George Booth rageth most horribly, and vowes the discovery of all those that promised to joine with him, and most unworthily failed. If hee doe soe, I thinke few will blame, but rather pitty him to have to doe with unworthy men. But I hope our game

is not wholy lost, for wee are all here of opinion that our master is gone directly to the interview of the two Kings at Bajon, and few doubt but hee will there finde all that reception hee expects. This was his intent, before our hopes in England were brought to that height, which lately they were, and had hee not bin invited that way, hee had before gone the other. Hee was (as I am informed) at Paris on Wensday last, and my Lord of Ormond ever since the 3rd instant, at which time it seemes our master did begin to dispaire of his buisiness, being delayed by the threachery of some at home. All the Duke of York's people viz. the Barkley's, Talbot, Bronkart, Leyton, with my Lord Langdale, &c. are returned to Bruxells and the Duke himselfe expected there to-morrow. My Lord Gerard and Mr. Stanley gone with the King. When I can understand any thing more worth your knowledge, or what course our family will steer, I shall not faile to give it you."

Sir Edward Hyde to Major General Massey, at Dort.

[1659,] November [2–]12. Brussels.—"Sir, yours of the 6 came not to me till yesterday, and I am willinge to believe that you will have left Hollande before this come thither, and Captain Titus is of the same minde. However I send it forwarde to tell you that I can now assure you that the Kinge is at Fuenta[ra]bia, so that by this tyme he knowes the intentions of both crownes to him, and I hope he will make what hast is reasonable towards those parts. Wee know no more of Englande then our letters from France tell us, that ther is a decemvirate setled, wherof six are of the army, Fletewoode, Lamberte, Desborough, Vane, Sydenham and Berry and four other, Whitlocke, Harrington, Saleway and Wariston, who are to governe the three nations; but I must tell you this newes comes to Paris by some persons who have gott over, for the packetts come no more then ours, which makes me conclude that they are not at any unity. Sure they will not alwayes shutt out all commerce from the rest of the worlde. Your two frends have bene in hope that you would have bene heare by this tyme, and one of them thinkes of visitinge the other syde of the water as soone as is possible, yett wee would be gladd to heare from thence how things stande, that he may be fully instructed, and towards that your presence is very necessary, therefore if your affayres ther do not detayn you, wee do all wish that you would be at Bruxells as soone as may be, and then wee shall easily agree what wee are all to do. I am not out of the hope that this may finde you at Antwerpe, and therfore I send it to Mr. Shaw to deliver or send forwarde." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1659, November [10–]20. Antwerp.—"Yours of the 18th (of the many I have had from you) was the most welcome to mee, for that it hath absolved mee from many apprehensions which your long silence bred in mee, for since that of October the 7th I have had not [one] from you, and having answeared that from Flushing, I feared

that either some extraordinary indisposition or some displeasure (which I hope I shall never incurre) had deprived mee of that content. But your last hath at once satisfied my feares, and given mee the fecility [*sic*] to congratulate (*ex imo corde*) your owne, and your son's recovery, whose health and happiness I as cordially wish as his nearest relations, having none of my owne that I value equall with you, and I hope you believe my affection to, and esteme of you, must necessarily bee deriv'd to him who is soe exactly the son of such a father. And I yet have a firme confidence that the dayes (wherein wee may better give testimony of our infringeable friendship) are not farre from us, for our master hath bin received at Fuentarabia (the place where Don Lewys d'Haro resides for the treaty) with all imaginable expressions of welcome, and in the same manner, as if the King of Spaine himselfe had come thither, nothing of pomp or ceremony omitted. Don Lewys, when the King was about a league of from the place, met him with all the gentry and nobility of the country, and though the weather was very foule, and the place too, yet hee quitted his coach and on his knee kist the King's hand. These high expressions of civility were seconded with things more to our purpose, viz. with a full information of all that had past at the treaty, and particularly relating to His Majesty, in all which he is soe well satisfied, that the last letters from him, both to the Dukes and Chancellor, express soe much satisfaction in his buisiness, that hee hopes in a short time to bee back in or neare these parts to follow it to some good effect. Some letters that I have seen from the place say, that Don Lewys before the King's arrivall was very sensibly troubled that hee was not there, fearing the treaty would bee ended before hee came, and highly blaming the person I last mentioned for carrying him soe farre out of the way, which hee did to avoid the French court, where hee knew hee should not bee welcome, nor doth hee finde his entertainement there much to his gusto for what hee hath done ; soe that hee findes his intrigues as unhappy to himselfe as to us, who may curse him for the loss of time soe precious to us at this conjunction, which calls for our master's presence in these parts, and wee had certainly been happy in it, had it not bin for this unfortunate man. There are severall expresses gone to him, to let him understand how affaires stand in England, and wee dayly expect the tidings of his motion this way, the treaty being ended, and the peace signed on the 7th instant, and on the 8th the ministers were to part. What the King hath done, on the French side, wee (at least those of my forme) know not, but my Lord of Ormond is at the French court. The effects of his negotiation cannot bee long concealed. Almost all the letters of strangers both from the Spanish and French courts say that the two Kings have jointly espoused our master's interest, and that an Embassie is prepared to the rebells of England to demand his restauration, but of this I can give you noe assurance. But I am very confident if that bee not, things of better moment will bee put in execution. I believe you are not ignorant that Monke is marching towards England, and that Lambert marched out on Monday was a sennight towards him. Monke declares for the dissolved men at Westminster, Lambert for the Junto at

Wallingford House, but his men as they went out of London, professed they would not fight against Monke unless hee declared for the King, which some letters here say hee hath done, but I doe not believe it, nay I feare wee have never yet done any thing to invite him to it, unless the nobility and gentry (whom hee hath long courted) of Scotland hath undertaken that province. Some letters say hee hath made Arguile his Lieutenant in Scotland, to raise 6,000 men, and to suppress all that shall appeare for Wallingford House. If this animosity continue between these partys they will open a faire way for us to step in speedily, but I apprehend their agreement, though they are more equally balanced then ever before, and therefore more like to fight. I have not yet received my letters from my wife, from whom I expect an exact account of all our friends, Harry Mede[alfe ?] being in towne, but I hope to have them to-morrow, and if I have any thing worth your knowledge, expect it by the next. In the mean time pray say my service and thankes to good Mrs. Kilvert for her great patience. I am kept here penniless, and almost naked, by our great man, who had order to dispatch mee long since, but hee keeps mee warme with good words. The letter you mentioned was sent to him when I received yours of October 7th—in which it was enclosed—since which I received none from you for him. If hee have given you noe answeare, and you desire it, I will write to him." *Holograph.*

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1660, [February 27–] March 8.—"I hope before this will arrive you have seen my friend Mr. Trelawny, whom I now heartily wish to bee here, things falling out as I did believe before hee went hence, for in the first place the Rump is cashiered, and the manner was briefly thus. The secluded members having made their agreement with Monke, about sixty of them met by appointment (all with swords) in Westminster Hall, on Tuesday last. As soone as they were assembled, came an order from Monke to the captaine of the guard, to permitt them to goe into the House, and sitt there as members. Whereupon they went up all together and Mr. Prinne, with basket-hilt by his side, first entered, and told the Speaker, they were come to sitt there as members lawfully chosen and illegally kept out, and soe going to his place, the rest followed, and tooke their places, which the Rumpists perceiving to bee done by the approbation of the souldiers, the leading rogues, viz. Haslerigge, Scot, Mildemay &c. sneaked out without speaking a word; some few only, with the Speaker, who perhaps consented to the designe, keeping their seats. The first thing they did after they were in order (which was quickly effected, this being done with very little confusion) they voted themselves to bee an House of Commons, which inferres there ought to bee another. Then they nullified and protested against all that had bin done since 1648; then that they would sitt but eight dayes, and dissolve themselves, to give way for a free election of a Parliament by the people without any limitations to their choise or as they termed it qualification. On Wensday Sir George Booth, Major Generall Browne, and your friend

Massey, by Monke's appointment, were to sitt in the House, and all things in such a faire way to the re-establishment of our master, that wee looke every day for some invitations home; and I heartily wish you here, that with others, you may have your taske cutt out for you, for wee doe not expect the way should bee without some little rubbs, because its believed the sectaries, like mad dogs, will dy biting.

"If the letters to-morrow tell us more then this gentleman, who came out of London on Thirsday morning last, and got hither last night, I will send it to you, but this is sufficient to let you see, that God hath opened us a certaine way to get home againe, and that without any apparent hazard. My Lord Mordant, Jack Heath, Robert Phelips, Jamot (and indeed all men) now walke publiquely, and feare noe goalers, and were I at liberty here, I would soone bee with them. When this gentleman came to Dover, the officers there would have stopt him, for want of a pass, but when hee told them their Rump (in plaine termes) was b——, and that if they stopt him they should soone repent it, they slunke away and left him alone, who two months since they would have given some hundreds to have had in their clutches.

"This newes is soe great, that wee are all very buisy, and most to enquire more, soe that I must begge of you to write it for mee to my cosin Ross at the Hague, and make excuse for mee. Forget not my service to good Mrs. Kilvert and her daughter, and if Ja[ck] Trelawny bee not already returning, hasten him. I am soe much overjoyed that you must pardon my method, and all other my faults."

"The Duke of Yorke hath accepted of the King of Spaine's offer to bee his High Admirall. Monke was voted to bee Generall of the armies in the three kingdomes, and Lawson vice admirall, by these honest [men] the second day of their sitting. As I was about to seale this, I am assured Monk's agreement with the citty and secluded members is under mutuall hand and seale." *Holograph.*

Addressed only to "Mynhere Jean de Mey, Coopman," at Rotterdam, *but endorsed*, "Mr. Ross's letters to my father Hollis when with K. C. 2 in banishment, 1649 usque 1660. This, uppon the first newes of the K.'s hopes."

T. Ross to Col. Gervase Holles.

1660, [February 29–] March 10. Brussels.—"My last to you was on Monday the 8th instant, wherein I gave you an account of what the express on the 7th at night brought to our master, to whom this post hath confirmed all hee brought, though perhaps what you [saw ?] in Monk's and his officers letters to their friends in Scotland and Ireland may seeme to declare other things then wee hope for. But I have not only seen very good letters, but have likewise here discoursed with the most knowing in our affaires at home, and particularly with the last express (my friend) this morning, and am assured, that though Monke should not have said all this (as wee imagine) to cajole his army and officers, of all of whom hee is not over confident, yet it is not in his power to overthrowe what is

designed, and wee shall certainly see greater evidences of their honesty, that are now at helme, when the militia both in citty and country are settled, then yet can appeare. I have sent you here enclosed the names both of the Counsell of State, and the commissioners of the militia for the citty, wherein you will see a medley of knaves and honest men, but the latter sort in number much (as I am assured) exceeding the former, none of which are engaged in the King's blood. Some letters say that Sir William Waller is to bee Lieutenant Generall of the army, and Rossiter Generall of the Horse, and Major Generall Browne to command the citty militia, for the truth of which wee are to expect an expresse's arrivall, or the next letters. However wee are here very chearfull, and confident that all will goe on regularly and well. The qualifications for elections in the free Parliament (as they call it) are only these, first that noe man that hath actually bin in armes against King and Parliament shall bee a member, yet may they have their voices in chusing. 2ndly noe fanatique secterie. 3dly noe Papist. Soe that there is roome enough for honest men to get in, and after the militia is soe settled, as they need not feare the army, wee shall not bee long absent from home, nor indeed, at present, is their any obstacle, all men going there barefaced. And considering your cosin [Denzil ?] is now at the helme, and that it concernes our master to keep all affections as warme as hee can, and to have such persons at home both to persuade, and assist the people to stick to principles of loyaltie and honour, why should you bee absent. At least I could wish you heartily here, especially when mony is expected, and every body looks for a share. To-morrow the Princess Royall goes hence, towards Breda, and the King with her, as farre as Antwerp, but returnes hither on Saturday. If Jack Trelawny bee still in your parts hasten him hither. Pray say my service to good Mrs. Kilvert and her daughter, and preserve mee still in your kindeness." *Holograph.*

Charles II. to [the Earl of Clare ?]

1660, March [6–] 16. Brussels.—"This honest bearer hath sayde much to me of your affection and desire to serve me, and you know it is not the first time I have receaved that information, and that I have confidence in your kindnesse. I wish you and your frindes knew me well enough and that there were a good opportunity for us to understande each other's intentions and purposes. You would then believe me to be as sollicitous for the peace and happynesse of the nation as any man can be, and that I resolve to take the best wayes I can to compasse it. I pray continue your zeale in performing all the offices with your frindes and relations that may contribute therunto, and you may be confident I will meritt it from you by being very kinde to you as your affectionate frinde Charles R." *Holograph. Small red seal with the Royal arms. The letter H in the left hand corner.* [*There is nothing to shew whether it was written to a nobleman or a commoner, but it is evidently addressed to some moderate man who has only lately actively taken up the King's cause, and probably to one of the Holles family.*]

T. Ross to [Colonel Gervase Holles], at Rotterdam.

1660, March [11–] 21. Sunday. Antwerp.—"This is the 3rd I have mean't you since I received one from you, the two former were in that weeke, that Jack Trelawny was with you. I received this enclosed from him yesterday from Bruxells, where hee now is, and tells mee hee lookes to be dispatched for England the next weeke. I suppose hee will not only in this give you an account of your concernes there, but likewise of all that is newes since hee saw you last. Soe that had I now time, I should forbeare to say any thing of what the last weeke brought, only this morning came a report from Bruxells that the Earl of Manchester, as Speaker to the House of Lords, hath writt to all the Lords to come and take their places in the House, which agrees with some letters that I saw, intimating that the Lords house was preparing. Many are gone this weeke for England, and I believe many to goe the next, among other Dr. Morley, and Sir Hugh Cartwright. You may perhaps, see many things in the books that may shock you, as particularly Thurlow's being made secretary to the Counsell of State, but I am told from very good hands, that it is to our master's advantage, and already some false brethren discovered, and a list of those villaines is in his hands. All letters that I have seen, give us the hope of being speedily called home. Jamot tells mee two months will bee the farthest, and I am confident hee knows much. I goe to-morrow morning from hence to Bruxells, and shall informe myselfe, as well as I can, of all things, for the Thirsday-post, by which you may expect to heare fully from mee." *Addressed only to* M. de May.

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

[1660,] March [21–] 31. Brussels.—"I have yours of the 9 by Mr. Trelawny, and had not bene this longe without acknowledginge it, but that I thought ther was somewhat more to be done then the bare acknowledginge it, and hoped to have bene able to have done more then it is yett in my power to doe, our old disease of wants and beggery beinge as stronge upon us as ever, havinge supported our creditt these late three or four moneths, purely upon the regulation of the bills from Spayne, which are not yett arryved. I have reade your letter to the Kinge, who thinkes it tyme that you were in Englande, I meane at London, not with any particular instruction, for in the light wee stande, and whilst the pretences are fayre, and our frends expectations so positive, nothinge must be attempted on the King's behalfe otherwise then it shall be directed ther, but that beinge upon the place, you may use your interest with my Lord Clare* and both of you with Rossiter, to dispose him frankly to the King's service, to which His Majesty hath assurance he is well inclined, and to send any advize hither, which you judge necessary. I cannot referr you better then to Massy, Titus, and Jack Heath, who will all convay your letters to me, and can helpe you to a cypher, if you have occasyon to use it. I know well the

* See p. 143 above.

debts you ly under at Roterdam, but I hope your creditt is no worse now then it was last summer, and that your good landlady will trust you as shee was willinge to do then (for which shee shall not be a looser, though you should dy) and therfore I have only made shifte to supply you barely for the journy, and to that purpose have desyred Mr. Shaw to send you a bill of exchange for 200*l.* which I doubte not he will do, under this cover, and then if you please, without making any journy hither, which would be but losse of tyme, take the first opportunity to transporte yourselfe to London, wher I suppose you will be in all security, and can ther take your measures what to do yourselfe, and what to advize us. You will remember my service to my Lord Clare, and assure him of my constant service, and do not forgett me to my Lord Straforde, and havinge sayd this, I can add no more but that you shall alwayes finde me very heartily Honest Gervase, Your most affectionate servant."

Sir Edward Hyde to Colonel Gervase Holles.

1660, April [17–]27. Breda.—"I am so indisposed, feaverish, goutish and let blond, that I cannot acknowledge yours of the 22nd with my owne hand and yet I cannot suffer you to continue longer in the mistake you were in, when you writ that letter. I doe alwayes use that freedome with my friends, that if I meet with any thing concerning them, that may beare any misinterpretation, I informe them of it, that they may do themselves right by an explaynation, and you may be most confident I would have dealt so with you. I must have been a very unreasonable man, if I had been displeased with what you said or did; the truth is the mistake was my owne, upon the misunderstanding your former letter, by which I conceived that you had a great desire to make hast into England, if you had wherewithall to beare your charges, and remembering that the widdow was the last yeare willing to dispense with your absence I thought shee would have beene the same now, when the season is like to favour you much more, and therefore by his Majestie's direction I sent you credit for that small summ, but your reasons for a longer stay are so just, that they are not to be replyed too, and I would never have advised you to have left this countrey without an entire approbation and consent of the woman, who if I live shall be no looser by trusting you if all your other friends should faile. I returne you your papers againe and I hope the good newes will come so fast upon us that the King will be able to send you such a supply as may free you from engagements. I am sure you shall want no office that can be performed to you by my good frend, your affectionate servant." [*The concluding words and signature only in Hyde's hand.*] *Signed.*

Sir Edward Nicholas to Colonel Gervase Holles, at Rotterdam.

1660, [April 25–] May 5. St. no. Breda.—"Your welcome letter of the 30th past I have receaved by the hands of this honest bearer John Warner, master of his Majestie's barge, whome his Majestie

hath graciously receaved, and I hope it will not now be long before his Majestie may have occasion to make use of his service in that his place. All things in England goe on well hitherto in order to his Majestie's restoration. Our great expectations now are upon the resolution of the Parliament which is this day to meete att Westminster. Wee hope the citty contynues firme to their professions for the King's establishment, without which its now evident to them and all discreete people the kingdome can never be happy or quiett. The militia of London was to be mustered as yesterday in Hide Park and wee have reason to beleeve the officers and soldiours who belong to it are very well affected to his Majestie's interest, and that appearing to be soe, will the rather incline the Parliament to shew themselves with freedome to the like affections. I shall not till this evening receave my letters from England. The King is still here, and intends to remayne in this place untill he shall understand what resolutions shalbe taken by those in power in England. I wishe you may be enabled to returne into your owne country now very suddainely, and that wee may there have a happy meeting, which is my hope wee shall by the mercy of God, who hath miraculously inclined the harts of the people to His Majestie." *Holograph.*

Sir Gervas Clifton to his kinsman, Gervase Holles, Master of Requests, at his house in Chapel Street, Westminster.

1660, September 16.—"I tooke great content to read your name in the lynes my cousin your son brought me, having bin over many yeares together a stranger to that and your person, in which wayes I knowe not any frend I could more hardlye have dispensed with such a privation, but now ther is a blessed tyme commed, which (as absence could not lessen our mutual affections) will reduce us to our wonted familiarity, and some more frequent entercourse then not many moneths sinc I had any hopes in my short remanet of life to see, who but by faith beleeves no miracles. Your son is so intent a solicitor of your busines, as I was not able to detain him from them here longer then from Sathurday til Tuseday, of whom I am almost equaly glad with yourself to see you may promiss yourself soe fayre hopes or rather assurances of much comfort, being of all the yonger Hollisses in my judgment not only best to be liked of two to one, but of ten to two if the name hath spred to that number and they no other then those I have observed.

"Sir, I receaved the box of figs you mentioned and my cousin your lady so kindly remembred to send, for which I return her more thankes then she hath reason to give the man that made them up, who for lack of papering them instead of putting leafes about them, made the whole at the opening apear putrid and inedible, but her favor was not the less, for which I rest her debtor more then wordes can paye.

"I am not worthy the suplement you offer of the record you mentioned, having no less lost the subject out of my fragil memory, then you out of yours, albeit by your seriousness in weightier thinges you have a better excuse for the act of oblivion. I must

nowe crave pardon to trouble you as you tender my ease which in my age amounts to my health, which is to beseech my Lord Chancellor to put into the Comission of Peace for Nottinghamshire Henry Sacheverell esquire, left out in thes new ones and others, put in not near so able ; he being a gentleman of great blood, estate and experience in cuntry busines, and whom I will answer for, shal doe the King as good and faithful servis as the best man in the shyre, and truly dwelling not farr from me may take much of the trouble off me wher as the other two now inserted are neither so well planted for suplying my want of strength to endure jorneys, nor so acomplisht to bear out other defects in me, that are seldom seperat from yeares of 73, which is my date . . ." *Holograph.*

Sir Edward Hyde, Chancellor, to the Duke of Buckingham.

[1661,] February 24. Worcester House.—" The great honour your Grace vouchsafed me on the 25 of the last moneth, could not have been this long unacknowledged, if, as I was to expect your particular commaunds from your secretary, Mr. Clifforde, so I had not expected the oppertunity of transmitting my duty to your Grace, by his return, nor do I yett know whether this will have the honour to kiss your hands by his convayance, or by another. If he deferrs his journey longer, I will agayne trouble you by him.

" I do assure your Grace, I made no expressions of my devotion to your service, to Ned Villyers, which were not very hearty. I have allwayes had great affection and duty for you, and I am sure when your Grace recollects all you have observed in me, from the time I had first the honour to be known to your Grace, you will have no cause to believe the contrary, and if you have not all the effects of the service you commaunde me, it will be but justice in you, to impute it to any thing rather than the want of that sincerity which I profess, and your Grace may be as confident as of any thing in this world, that I will never deceive you, and promise any thing that I will not exactly endeavour to perform. I shall inform your Grace by Mr. Clifford of all that I know in the particular mentioned by him. In the mean time I do assure you, if I know the King, he hath great kindness for you, and I hope you will be as little offended with me for telling you, that your Grace is not much beholding to the world for its justice towards you, there being enough disposed to disperse anything to your disadvantage, of which some instances may be given since your leaving this kingdom, all which I know will have no other operation upon you, then the obliging you to keep the stricter guard upon yourself ; and that you will pardon this natural licence in, my Lord, your graces most obedient servant." *Copy.*

Lady Arabella Wentworth to her cousin [Gervase Holles].

[1664,] March 18.—" My sister Strafferde writs me word of my brother's resolution to goe to sea with the Duke and that hee has writt to you about getting his leave of the King, but certainly the love you have to him will refuse so hazardous a motion to us all,

knowing ther is but him, I beseech you rather diswade him from it, whoe does it upon the being told how that it is reported hee is of an unactive spirite, and therfore unfit for imployment. I pray God he may convince them a better way then by his owne danger and prejudice and the ruine of his pooer famely of which he is the honor and hopes ; for God's sake use your interrest to prevent this. I am sike with feare. This dessigne looks desperate, I pray God set him above the inconstansie of the world which is not worth ones troble ; for my part I think it much happier that he has noe publick imployment as things goe and considering most of them that have, and perhapps the future may let us see it was providence that so orders it for his greater safty and advantage. He might sufficiently give testimonie of his abilities by his industrie (as is needfull) in his owne fortune, and a good thinge to be sure of, this not being an age of honest peoples getting of fortunes. I pray God ever protect and direct him ; methinks it is a great unsetlement in ones selfe to be disturbed at what people say, as long as it is not true. I am blessed in being now of such a temper as noe unjust coolnesses or frownes can disorder me, nor favores transport me. Sure it is easie for my brother to be wiser then this, having so much a better judgment and more experience. It is very weake I am sure to be in the power of others humours. Good nature at the first surprise of the ficklenes and forgetfullnesse of others, canot but be concerned, but when that upon noe cause continues, it is belowe a soule to heede it. Good cosen pardon this scrible, and once againe I beg of you to put my brother off these thoughts by which you oblige us all, &c." *Holograph.*

[William] Earl of Strafford to his cousin, Gervase Holles.

1664, March 25. Wentworth Woodhouse.—" I cannot be so unreasonable as to take amisse yours of the 21st for I know it proceeds from your reall freindship which I have and shall ever receive with infeigned valew and thankfullnesse. That which made mee desire what I mentioned in my other letters was because I did consider that by an ill custome of being offten late in a morning I may have given colour for some to doubt I would not be so active uppon occasion as were requisite, and though I think few of any judgment could have such a weake conceite, yet to right myselfe the better I was desireous to lett people see I beleeve personale hazards and ordinary diligence are but very little matters for any that have sense of honnour. For imployment I have acquainted you on what grounds I desired it ; it was meerely duty and not interest, but it has been so little approved and I have been so hardly dealt with that as I have affore expresst I neither intend againe to desire imployments nor any thing else, nor wilbe forward to catch at favours now or hereafter though offered, therefore my sister Arbella was much mistaken in supposeing my thoughts of attending the Duke was for any such designe, or that I am much more concerned then is fitt for other mens fancys. I have told you my only motive and there was nothing of the mixture of any desperate humour in my desires of goeing, for with God's blessing I should hope to return in

a little time both with life and limms, though the danger were greater, and I have no intention to be carelesse either of my life or estate, but if the necessary and yet very smale vertue of good husbandry be sufficient to shew wisedome and galantry, many a wretch may perhaps out goe mee or any I can name. Few woemen are good judges in these things and my sister Arbellas letter I here return you does not alter my opinion, which I say not in any unkindnesse for I know my sister writes out of great affection for mee, and that may excuse all mistakes and leave mee obliged to her, but if you doe really find that I cannot be ready to goe with the Duke, or that one cannot follow as I desired, there is then no more to be said, therefore I beseech you to consider well of it yet, and to your judgment that are on the place I will referr myselfe, and this I doe with assurance that you have so much worth in your selfe and so much love to mee as you will take the right way herein. I must only adde that as by what I expresst in my former letters it was but little sooner that I could have sent, or knew there was any cause by the objection against mee, so I thought by assignement at least of rents I might quickly be furnisht, and it was on those termes that if need were I desired it, not of the King's mony, but from my Lord Tresurer himselfe, to whom I have long had freindship and received a favour of that kind uppon an occasion formerly." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

[William] Earl of Strafford to his cousin, Gervase Holles.

1664, June 21. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Stating that having unluckly never received Holles' letter of directions, he could only write to the Bishop of Lincoln in general terms. *Holograph.*

Sir H[ugh] Cholmeley to Sir Richard Fanshaw, Ambassador at Madrid.

1665, May 3. Tangier.—" I could not let this bearer Sir Bernard Legome passe for England, without giving your Excellency my most humble thanks for the favour of your letter, with which you were pleased lately to honour me. I am glad Tangier meets so powerfull a patron for it as is your Excellency. I can say onely this that the importance of it is very plain, since in this Duch war it is become a magazine for this part of Spain as to the English trade, and so it will prove for French in time of war between that crown and Spain. Wee hear too it does much disturbe the affaires of the Duch by alarms they meet of English fleets coming to attend this place. I need not mention of what importance it is to our affaires with the Turke, indeed to all His Majesty's concernements who hath few friends in this part of the world, and therfore a Mole's more necessary for a Prince that glorys in being master of the ocian. Wee abound now in all sorts of delicacys, and plenty of fresh provisions, as wee hear better and cheaper by much then it is with our neighbours at Cadiz or Malago ; indeed there is no difference between this place and England, nor did I ever know it at any time so well. My Lord Bellasis hath setled all things to an universall content, and is very much delighted with the place. For the Mole, I doubt not to

give such accompt thereof as may be expected, nor doe I intend to stir from this place until I have done as much as may be sufficient for forth rate friggots to careen in and that I hope in lesse then two years, if wee meet no more such ill contingences as hath hitherto hapned to our worke. I need be no more particular with your Lordship, because Sir Bernard, who was sent hither by the King, will tell your Excellency all that is worth your notice, how wee daly entertaine Christian and Turks that come to see us, and how and in what condition hee finds this place in all particulars." *Holograph.*

Addressed :—" For his Excellency my Lord Fanshaw, his Majesty's Embassador at Madrid."

Endorsed in Lady Fanshaw's hand :—" From Mr. Chumly."

Lord Holles to Lord Ambassador Fanshaw.

1665, May 18–28. Paris.—" This place doth now afford so little matter of writing, as it makes me very silent, that these two last weekes I have onely sent Sir George Downing's letters without accompanying them with any of mine, knowing his would tell all that is to be told, for the scene of action lyes there, and all places else expect from thence to be entertained with newes ; yet I thinck his of this post will be hardly able to informe one thing, which is, that his Royal Highness is retired upon the English coaste, in a piece of gallantry I thinck to give them [the Dutch] leave to come out, so as within very few dayes it will be seene whither they intend it or no. They talke bigg and have still done so, which makes me feare them the lesse.

Sir George Downing doth I believe tell you they will certainly come forth immediately, but I am a Thomas to that point as yet. My opinion is, they will first see a little what will become of the French mediation, which goes not very fast on for ought I heare : the Ambassadors at London have pressed his Majesty to declare himself what he would require of the Hollanders upon some imperfect propositions from them, and his Majesty desires them to sett downe in writing what they will propose, which they refuse as yet, and his Majesty refuses to give other answer till they doe, so both sides lye at their close guard and neither comes on ; nor is either very well satisfied : if his Royal Highnes can gett out the Hollander, it will be quicker worke. Wee expect also to heare something of your greate preparations against Portugall. I doe not find the busines of cutting the new water-course at St. Venant wholy accommodated, notwithstanding our Spanish Ambassadors undertaking to this King it should be given over, for wee heare this weeke the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo hath sett more men at work, which angers this court." *Holograph.*

The Earl of Strafford to his cousin, Gervase Holles.

1666, July 28. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Congratulating him on his recovery from dangerous illness, and hoping that " cousin Frecheville [*i.e.* Col. Holles' son] will so well recollect himself as to be of much comfort " to him. *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Strafford to his cousin, Gervase Holles.

1666, September 3. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Knollys acquaints me that you much desire my coming up before the Parliament sits. I have already expressed my mind to you on that subject and see no reason to change it. "I would neither revive an old nor make a new suite what ever befall mee. If it be needfull for thanks or some other cause hereafter, upon any notice I will, God willing, come as soon as you desire, and in your consideration I shalbe very much rejoyct that anything considerable can be done in that business. . . . For my own part, I confesse, as I have been dealt with I have no relish for businesses from thence; but I pray God all things may goe on well and that is all I have to doe." I hope you will have reason to be more and more satisfied with my cousin Frechville. *Holograph.*

The Same to [the Same].

1666 [–7], February 4. W[entworth] W[oodhouse].—I enclose a letter I had yesterday from Sir Edward Walker and I desire you will let him know that "Phil Carpenter informed me that he spoake very slightly of mee and said he was sorry I was so little the son of my father. I desire you will doe mee the favour to tell Sir Edward Walker that he is in the right, that I have borne this long in my mind yet no otherwise then it befitts mee to doe, and he had immediately heard from mee as he has now if I had not understood that it might have been some inconvenience to him that told me. . . . However, now he knowes the businesse and I wishe he may cleere himselfe. Knollys writ awhile agoe he heard my Lo. Holles was very ill which I was troubled at, but since he writes it is only the gout, so I hope he wilbe the better for it. They say it keepes off other diseases, which is some comfort for my owne particular too, being now, but yet I assure you unwillingly, entered into that tribe." *Holograph.*

The Same to [the Same].

1667, July 27. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Asking him to attend diligently at the House and in Committee to hasten on a bill of Lord Clare's. Has assured his Lordship that he will need no ones "desire" to make him as forward to assist in any service to the family as is possible. *Holograph.*

[George] Duke of Albemarle to [Thomas] Chicheley, one of the Commissioners of the Ordnance.

1668, April 6. Cockpit.—Asking to be told, for the King's information, what would be the cost of the arms of a regiment of foot of one thousand soldiers. "There is to be a partisan, two halberds and two drums (for each companye of the tenn companyes of the said regiment) for the lieutenant, two sergeants and two drumers of eache company, and two thirds of the soldiers arms are to be muskets, the other third to be pikes." *Signed.*

C. Duke of Richmond and Lennox and H. Earl of Winchilsea to Major Richard Manley, Treasurer of the Militia for the county of Kent.

1669 [–70], February 15.—Warrant for the pay of the non-commissioned officers of Major Manley's company.

Four Sergeants, eight days	10*s.*
Three Drumers - -	6*s.*
Four Corporals - -	8*s.*
One Clerk - - -	2*s.* 6*d.*

The Earl of Strafford to his cousin [Gervase Holles].

[16]70, May 1. Wentworth Woodhouse.—". . . Methinks that [business] of the nonconformists begins to threaten, and especially seeing they have seemed to be willing to comply if some things had been granted to them which might have been. I should have thought that had been the better way at any time, and at worst it must have brought some advantage and could cause no harme, for if reasonable things will not satisfie they are the more inexcusable, and the necessity for stricknesse were more apparent to every one. . . . I doubt if some such thing be not endeavoured, it will not prove so well as is to be wished. Every one of us is concerned in it and the King and Church as much as any can be."

Sends a hearty invitation from his wife and himself for Holles to spend a few of the summer months with them in their "good air." *Holograph.*

The Earl of Orrery to Col. Gervase Holles.

[16]70, October 17. Ballemartir.—"I did from Wickhem acquaint you of my greate trouble that I could not waite on you ere I left London, which I hope you have pardond, since twas my greife but not my fault.

"I have sent you by my true and worthy frind, your son, Sir Freshevill Holles, som bottles of usquebagh to warme your stomack this insuinge winter, and also by him I present you with som of our best black fryse [frieze] which is a warme and light weare. . . . I had, the beginninge of this month, a most gracious letter from his Majesty, all writt with his owne hand, which had brought me to London this sitting of the Parliament, had not the gout, the night before I was to have tooke ship, ceised me in both my feet. As soon as the fit is over, I will, God willinge, hasten to London, wher I hope it may be in my power to serve you, and I am sure it is in my will, being bound by many obligations by yourself and your generous son." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

John Muddyman to [John Wilmot] Earl of Rochester.

[1671, September].—I am very sorry you "find your eyes can neither endure wine nor water. I have beene soe employed about your busines here in towne that I have not had the leisure to write to you all while (*sic*), but I hope when you come you will find all things in soe very good order, that you will give that small omission to my great merit and dilligence in promoting the good old cause.

I presume Killegrew (whose talent is description) has given you to understand what a diner and day you lost when you left us at Gyroes [Garraway's ?]. I confess your suddain start surprised me as much as Harry Savile's attempt upon my Lady Northumberland, but possible that story is not vulgar enoug in your parts for a simile yet; if you have mett with it already you may skipp it here, if not, read it as I heard it. The Lady was at my Lord Sunderland's and the knight errant lodged in a convenient apartment, from whence in the dead night, tempted by his evill genius or the earthy part of his love, hee mad a sally into her bed chamber, having the day before stole away the bolt soe that there was nothing but a latch to lift, but whether offering any ruder proofes of his passion or contenting himselfe with a simple, though unseasonable declaration of it, her scrupulous virtue was soe alarmed that shee rang a litle bell that hung unfortunatly at her bed's head with that violence as if not only a poore lover's heart but the whole house had beene on fire. Wherupon her servant coming into the roome our disconsolate lover retired overwhelmed with despayr and so forth. The famyly breath nothing but battell, murther and suddain death, soe that either way wee are like to lose a very honest fellow, but I hope shall gaine this wholsome document; how necessary it is for every man to stick to his owne calling.

"This side [of the page] shall carry you within the rayles of Covent Garden where you shall behold the furious combat of Ashton and Etheridg, which ended hapily in a fall on Ashton's part—company interposing and not suffering um to renew fight.

"Now my Lord as to a concerne of your owne. Fate has taken care to vindicate your proceeding with Foster, whoe is discovered to bee a damsell of low degre, and very fit for the latter part of your treatment, noe northerne lass but a mere dresser at Hazard's scoole, her uncle a wyght that wields the puisant spiggot at Kensington, debaucht by Mr. Buttler a gentleman of the cloak and gallow-shoe, an order of knighthood very fatall to mayndenhead. But I forgot to tell you what a rout this adventure of Savile's has caused among all the ladys drolles. The ladyes will now not converse with old Waller without their women in the room. Some have submited to be searcht by a jury of midwives as Robin Spencer, Harry Norwood, Nick Armorer, Lord Hawley, and are upon due examination restored to all their rights and priviledges, but the rest are all turned to grass this hard season. Bartholmey and Southwark fares being done 'tis thought 'twill goe very hard with most of um this winter."

The Earl of Clarendon to Viscountess Cornbury, at Clarendon House, London.

[1672–1674*,] March 1. Molins.—"My deare daughter, since I can receave no letter from thy husbande or his brother, it becomes me to thinke that they have reason for ther silence, and to finde

* Lord Clarendon was at Moulins from July, 1671, until May, 1674.

out some other way of correspondence, which I know not how to draw more naturally then from my other children; and therefore I must exspecte that from thee and thy two sisters, which the brothers will not performe, and that one of you will every weeke lett me know that you are all well, which will keepe me quyett and without grumblinge, and if thou gives them this order, I doubte not but they will observe it, and take ther turnes. It may be ther may be that civillity payde to Ladyes, that this letter may finde the way to thee without beinge opened, of which if I am assured, I will heareafter sende thee all the newes that Molins affordes, wher ther dyed this weeke a good woman, that had lyved a widdow full three-skore and tenn yeares since her husband's death, and the good capuchinn in whose armes shee dyed, assured me, that he did believe in his conscience that if shee had lyved so much longer, shee would never have marryed.

"Indeede I thought by thy last letter, which in many respects was very pleasant to me, that every post would have brought me an accounte from thee, but three moneths are past without any. Lett thy next tell me that thy husbande is resolved to bringe thee in May to Bourbon, which for many reasons, will be very wellcome newes, and in the meane tyme send me worde what English Ladyes are like to come thither. Speake to thy husbande, that when he findes the opportunity of any frends comminge this way, that he will send me Gerard's Herball, if he can in coulours, and since he intendes guardninge so much, I will inable myselfe to conferr with him in his owne dialecte, and I would be gladd of any booke of husbandry that Mr. Evelin hath sett out. If I receive an answer to this, the correspondence is settled. God blesse you all, and, my deere, thy most, &c."

Postscript.—"Whatever else thy husband forgetts, lett him not forgett that our Lady Day will be quickly heare." *Holograph.*

The Earl of Clarendon to his daughter-[in-law] Viscountess Cornbury.

[1672–1674], January 12. Molins.—"My dear daughter, I have two of yours before me to acknowledge, one of the 13 of November, the other of the 24 of the last moneth, and if this conveyance holds good, wee will not be so longe heareafter without hearinge from each other, and I shall be very gladd to have so good an intelligencer of what is done amonge the Ladyes. I am angry with thee for being troubled at an accident that is so common amonge women, who frequently repayre those oversights by bringinge children, when they are lesse expected, as I do not doubte thou wilt do in good tyme, and that my daughter Harriett will requite thee with the same newes, that I now receave of her by thy kindnesse, without which I should hardly have knowne it till the christninge. I do assure you, your husbande shall deny me very impudently, if he doth not bringe you to me, which is one of the greatest happinesse I pray to injoy in this worlde, which if my enimyes could depryve me of, I shoulde not exspecte, but since it is in my frendes power to grante, I cannot imagyne it will be denyed. God knowes the com-

pany of my wife and children was alwayes my greatest delight, when I injoyed many other blessings, and if I coulde still possesse what is left of those, I shoulde feele all other losses very little. I have had some hopes of gettinge neerer to Englande, that wee might not be at such a huge distance from each other, but whether that may be done you will know before I shall do. I would have the doctors consulted with, whether the waters of Bourbone may not be proper for you. If that were so, May would bringe all the English Ladyes from Mompelier to meete thee. One way or other wee must meete, if God please, and meethinkes the breedinge woman should be at ease tyme enough for us to be altogether. But I doubte nobody can foresee what will be done in Englande so many moneths hence. God blesse thee and all thy frends and thy most affectionate father Clarendon." *Holograph.*

J[ohn], Earl of Bridgewater to his nephew, Sir John Napier, at Luton Hoo.

[16]73, April 25. Bridgewater House.—Asking him to meet him in London, concerning the business of the trust. Lord St. John is coming up to town from New Park on purpose that it may be finished. *Holograph.*

The Earl of Strafford to his cousin, Gervase Holles.

[16]73, September 20. W[entworth] W[oodhouse].—I am glad of the news you write me of my Lord of Ossory being Admiral, for "I am confident he will deserve it in reall service to the King and Kingdom. . . . He is so much my friend that I have hopes it cannot be long before the King may vouchsafe to affoord me some opertunity to serve him and to recover a little of some of my sufferings," in which case I shall have the happiness to be more serviceable to my friends. *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

[16]73, October 13. W[entworth] W[oodhouse].—". . . My lord of Devonshire writes mee word he heares for certaine the defeate of the French amounts to no more then taking a convoy with wagons of provision, and that they have had successe in parties since. At Paris I heard there was newse of foure thousand Marshal Turenne lost by that means was reported at London and that he had returned and killed men, women and children and burnt the towne. A few days more sure will shew the truth, and till it be more certaine, I cannot believe such cruelty as destroying women and children, though to punish such a threachery. . . .

"As to matters of religion especially, I am much against violence, but none wisheth the securing of the Protestant religion more, which besides other discreete and moderate wayes, I think as to the Papists might be best done by alowing them a sett number of Preists for every county that needs, and private exercise of their devotion, and for the nonconformists, so they would in everything else promise to comply, as I have heard they have sometimes offered, I should wishe their ministers were dispened for using the crosse in baptisme, ring in marriage, surplice, and some such lesser matters,

seeing no inconvenience hereby, and hoping they might in a little time be wiser and in the meane that we might all live like good subjects together and with cristian charity. This end I am sure is good, but I am not so confident of mine owne judgment to be positive these wayes are best to attaine it." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

J[OHN], LORD FRESCHEVILLE to his cousin, COLONEL GERVASE HOLLES, at his house over against the Earl of Burlington's "in Pickadilly Street," London.

[No year,] November 10. Stavely.—Concerning a gardenner. Did not see Lord Strafford before he went to London. Is about to go to York for a month. *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

The SAME to the SAME, at his house in Portugal Street, over against the Earl of Burlington's.

[No year,] January 19. Stavely.—Concerning the gardener mentioned in his previous letter. Sends respects to his "deare cousine Berkely and pritty Gervase." *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

The SAME to the SAME, at his house in St. James' Fields.

[No year,] December 3. York.—Praying him to assist the bearer, a "poor injured old man" to recover his rights. Hopes he is in good health, also cousin Berkeley and little Gervase. Has been at York "all but six weeks." Has with him there his wife, his daughter Frances, his niece Browne, and Ramsden. *Holograph. Seal of arms.*

J[OHN] EVELYN to JOHN CONNY, Chirugeon, at his house near the East Gate, Rochester.

[16]73, December 28. Sayes Court.—"I shall not neede to repeate the occasion of sending this expresse to you, when you have perused the inclosed . . . I have not omitted to make an advantage of it by ingaging the Commissioners of the Navy to assist me in procuring supplies. The messenger goes from you to Deale, where, it seemeth, ther are severall souldiers sick in the Downes of the small pox, whom they refuse to receive on shore. This has produced an expresse command to me, under his Majestie's owne hand, to send away and take order therein, and of that too, you may be sure I will make some use to our advantage that poore people may at last have their monye."

Postscript.—"The first accompte I send in to the Navy Office shall be yours." *Holograph. Seal.*

DR. JOHN TILLOTSON, Dean of Canterbury, to SIR WILLIAM JONES, Attorney General, at his house near Southampton House.

1675, September 1. Canterbury.—"I received yours last night after the post was gone hence, else I had returned you an immediate answer, for though I was very much surprised with the contents of your letter, yet the thing admits of no manner of deliberation.

I am, as I have great reason, extremely sensible of his Majestie's grace and favour to me, of which I shall ever endeavour to approve myselfe not unworthy; and I do most thankfully acknowledge Mr. Secretarie's great kindnes to me, especially being so much as I am a stranger to him; but that I must put upon your account. If you know me right you know how contented I am with my present condition, and how indifferent as to a change, but as to the present overture, it is what my narrow fortune will not permit me in prudence to think of accepting. I am neither able to beare the present nor future charge of it, nor is any thing that I have capable of being held *in commendam*. I have but two things, Lincolnes Inne, and the Deanery of Canterbury. The first to be sure cannot, and as for the Deanery it is I believe without example that any one hath been a bishop and deane of a cathedral church; and to go no further the present bishop of Bristol [Carleton] was forced to quit his deanery of Carlisle when he tooke that bishoprick. So that upon the whole matter I must entreat you with my most humble thankes to Mr. Secretary to represent to him the true state of my case, and how much it would be really to my disadvantage, which I am sure he designes not." *Holograph.*

William Dugdale to ——.

1675 [–6, February 9], Ash Wednesday. Blythe Hall.—"Sir, having at length received from my noble friend Mr. Chetwynd the very originall paper itselfe which giveth the full and true accompt of that great elme—which was of that kinde, we call a wiche-hasell or wiche elme—about forty yeares since growing at Feild, in the parish of Leigh in Staffordshire, where Sir Hervey Bagot then lived; though I have nothing else of any great consequence to say to you at this time, I have thought fitt to send you an exact copie thereof; whereby you will discerne, whether it differreth from that relation which was formerly given you thereof.

"Sir Hervey Bagot's great elme, at Feild.

"This tree, being stocked, fell full six score foot in length. It was eight yards and eighteene inches about, by girth measure in the middle, whereby each foot forward did make full forty-one foot and sixteen out of one hundred and forty-four. Thus twenty foot forward maketh twenty times forty, so eight hundred. So eight hundred maketh sixteen tunns, six times sixteen maketh ninety-six. Thus ninety-six tunns, after fifty foot to one tunn, and the odde measure.

"Forth of this tree were made foure score paire of vathes; and eight thousand foot of sawing in bords, quarters, and square tymber, after six score *per centum*. There was so much bough-wood broken in the fall, as made fourteen load for Sir Hervey Bagot's own teame, to carry to his house, being not above three hundred yards.

"*Probatum* Sir Hervey Bagot, William Cowper, steward; Roger Shaw, bayliffe; Lawrence Greves and Humphrey Chettom, cutters; Francis Marshall and Thomas March, stockers; Walter Dixon, surveyor.

"By my last, I thinke I told you that our freind Fabian Philips was under a cloud, but I heare it is now blown over." *Holograph.*

[Henry Savile to the Earl of Rochester, at Woodstock.]

[16]77, November 1. Whitehall.—"If your Lordship was as ill as you told mee in your letter, either you are a greater philosopher in bearing of pain or a greater hypocrite in making it more then it is then we can ordinarily meet with in these parts. However the case stands, I was mighty glad to find a man both lame and blind could bee soe merry. I thought there could bee but one lame thing upon earth in perfect happiness, and that is Fanshaw for his having a daughter, a Princesse, who yet remaines in paganisme for want of baptisme, which the fond father delayes to take some prudent resolution concerning the godfathers. Hee thinkes the King ought to bee kept for a sonn, and the Duke of Monmouth dos not yet owne the alliance enough to hold his neece att the font, and therefore I beleeve that honour will at last fall upon his Grace of Buckingham. Mrs. Nelly, who is his great friend and faithfull councellour, advised him not to lay out all his stock upon the christning but to reserve a little to buy him new shooes that hee might not dirty her roomes, and a new periwigg that she might not smell him stinke two storeys high when hee knocks att the outward door. What influence this wholsome advice may have in processe of time I do not know, but noe longer agoe then yesterday hee was out att heeles and stunke most grieviously, and putt mee very much in mind of a predecessour of his of our English royall blood (as I take it a Duke of Excetter) that was soe poor in Flanders (if you will beleeve Phillip de Comines) that hee had noe shooes att all.

"Since the Prince of Orange has declared his love to matrimony, that sacrament growes soe modish in the court that Mr. Roper has most happily consummated with Mrs. Walker.

"Harry Killegrew has been a widdower these two dayes and laments his condition that fortune has made it possible for him to play the fool again, considering what use hee is wont to make of the power of committing errours, besides human frailty in generall.

"My Lord Manchester has to the astonishment of all his acquaintance a new suit, but it is black, and therefore fowly suspected it was left him by his sister Irwyn for mourning; else his Majesty concludes that ceremony had been performed in the auntient russett his Lordship use to weare upon the like occasions.

"Notwithstanding all the demonstrations of joy both in the court and citty for this great marriage, I doe not heare of any of the sweet singers except the old bard Waller that has taken notice of it. I have not yet seen his verses, but am promised them before I seale this letter, and then yourselfe shall bee judge whether the old gentleman stinke in the sockett, or blaze a little yett; and now I am upon poetry I must tell you the whole tribe are alarumed att a libell against them lately sent by the post to Will's coffe house. I am not happy enough to have seen it but I heare it commended and therefore the more probably thought to be composed att Woodstock, especially considering what an assembly either is yett or att least has been there, to whom my most humble service, if they are yett with you.

"It were worth your while to see how the old ladyes and the young

beggerly bitches are sueing for places about the Princesse of Orange (who is to bee the next week); my Lady Arabella Macarty and my Lady Elizabeth Dalaval take it monstrous ill not to bee Ladyes of her bedchamber, which they say is like to bee disposed of to my Lady Inchequin and Bentick's wife when hee has one, and hee dos endeavour that Madamoiselle Beverwest should bee that happy woman. A daughter of Ned Villiers now in France and another of Sir Charles Wheeler's are to bee maydes of honour, and, England affording noe more beautyes, I heare they have sent into Holland for two to bee ready against the returne of the Prince thither which must bee before the end of this month. I did propose a detachement from the Dutchesse of Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Mannock but I had not interest enough to bee heard. Sir Gabriel Sylvius is to bee chiefe Major Domo, and would fain carry Mrs. Howard over with him, but I heare this new preferment adds noething to her inclinations to him.

"I obeyed your commands to His Majesty who has heard with very great delight Paisible's new compositions, and was not lesse pleased att all the complements you bestowed upon him; but I would not have you think hee takes soe much pleasure in your good wishes as in your good company, which is soe necessary heer to dispel the clowdes of dullnesse the Dutchmen have made that you cannot bee thought otherwise then a traytour to King and country, and a most unmercifull monster to your acquaintance if you come not quickly to towne though upon croutches."

HENRY SAVILE to the EARL OF ROCHESTER, at Woodstock.

[16]77, November 6. Whitehall.—"This is onely to enclose these last workes of Mr. Waller which I promised you in my last. Hee has found noe more applause from them then I doubt Mr. Butler will from a third volume of *Hudibras* hee has newly putt out, whereby it is humbly conceived that a muse is apt to decay towards four score as well as other mortalls. I wishe your Lordship would take the opportunity as you have formerly in your indispositions done, to shew us that five and twenty is much a better age for poetry. You must pay some fine for your absence from towne and therefore pray doe not thinke to come empty. If you doe, att least come quickly and that will make amends for all." [*The next paragraph is cut out in the original.*]

"My Lord of Leycster is att last dead and our friend just as proud of the Earldome faln to him as our other friend of Dorsett was. My Lord Sunderland who is an executour is not yet returned from Penshurst, soe that wee doe not yet know whether H. Sidney's portion bee left soe large as to disturbe my Lord Leycester's philosophy; but in the mean time hee sais, 'tis all one.' Pray lets heare some good newes of your recovery, which would bee welcome newes to many good people, though it may bee some dull ones had rather heare of your funerall then of your returne hither, but may God in his indignation strike all such block heads dead and leave none living but such as have in some measure the same good wishes and service for you as I have."

HENRY SAVILE to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

[16]77, December 17. Whitehall.—"Out of a quality common to most men of beleeving easily what they desire earnestly, I have sufferd myselfe to bee silent longer not onely then kindnesse but even common manners would have suffered mee to bee; but the truth is the whole towne have soe confidently reported your Lordship would every day bee in towne (nor was this contradicted by your own servants) that I have wearyed myselfe with that expectation and can noe longer hold out but I must aske your Lordship how you doe, your health beeing what I am most concerned for when I have not your company, which I valew soe much that, as usually happens, I preferr that both to your health and my owne. There is not one sinner in England now out of London but yourselfe; George Porter has been heer a fortnight and is allready three surfeits before you, one of spratts, one of tripes, and the third of Newarke ale, the rogue is grown soe ravenous that now hee surfeits of every thing hee sees but Mrs. Long and his sonn Nobbs which hee can never have enough on. . . . Sheapherd has been overturned in a coach att Matt Clifford's funerall and broake his head, and a little before was runn with a sword under the eye endeavouring to part Buckly and Etheridge squabbling in a taverne, soe that hee is absolutely become a man of blood and talkes of nothing but a regiment against the French. Hee has allready alotted what estate hee will have in France; and for a house att Paris I doe not find hee will bee satisfyed under the Palais Royall; this is a sorte of madnesse now soe common heer that either to doubt of making warr with France or beating them when it is made is an offence against the nation, and though the Parliament will occasion your comeing up within a month it were well enough worthy a journey sooner to see how the stile of the court is altered in this point, and to see his Majesty soe merry with the confederates in the Queen's withdrawing room whilst poor Barillon stands by neglected. The greatest newes I can send you from hence is what the King told mee last night, that your Lordship has a daughter borne by the body of Mrs. Barry of which I give your honour joy. I doubt shee dos not lye in much state, for a friend and protectrice of hers in the Mall was much lamenting her poverty very lately, not without some gentle reflections on your Lordship's want either of generosity or bowells towards a lady who had not refused you the full enjoyment of all her charmes.

"My Lady Portsmouth has been ill to the greatest degree. The King imputes her cure to his dropps, but her confessour to the Virgin Mary, to whom hee is said to have promised in her name that in case of recovery shee should have no more commerce with that known enemy to virginity and chastity the monarke of Great Britain, but that shee should returne to a cloyster in little Brittany and there end her dayes. I have not yet heard that her Grace has confirmed this bargain, but there are fooles who beleeve it, and because the physitians have concluded it necessary for her to goe to Bourbon and the tenth of March appointed for the day of her goeing, it is not hard to have wagers layd that shee will returne noe more. I had allmost forgott for another argument to bring you to

towne that a French troop of comædians bound for Nimeguen were by adverse winds cast into this hospitable port and doe act at Whitehall soe very well that it is a thousand pittyes they should not stay, espeacially a young wench of fifteen, who has more beauty and sweetnesse then ever was seen upon the stage since a friend of ours left it. In good earnest you would bee delighted above all things with her, and it were a shame to the nation shee should carry away a maydenhead shee pretends to have brought and that noe body heer has either witt or addresse or money enough to goe to the price of. The King sighes and despaires, and sais nocbody but Sir George Downing or my Lord Ranelagh can possibly purchase her. His Majesty has called to your house a new peer, or to speake more properly restored an old one, Sir Robert Sherly, under the name of Lord Ferrers of Chartly, which hee claimes in right of his grandmother, sister to the last Earle of Essex of the house of Devereux; and which is more extraordinary, this is done meerly by his Majesty without any interposition or money given either to mistresse or minister. I will not thinke it soe essentiall to fill this fourth page as to aske pardon for the other three, but you know what your company is. I could never leave it under severall houres, soe that in writing I cannot leave you under severall pages. Your Lordship will forgive my methods of this and many other kinds, they are most of them very unjustifiable, but if I am right in anything under the sunn it is in the most reall and unfeigned professions of beeing to you and yours a most faithfull humble servant."

The House of Lords.

[1678,] May 13.—The King's speech to the House of Lords. *Differs somewhat from the speech printed in the Journals of the House of Lords. Probably a draft.*

[Henry Savile] to the Earl of Rochester, at Adderbury.

[16]78, June 2.—"Though we have had some scurvy alarums since you left us concerning your health, yet the last time I saw my Lord Cornwallis hee assured mee you were upon the improving hand, of which if there bee a man living gladder then myselfe I am much mistaken. As for mee, you can not but have heard the misfortunes that have befallen both my body naturall and body politick, how I have been sacrificed to that filthy dogg Lauderdale, and how the returne of my . . paines have throwne mee back to dry mutton and dyett drinke; and whether this latter doe most afflict the pleasure of my body, or the former the pride of my soule it is hard to determine, but both togather doe for the present make mee unhappy enough. How soon his Majesty will deliver mee from the one and Mr. Barton from the other lyes in the ones royall breast and in the others sckill chirurgicall. I suppose your Lordship has heard that all the fine gentlemen who intended to conquer France are disappointed, and that this noble army is out of hand to bee disbanded, to the griefe I thinke of none but those who are of it, and of them many have layd out summes which will inconvenience

them ; soe that if suffering bee part of the businesse of a souldier, diverse of them have made a notable progresse for the time. On Monday there goes a yacht into Holland to bring Ambassadour Hyde again into England, the use of publick ministers abroad growinge lesse necessary every day."

[Henry Savile] to the Earl of Rochester.

[16]78, June 4.—" Your Lordship will find the inconvenience of having a friend in towne that keeps much att home, for betwixt kindnesse and idlenesse you will find yourselfe in danger every post day of being asked how you doe. Fanshaw, who has better intelligence of your health then enjoyment of his owne, gives me new assurances of your beeing recovered beyond all hazzard of a relapse, that is just the state your friends would see you in, for you have had soe many returnes of your disease that till you are growne to a considerable strength wee shall allwayes thinke you in some danger. And now I talke of poor Fanshaw hee is just returned from an expidition I suppose hee made your Lordship privy too. I was intrusted as beeing able to give him some instructions. I doe not find him otherwise altered by it but that his mouth stands quite awry (which hee onely calls a soare lipp), but it has taken noe thing from his lameness onely added to his leanenesse ; hee weares three flannell wastcoates and is slenderer then Churchill. The truth is of all men living I ought not to railly him, but as hee is the onely creature upon earth poorer . . then myself, there is somewhat in the nature of mortall man, that though never soe miserable hee will look out something to trihumph over. Now in this case poor Fanshaw is the onely trophy I have in this world.

" For Parliament affaires to-morrow is appointed in your house for the utmost decision whether my Lord Purbeck bee a viscount or noe. Viscount Montaigue has brought in a petition against Viscount Hereford to prove that there can bee noe such title pretended to by him who has it, and 'tis said it is like to bee made out ; soe that you see all the businesse of the Lords is upon the viscounts bench where my Lords Viscounts Yarmouth and Newport make noe small figures. Your cosen, her Grace of Cleaveland, having (as shee thinkes) broak the match of her sonn Grafton, and gott her son Northumberland made Duke, prepares for her returne into France on Monday next. Wee the poor Commons goe gently on towards disbanding the army and discharging the fleet. To-morrow is appointed to rayse money for the latter, and if you will fright your neighbours with a land tax I beleeve wee shall make your wordes good before this sessions ends. As for court newes you know all prudent persons have ever been wary of writing, espacially since Mr. Lane was once turned out about it, but since I am out allready I will venture att one small piece of intelligence, because one who is allways your friend and sometimes (espeacially now) mine, has a part in it that makes her now laughed att and may one day turne to her infinite disadvantage. The case stands thus if I am rightly informed :—My Lady Hervey who allwayes loves one civill plott more, is working body and soule to bring Mrs. Jenny Middleton

into play. How dangerous a new one is to all old ones I need not tell you, but her Ladyship, having little opportunity of seeing Charlemayne upon her owne account, wheadles poor Mrs. Nelly into supping twice or thrice a week at W. C[hiffinch]s and carryeing her with her ; soe that in good earnest this poor creature is betrayed by her Ladyship to pimp against herselfe, for there her Ladyship whispers and contrives all matters to her owne ends, as the other might easily percieve if shee were not too giddy to mistrust a false friend. This I thought it good for you to know, for though your Lordship and I have different friends in the court, yet the friendship betwixt us ought to make mee have an observing eye upon any accident that may wound any friend of yours as this may in the end possibly doe her, who is soe much your friend and who speakes obliging and charitable things of mee in my present disgrace. When all this is done I doe not see in your present condition how you can make her sensible of this, for to write to her were vain ; but I fancy my Lady Southaske has soe much witt and cunning that you might give her some directions in this matter that might prevent any future ill accident. I leave all to your Lordship to whom alone of all men living I would write with this freedome, where prudence would have advised silence, but my zeale for your service and my trust in your secrecy overcome all other thoughts or considerations."

[Henry Savile] to the Earl of Rochester.

[16]78, June 18.—" How pretious a letter from your Lordship is at any time I doe not intend to bee soe complementall as to tell you, but to find your Lordship soe well recovered that you can reach the fourth side of a sheet of paper is soe good newes that I will not thinke you any longer in danger of any accident whatsoever to throw you back to your former weaknesse, now that you are in soe safe handes and not in this wicked place of temptation. As to your opinion in that state matter I mentioned to you I do very much approve it, and have myselfe been of late see battered in politicks that if there bee a man alive who ought to retire from businesse and have noe more civill plotts it is myselfe. But what would you have ? The lease of my house lasts above two yeares longer and the steame of Guy's wisdome dos soe fly into my head, that I cannot but attempt notable undertakings, and wanting ballast to sayle steadily upon the least foule weather. I am apt to oversett: This is matter of fact and as well the truth as the stile politicall. Such a collier as Manchester will ride safe upon the Dogger Banke when, it may bee, such a pretty pinke as your Lordship shall bee in danger, and where such a dungboate as Lauderdale rides admirall, what vessell of valew or worth can thinke it calme weather; God send him in Charon's ferry boate to end this melancholy sea voyage quickly. Duke Hamilton and all the great Scotch Lords are returned into his power with a very unkind reception heer. How hee will use his eneemyes when hee has them in his mercy wee shall soon see, and doe allready pretty well guesse by the nature of the man for whom I suffer that glorious disgrace (as your Lordship is pleased I thinke rightly to call it) and in which I have as yet had

noe other consolation but a perfect assurance from Colonel Machnochton that my health is drunke all over Scotland. More martyrs thicken upon us, and Sir Robert Carr, for voting in an election contrary to orders from Whitehall, is removed from the councell table. The report yet flyes that your cosen Sir John Talbott shall have his place, by which your Lordship may have att least this comfort that though you have not yourselfe talents for businesse, yet you may find them in your owne flesh and blood, and doubtlesse there may some prudent embers lye hidden in your Lordship if you would racke them up which in time might bee of use to your King and country. I beg of your Lordship to take this time of your leasure a little paines to examine yourselfe in this point. My Lord of Ossory and Lory Hyde for the civill and the military are returned from Holland, there beeing noe more businesse left there for any man in either of those capacityes.

"Colonell FitzGerald is lately dead, much lamented by [all] who loved good officers and good understandings. . . .

"The House of Lords have not done anything lately worthy record, and though wee seem more busy, this week has advanced us but little, by reason the accounts of the navy were not ready, but this day a vote has passed that after Tuesday noe motions shall bee made for further supply till after the next recesse. Mr. Harry Bertie is voted duely elected at the committee but it is not yet reported to the House. I will not keep your Lordship any longer, especially when I beleeve myselfe the man of all your acquaintance who have given you the least quarter of this kind in your weake condition."

[Henry Savile] to the Earl of Rochester.

[16]78, June 25.—"I am most infinitely obliged to your good Lordship for your kind remembrance of me, and if the good gentleman who loved sack and shugar soe well was soe lucky as to bring mee into your mind I wishe there were more of them, though meethinks since the death of poor Sir Simon Fanshaw that sorte of excellent breed is allmost extinguished, or att least soe farr decayed that except an old cavalier corporall that I beleeve you have seen begging in St. James's Parke, there is noe more any such person then a phœnix to bee found in these parts. A true good fellow is like a kingfisher, can onely breed in calme weather, the continuall noyse of horse, foot, dragoons, cuirassiers, granadiers, guidons, aid-de-camps, and a hundered such wordes repeated tenn thousand times a day in Whitehall gallery have frighted away even the thoughts of the least indulgence to a man's pleasure, and whoever is not now in this hott season in a *drap de Berry* coate with gold galoon enough to load a mule is not thought affectionate to the government or the army, which your House has voted shall stand a month longer then wee intended; and if wee can come of soe and att the end of August say *cedant arma togæ* wee senatours shall be much lighter att heart then wee are att present, how cheerfully soever wee may beare our apprehensions in our faces. I will not say how good a time this is to bee in the country, how good a time to bee sick, nay how good a time to dye in, for feare you should either

thinke mee neer my end or beleeve I thought you soe, and were therefore gathering some philosophicall comfort out of Solomon or Seneca or any other who has treated *de vanitate mundi*. But this I will say that my taille beeing now liker Dick Newport's then my Lord's, and I presume my spiritts wasted with my flesh, I am troubled with spleenetick vapours that make mee dislike the world as much as ever I approved it. From the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, I see noe thing that pleases my eyes, or heare noe thing but what grates my eares ; onely I am promised a moments titillation by Mr. Staggins who is come over with great credit and many new aires. His Majesty has allready constituted him lord paramount over all the musick. Hee may raigne there like Great Turke and cutt whose catts-gutts hee please if the harmony bee not to his liking. With what moderation hee will use this absolute power, I leave it to fate and the immortall gods to determine. George Porter about a fortnight since brought a little stock of Berkshire health to towne, which hee has since swilled away in tavernes, and now lyes soaking in bedd for more breath. He had a great tryall on Saturday last att the barr of the Lords where there was an appeale against him, but hee came of soe victorious that there was not a voyce against him. The Purbeck will 'tis thought at last prove as errant a sonne of a whore as hee was allwayes taken for. Hee carryed the difficulty of the fine in your House ; but for the bastardy, the Duke of Buckingham has leave to bring in a bill for the confirmation of it. Not beeing att court I can send you noe newes of Ladyes."

[Henry Savile to the Earl of Rochester.]

[16]78, July 2. Leather Lane in Hatton Garden.—" Your Lordship will see by the date of this letter why I have not troubled you these tenn dayes. The truth is this is a place from whence you cannot expect much newes and yet some little you shall have before I have done. But heer I have chosen a neate privacy to sweat in, and soe finish the last act of a long teddious course of physick which has entertained mee ever since December last, and if it had then been putt to my choice whether I would have undergone what I have suffered, or have turned Turke, notwithstanding all my zeale for the true protestant faith, I doubt my whole stock of religion had runn a great hazzard. I confesse I wonder att myselfe and that masse of mercury that has gone downe my throate in seven months, but should wonder yet more were it not for Mrs. Roberts, for behold a greater then I, shee is in the same house and wee have mett heer from severall corners as mad folkes doe in Bethlem. What shee has endured would make a dam'd soule fall a laughing att his lesser paines, it is soe farr beyond description or beleefe that till shee tells it you herselfe I will not spoyle her story by making it worse, or by making your hayre stand an end and hinder any thing else from doeing soe for a month after soe tragicall a relation. The other day Mr. Fanshaw came and made a third with us, but will have his worse pox then ours passe for the scurvy out of civility to his lady, though the rogue bee a filthyer leaper then ever was cured in the gospell ; and without another pool of Bethesda or another Saviour hee is the most incurable animall that now crawles upon the earth.

"On Saturday last was a generall rendezvous of above 10,000 men upon Hounslow Heath where all the bloody doeings was that one souldier killed another for waking him when hee was asleep who is to bee hanged for his paines; but by the assistance of the civill power, for as yet the army is not soe great but that Kingston assizes is better then martiall law. To shew military discipline, Sir Philip Howard was suspended his employment for not obeying some orders the Duke of Monmouth gave him in which though his Grace bee found in the wrong it is thought fitt the other should suffer for examples sake to shew that orders must bee obeyed though never soe foolish. Some thinke they will take this occasion to bee ridd of a man they never cared much for, but others beleeve the Queen will have credit enough to make up the businesse, the dispute hapning for the place and station of her troop. There are foure of our regiments more gone into Flanders upon a certain alarum of warr, the King of France refusing to deliver the townes till the King of Sweden have Stetin restored to him, and though it is really now very probable, the House of Commons are resolved not to beleeve a word of it, but goe on towards the disbanding the army. The Lords doe disturbe us with little conferences to gain time till wee can bee convinced of the certainty of the warr. Wee both adhere, and God knowes where the dispute will end; but as little sanguin as I have been in beleeving it, I am now for the first time of opinion the warr is very certain as you will soon heare by some act of hostility from his most christian Majesty.

"There are terrible doeings att Paris betwixt my Lady Cleaveland and her daughter Sussex. As I am a friend to the family, till the story bee more compleate I will not venture at sending you the whole relation, but whilst the mother was in England the daughter was debauched by our Embassador Mr. Montaigue, who has lived with her in most open scandall to the wonder of the French Court and the high displeasure of this, the King being very angry with the Embassador, and his friends and ennemyes now struggling att Court to support or ruine him; the latter is I thinke the likelyest in every court, it beeing the easyest and the worst natured. As this matter comes more to light I shall tell you more, and of any thing else that happens worth your knowing least you should fall to the ordinary ignorance of a meer country gentleman. Were I att home I should find somewhat more to entertain you, but your Lordship will bee pleased to consider that though Leather Lane bee in London, yet it is as remote from noble court notions as either Woodstock or Banbury, all I can say is *qui bene latuit, bene vixit;* and if I can add *bene sudavit*, I am as happy as I can bee in any other circumstance of my life but that most essentiall one of beeing to the Earle of Rochester and the noble Lord Wilmott as faithfull an humble servant as is in the world."

[Henry Savile] to the Earl of Rochester.

[16]78, July 13. Whitehall.—"Your Lordship is soe well read, that you cannot but have heard of an old Roman generall, who was

recalled from banishment to command the army, noe other man in the Commonwealth beeing found soe fitt for it. I shall desire your Lordship to let that old gentleman putt you in mind of mee as well as your old man of Verona, for there beeing an affaire of some difficulty to bee performed in France. His Majesty sends mee in all haste. I am to see him this afternoon, and goe poste to-morrow morning along with my Lord Sunderland who goes Embassadour Extraordinary. My stay need not bee long and shall not bee above three weekes, unlesse I can heare that your Lordship will take the advice which all your friends would give you, viz. to goe into France, and then I would stay your comeing. Doubelesse my Lord a winter att Mompellier would doe you much more good then att Adderbury, and if you saw how Sir John Chicheley is returned from thence and had seen in what condition hee went your Lordship would bee of my opinion, but this is to bee left to your Lordship's owne prudence who doe very well comprehend that all domestick considerations must bee sacrifised to those of health.

"My Lord Feaversham has carryed his cause in the House of Lords for 3,000*l. per annum* during his life out of my Lady Katherine Watson's estate. Mr. Montaigue is putt out of the Councell and banished the court for comeing from Paris without orders from hence. What further resentment will bee shewn for soe unjustifiable a proceeding lyes yet in His Majesty's breast, though the towne will needs foretell that hee shall loose all his places. My Lady Shrewsbury is brought to bedd of a chopping boy. Sir Richard Powell dyed heer in towne yesterday, and is gone to day into Berkshire to bee buryed. Your Lordship will easily beleeve that upon such a journey and soe short warning I am in too great a hurry to give your Lordship much trouble. I should bee wonderfully pleased if I could receave any commands for your service where I goe."

Henry Savile to [the Earl of Rochester].

[16]79, April 16. Paris.*—"By one Mr. Hill, a servant of Mr. Montaigue's, I have sent your Lordship the first present I have made into England since my beeing heer, and it is that circumstance I would have your Lordship consider, and not what it is I send you. There is a pott of *Aigre de Cedre*, and two bottles of *Syrope de Capilaire*, both great coolers, and I suppose I need not tell you the way of using it is halfe a spoonfull in a great glasse and spring water powred upon it; the truth is I left you in soe good health that I doubted you would returne to your usuall course of life and in that case this may bee sometimes necessary to refresh you; there is further, in order to another vice your Lordship is given to, a bottle of *poudre de cypre* to keep the ladyes heades sweet, and a bottle of myrtle water to keep theire tailes streight; with these conveniences and good health I shall not bee one of those friends who would advise you to keep your temperance or your virtue longer. They are both excellent in the way to health, but base companions of it. You see, my Lord, I can not yet give in to the

* This and the following letter are probably dated new style.

true and decent gravity of a minister, but I hope I shall mend against I see your Lordship at Bologne, the certainty of which voyage dos yet continue though it is putt a little further off, because of a grave Spanish Embassadour who is yet at Brussells and comes [in] the paie of that country; but you shall bee certainly informed of every alteration in that kind that may bee of use to you for your comeing upon that errand which I hope is allready secured for you, for I have sett my heart soe much upon meeting you there that I shall runn madd if anybody else should come in your place.

"Our friend Mr. St. Johns with all his steeds is still att St. Denis in order to the fatning his horses for sayle, so that it may bee hoped by that time they are disposed of, hee will not upon the whole matter bee above fifty pounds a looser by the expedition. His parts are taken notice of by those who attempt to bee his chapmen, and I have been asked allready if, besides not speaking the language, hee bee not *un peu fol*. I shall not presume to give your Lordship any account of any other of your friends heer. The two Caledonian Countesses who are most in your favour doe I suppose give you an account of themselves; for your Lordship's comfort and their honours, I cannot heare that either of them have any inclinations besides yourselfe; if either they or any other alurement can at leasure draw your Lordship hither I cannot but thinke a long vacation as well past att Paris as at Woodstock, but as you have both time to consider of it and other circumstances to guide you I leave that consideration wholly to you."

[Henry Savile to the Earl of Rochester].

[16]79, June 30. Paris.—"When I came first to this towne I found myselfe soe little capable of beeing happy without some commerce with your Lordship that I thought to draw you into a correspondence by sending you a small present of powder for your periwigg, and coolers for your head if you should bee like that gospell dogg that returned to his vomitt; but this plott did not take, for either Mr. Hill (Mr. Montaigu's servant) did not deliver you my present, or your Lordship did not thinke it worth thankes, and I have now been foure monthes as much forgott by your Lordship as if I had not my whole life had a most particular kindnesse and service for you. By this, I may reasonably presume that either you are not well, or I am not well with you. Either of these I assure your Lordship would afflict mee extreamly, and considering how well I thaught myself with your Lordship when I came away, if there bee a change, it is one that will trouble mee more then all the great changes that have hapned in England since I left it. After all I will hope that there is noe more in this matter then a little idle remissnesse to our absent friends, to which God knowes the frailty of our poor natures dos too much expose us all, but for a mortall sinner in this kind commend mee to that stinking whelpe Sheppherd to whom I recommended a lady's concerne three monthes since without ever having heard more of him, or her either, but that goeing in pilgrimage to Loretto shee with two other worthy persons of the same sex and nation, were robbed, stript of their mens cloathes,

and beeing discovered to bee shee-pilgrims were layd in jayle where I suppose they now doe either rott, or [*word cut out in the original*] to get out again, which will bee but an ill piece of courtship to the lady they are goeing to visite. But not to entertain you with ladyes you doee not know, the inclosed was sent mee yesterday by one you doe know, I have not seen her, nor heard of her till shee had need of my conveyance for this letter to your Lordship. I doubt shee is a great object of charity. I am sure shee had had mine if shee had sent for it, for I allwayes thaught her one of the most unfortunate and most meritorious of all the numerous traine of clean and unclean that have gone into William Chiffinch his arke or my Lord Manchester's chamber. I have allwayes taken soe much pleasure in conversing with your Lordship that without any mercy upon you I should scribble on if I were not called on for my packett which must bee shutt, but I cannot forbeare telling you in very good earnest I thinke my Lady Kennoul the devoutest creature living; as for her cosen the other Countesse I can give you noe account of her, nor doe I know how shee beares the depart of the Prince de Morbeque who is returned into Flanders. I heartily wishe your Lordship some of the good wine I dayly drinke, it is such as Mr. Harvey himselfe would approve of; but I confesse the small beer is very badd, and a man cannot gett a pipe of good tobacco for love nor money."

James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch to the Constable of the Tower.

1679, July 27. Windsor.—Warrant to permit Captain Thomas Barbor, now raising a company of a hundred men for Tangier, to lodge the said men in the Tower until they go on board ship. *Signed.*

The Duke of Monmouth.

[1680.]—"A Relation of the Birth, as well as of several remarkable Passages during the Minority of the Victorious James, Duke of Monmouth, Eldest Son to his Majesty of Great Britain, France and Ireland, with the true account of his many signal and heroick Victories in Holland, Flanders and Scotland to his immortal Fame, with the manner of his Departure from Whitehall, and of his joyful Reception in Holland.

"*Hony soit qui Mal y pence.*" *Printed, Broad sheet.* 8 *pp. folio.*

The King's Evil.

1681.—"A true and wonderful account of a cure of the King's Evil by Mrs. Fanshaw, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Monmouth." Probably a skit.

"*Printed for Ben Harris at the Stationers' Arms in Cornhill.* 1681." *Broad sheet.* 2 *pp. folio.*

Richard Manley.

1684, July 1.—Receipt signed by the Bishop of Rochester, for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, paid by Charles Manley, being a heriot upon the death of his father, Richard Manley.

Duke of Monmouth.

1684, [July 31–] August 10. st. no. Brussels.—"The true copy of a Letter written by a gentleman in Brussels to his friend in London, giving him a brief account of the State of those Provinces, in relation to the War. As also some Remarkable Passages relating to his Grace, James, Duke of Monmouth, since his arrival in those parts." *Signed :*—P. L.
Printed for L. Curtis, 1684. *London. Broad sheet. 2 pp. folio.*

Charles II.

[1685, February.]—Two papers certified by King James II. to be true copies of documents found by him after the death of Charles II., written in the late King's own hand, and proving his conversion to the Church of Rome. *Copies.*
[*See Clarke's Life of James II. Vol. II., p.* 8.]

James II.

1685, June 15. Whitehall.—"A Proclamation against spreading of a Traiterous Declaration Published by James Duke of Monmouth." *Broad sheet.* 1 *p. folio.*

Also :

1685, June 16. Whitehall.—Proclamation offering a reward of 5,000*l.* to whoever shall bring in the body of James, Duke of Monmouth, either dead or alive. *Broad sheet.* 1 *p. folio.*

Duke of Monmouth's Declaration on taking the title of King.*

1685, June 21. Camp at Taunton.—"By the King. A Proclamation. James R. Whereas upon our first landing at Lyme in our County of Dorset on Thursday the 11th day of this instant moneth of June. Wee did publish a Declaration in the name of ourselfe, by the name of James Duke of Monmouth and the noblemen, gentlemen and others now in armes for defence and vindication of the Protestant religion, and of the laws, rights and priviledges of England from the invasion made upon them, and for delivering the Kingdom from the Usurpation and tyranny of James Duke of Yorke : Wherein amongst other things therein contained wee did declare that out of the love wee bear to the English nation whose welfare and settlement we did infinitely preferre to whatever might concerne ourselves, we would not at present insist upon our title but leave the determinacion thereof to the authority of a Parliament legally chosen and acting with freedom : Sence which it hath pleased Almighty God to succeed and prosper us hitherto in a very eminent manner, and also disposed the hearts of our loving subjects that from all parts of the country they flock in unanimously for the defence of our person and of the righteous cause we are engaged in : By which we have ben inabled to march from Lyme

* This is the Declaration of which Roberts states that no copy is to be found. See *Life of Monmouth I.* 332.

aforesaid unto our good towne of Taunton to the terror and amazement of all our enemys round about us, and whereas as well during our said march as since our coming to Taunton aforesaid, all our loving subjects have with warm and repeated sollicitacions importuned us to exert and take upon us our sovereigne and royall authority of King as well as of the power of a Generall; that wee might thereby be enabled to make use of the laws and statutes of the Realme in conjunction with our armes for their safety and preservacion; and have likewise earnestly emplored us for their owne sakes not to deferre the execucion of our Kingly office to soe late a period as is mencioned in the said Declaration, for that it will in all probability render the progress of our armes more slow and thereby give our enemys a longer season to harras and impoverish our kingdom: We could not but with great reluctancy incline to consent to any thing that might seem to be a departure from our said Declaracion and thereby raise any diffidence amongst the sober and virtuous, or give occasion to wicked and malicious men to arraigne the sincerity of our intentions: But as the said clause in the said Declaration was inserted under this prospect, to convince the world that we postponed all things to the safety and welfare of our people, and that we consulted not so much our owne interest as their prosperity; being soe convinced both from the circumstances of affaires and from united advice of all our loving people's peticions that it was absolutely necessary for their protection and defence that we should immediately insist upon our title to the Crownes of England, Scotland, France and Ireland and the Dominions and Territorys thereunto belonging as son and heir apparent to Charles the Second, King of England, our Royal Father lately deceased: We have therefore suffered our selves to be prevailed upon and have complyed with the earnest importunitys and necessitys of our people, giving way to our being proclaimed King on the 20th day of this instant June at our towne of Taunton aforesaid: Which we hereby solemnly declare we have consented unto out of tenderness and for the interest of all our loving subjects, and not upon any motives ariseing from ourselfe. And we do further declare and faithfully promise upon the word of a king that we will inviolabely keep and performe all and every the articles, sentences and clauses specifyed and comprized in our said Declaration for the good of our Kingdom and benefit of all our loyall subjects: And that we will in our first Parliament pass into laws all methods therein contained for the releife, ease and safety of our people. Given at our Camp at Taunton the 21st day of June in the first year of our reigne. God save the King." *MS. copy, probably made in William III.'s reign, as the watermark has the monogram W. R.*

Also:

Same date and place.—Proclamation offering 500*l.* to whoever shall bring in the body of "James, Duke of York," dead or alive.

Duke of Monmouth to Christopher, Duke of Albemarle.

[1685, June, after the 20th.]—Summoning him to cease hostilities and repair to his camp. *Signed* James R.

On the same sheet :—

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to "JAMES SCOT, late the DUKE OF MONMOUTH."

[1685, June.]—Reply to the above declaring his loyalty to King James II. Ordered to be printed on August 4. *Broad sheet, 2 pp.* "*Printed by George Croom, at the Blue Ball in Thames Street, over against Barnard's Castle*, 1685."*

DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

1685.—"An account of the manner of taking the late Duke of Monmouth, &c." "*Printed by B. G. for Samuel Keble at the Turks-Head over against Fetter Lane in Fleet Street,*" 1685. *Broad sheet, 4 pp. folio. Printed in the Harley Miscellany, ix.*, 123.

JAMES II.

1685, November 9.—"His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Munday the 9th of November, 1685," on the need for an increase of the standing army. *Broad sheet, 2 pp.*

FLEETWOOD SHEPHERD to the EARL OF DORSET AND MIDDLESEX.

[1685 ?] August 23. Sevenoaks (Sennoch).—"I am left on drye ground at Sennock, seven Tunbridge coaches having past by this morning all full; this afternoone I have given earnest for a place against to-morrow and hee is to take mee up on his returne.

"The Queen hath made you a very long complement, no rat or weasel ever crept into so many holes as shee did yesterday; but shee did not declare her acceptance of the house nor will not this four dayes, suddaine resolutions beeing contrary to the gravity of the crowne of Portugal. My Lord Feversham hath desired to bee master of this affaire. The history of her reception, and all material remarques your Lordship shall have when I see you, it beeing to long to put in a letter from the Bull. After the honor I have received from Queens it is a condescention to present my service to my Lady Dorset and Mrs. Allington,† but I cannot live up to the height of my character without kicking Mrs. Baxter and putting William Stiles his eyes out. God graunt mee one virtue which I feare I have lost for ever, and that is humility. I am Mrs. Allingtons most proud and scornful servant." *Seal of arms.*

The DUKE OF ORMOND to his grandson, the EARL OF OSSORY.

1685-6, February 16. Cornbury.—In commendation of Sir Robert Southwell. *Copy in Southwell's own hand.*

Printed in Carte's Life of Ormonde, ii., Appendix, p. 119, *but with several errors. For the date* 1684–5, *read* 1685–6; *line* 26, *for*

* There are copies of these (and many other Monmouth papers) in Harley MS. 7006, at the British Museum, from which they were printed in Ellis's *Original Letters* and Roberts' *Life of Monmouth.* MS. copies are also not uncommon.

† Probably Juliana, daughter of Lord Alington, related through her mother to the Dorset family.

requires confirmation and increase *read* acquires confirmation and increases ; *line* 27, *for* "Sir Robert Southwell, father and grandfather *read* Sir Robert Southwell's father and grandfather ; *line* 35, *for* expectations *read* expectation ; *line* 50, *for* service *read* success ; *line* 52, *for* variety of climates *read* variety of the climates ; *line* 53, *for* and the favour *read* and in the favour ; *and line* 65, *for* such a body *read* such a lady.

James II.

1685 [-6], March 10. Whitehall.—Proclamation of pardon to all persons concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, excepting certain individuals particularly mentioned. *Large broad sheet.*

Sir W[inston] Churchill to John Gibbon, Blue Mantle, at the Herald's Office or at St. Catherine's Cloister.

1686, June 22. Mintern.—"I doe not suspect in the least my tytle to the ancient armes (as you call it) should be forgotten or questioned, since the monuments of my ancestors will cleare that dispute, and what armes was born by the father I think no man will deny to belong to the son ; besydes the very grant itselfe by which I am licensed to beare the lyon without the bend, evinces that till the tyme of that grant, it was borne with the bend. And as to the canton, I take it not to be given me as any essentiall part of my coate (for so I refused to accept it) but (as 'tis expressed in the grant) as an augmentation of honour, and if my son think it not so, I know not but that he is at liberty to omit it, and beare the lyon without it. To this you object, that were to assume the coate of divers other familys ; as for instance Mathews, Verdon, Pendoker and Planck (to which you might have added Williams and Cromwell) which I take as so many presedents against your allegation, to prove that divers familys may give one and the same armes, and why not mine as well as others, deriving my authority from the same fountaine (the King) who may dispose of all armes as he pleases. But I must further tell you (as I have formerly) that I take not this as a grant of new armes, but a restoration to the old, for however you call the lyon under the bend the ancient bearing (which is indeed very ancient) yet it is not the ancientest, the originall coate being only sable a lyon rampant argent : which was the coate of Otho de Leon (as may be seen in all the French heralds) Castelan of Gisor (whome we call our common ancestor) and of whome we have this account.* The said Otho had two sons, Richard Lord of Montalban, and Wandrill Lord of Courcelle : Richard had issue by his wife Yoland Countess of Grimburg, Claud, whose posterity continued the surname De Leon. Wandrill had issue by his wife Beatrice de Tria, Raoule and Roger, who tooke the surname of Courcelle : Roger the youngest brother came into England with William the Conqueror and had by guift from the sayd King, the forfeited estates of Bietric [Brietric] and Bond, two Englishmen of

* For the discrepancies between this and other Churchill pedigrees, see Introduction to this Report.

great note in the west ; he maryed the Lady Mabel de Solarijs by whome he had issue Roger commonly called the blind Baron of Soleigny. who tooke the surname of FitzRoger, and gave his mothers armes quarterly argent and gules : he had issue by his wife Gertrud daughter of Sir Guy de Torbay. three sons, Roger, Hugh and John. From Roger the elder brother (who was the second Baron of Soleigny) descended the FitzRogers, ancestors to the familys of Clavering and Ewers in the north. Hugh the second brother was Lord of Corfeton in Dorsetsheire (so 'tis called in the Doomsday Booke, which for ought I know was Corton) ; who having the estate of the abovesaid Bond given to him in franch mariage with his only daughter, his posterity assumed the name and armes of the sayd Bond who was lord of Fisherton in Somersetshire, viz., in a feild sable a fesse or : John the third brother was Lord of Currichill or as 'tis in divers records Chirechile, since called Churchill in Somersetshire, who marying the Lady Joane de Kilrington, had issue by her Sir Bartholomew de Churchill, a man of greate note in the tyme of King Steven, for whome he defended the castle of Bristow against the Empress Maud, and was slaine afterward in that warr. He was father of Elyas de Churchill, who had three sons Otho, Christopher and John : Otho having bin active in the barons warr in the tyme of King Henry III., his son King Edward I. seised on his lordship of Churchill, which continued in the crown till Edward the third's tyme, who gave it to a domestick of his, one St. Low, who had deserved well of him in his French warr. His posterity continued the possession of it till nere about Henry VIII. his tyme, when it came to the family of Jennings, and was continued in that name till my daughter Churchill's father sold it to Sir John Churchill the late Master of the Rolls ; and had come to my son in right of his wife, had it not been so unfortunately alianated by her said father. Christopher lord of Lyneham in Devonshire, the second brother to Otho, left only one daughter maryed in to the family of Crocker, who are yet lords of Lyneham. John the third brother was Lord of Litleham in the sayd county, who had two sons. John lord of Litleham after him, and Giles lord of Rockebere. This last John had issue by his wife Joane, one of the daughters and heir of Roger Dauney of Norton Dawney, by his wife Julian, the only daughter and heir of Widdibere of Widdibere, alias Woodbere in Devonshire, only two daughters, who carryed away his estate to the two familys of Hillarsdon of Memland and Giffard of Theuborough. Giles the younger brother of John lord of Rockbere was ancestor to Charles Churchill of Rochebere, who marying the only daughter and heire of Wildyurde of Wildyurde in the aforesaid county of Devon, had issue Thomas, who maryed the daughter and heire of Tylle of Tyle house, by whom he had three sons ; William from whome discended Churchill of Corton in Dorsetshire whose estate is since passed away by two daughters to the familys of Williams and Mohun ; John, who was ancestor of the present Churchills of Munston, and Roger, who by the daughter of Peverell of Bradford Peverell, relict of Nicholas Meggs. had issue Mathew, father of Jaspar my grandfather, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Chaplet of Herringston, had issue John my father, who by Sarah

one of the daughters and co-heires of Sir Henry Winston of Standish in the county of Gloster, had issue John my elder brother, who dyed presently after his birth and myselfe who by my wife Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John Drake of Ashe, have had a plentifull issue; to wit, eight sons and three daughters, my eldest daughter and the only daughter now living was Arabella, now wife of Colonel Charles Godfry: my eldest son is the present Lord Churchill who has marryd Sarah one of the daughters and co-heires of Richard Jennings of St. Albans, the unfortunate looser of the mannor of Churchill, which is now to be sold, but my son being disappointed of having it given to him as Sir John Churchill allways did promise him, refuses to buy it."

The Earl of Clarendon to the Duke of ———.

1688, April 17.—I here send your Grace Dr. Burnet's two papers upon the *Parliamentum Pacificum*, Mons. Fagell's letter to Mons. d'Albeville on the same subject and a pamphlet entitled "The way to Peace amongest Protestants." I doubt not but your Grace knows that Peter Walsh died last month. About two days before his death, that his excommunication might be taken off, he was prevailed with to sign (as the Popish priests call it) a Retraction, a copy whereof I enclose. The original is in Ginetti's hand, an Italian secular priest who lives with the Nuncio.

J[ohn] Locke to his "sister" Ann Grigg, at Mr. Binks's, Limmington.

[16]88–9, March 16. London.—"Now I am come to England . . . I find I want still two things very dear to me, that is you and my health. The want of your company disturbs me constantly, my cough by intervals. . . . I hope it will not be long, (now the great ditch is no longer between us), before we shall meet. . . .

Postscript.—"I expect to hear from you some pleasing news of your son. I lodge at Dr. Goodall's at the College of Physicians in Warwick Lane. [*A copy of this letter was sent to Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne when he was writing his Life of Locke, and is printed by him in extenso* (vol. ii., p. 149), *but without the address, and with one slight error, viz., "to lodge" instead of "I lodge" in the postscript.*]

Princess Anne to her brother[in-law], King William III.

[1694], December 29. Berkeley House.—"Sir, I beg your Majesty's favourable acceptance of my sincere and harty sorrow for your great affliction in the loss of the Queen, and I do asure your Majesty I am as sensibly touched with this sad misfortune as if I had never bin so unhappy as to have fallen into her displeasure. It is my earnest desire your Majesty would give me leave to waite upon you as soon as it can be without inconvenience to you and without danger of encreasing your affliction, that I may have an opertunity myself not only of repeating this but of asureing your Majesty of my real intentions to omit no occasion of giveing you

constant proofs of my sincere respect and concern for your person and interest, as becomes your Majesty's most affectionat sister and servant Anne." *Holograph.*

Addressed.—"To the King."

Printed in "An Account of the conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough," p. 108.

Endorsed :—"*This letter was given me by my dear son the Duke of Portland, Dec.* 1, 1739. *He found it among his grandfather's papers.*"

Sir Clowdesley Shovell to John Cony, Mayor of Rochester.

[16]95, December 18. London.—"Father Cony, Inclosed com yesterday's votes. What I have further to add is that Capt. Jennings was just now with me and we heartily dranke your good health, and prosperity to your corporation. He informs me you are at worke a finishing the Town hall and that it will exceed what I thought it would cost finishing by thirty or forty pound; but I have so great an inclination to doe any thing that may add to the beauty or convenientcy or good of the City of Rochester that I reedily consent to pay the above said additionall charge, assuring father Cony that your commands shall always be an instruction to, dear Sir, your most humble servant."

Postscript.—"I hear at London but hope tis not true that the vessel Sir Joseph Williamson was coming from Ireland in is cast away." *Franked by himself.*

The Same to the Same.

[16]96, September 14. London.—I have your kind letter of the 12th instant, and first I doe assure you the present scarcity of mony was one reason I did not pay for the whole finishing the new hall, for be assured I have more occation and greater scarsety of mony then ever since I knew mony.

"I am sattisfyed your hall is finely finished and did expect that Sir Joseph Williamson had been a benefactor, nothing apearing to the contrary that I saw.

"Sir, I am now upon a sudden vovage, and cannot possible be at any further expence at present, but be assured at my return, which I suppose will not be above seven mounths, I will doe any thing that father Cony shall thinke fitting or reasonable. In the meantime believe me, dear father, your faithfull servant."

Sir William Trumbull to Dr. Coney.

1696–7, January 5. Whitehall.—Asking for payment of money due to John Dann, one of Every the pirate's crew, but who had been pardoned.

Dr. Francis Atterbury to Dr. Hicks at his house near the Lamp in King Street, Bloomsbury.

[1700 ?] Chelsea, Tuesday morning.—"These, Sir,* are the

*At the top of the page are references to notes upon Charters, evidently from Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, published in 1691.

passages in Mr. Wharton's book relating to the charters of Ingulphus, which I yesterday spoke of.

"There is a little affair which I intended to have mentioned to you yesterday, had not Mr. Laughton's coming in prevented me. Mr. Wagstaff has some papers of Archbishop Laud in his hands in order to write a preface before them. They were in my hands, but I gave 'em up to the bookseller, in order to be put into his, for that purpose. When I parted with 'em, I retained some MSS. minutes of some Acts of Convocation, which the booksellers had resolved not to print (and which indeed are not worth printing) but which may be useful to me in what I am about. I have told Knaplock (one of the undertakers) of it, and have his leave to keep the papers, and would be glad therefore that Mr. Wagstaff's curiosity would not lead him to desire that these too may be put into his hands, and will beg your interposition with him on that account . . . I am to be visited today by Mr. K., whom I will sound to the bottom. If he helps the other side, he acts a double part." [*The postmark appears to be April 2. If so, the year must be either* 1695 or 1700.]

Lord Coleraine to Peter Le Neve, at his house in the Herald's Office.

1701–2, March 14.—Asking whether the Earl Marshal's order means that all Lords in town and country are to put their coaches and liveries in mourning, or only such "as are and were of his late Majesty's or now of the Queen's household and Council &c."

Endorsed:—"Answered affirmatively."

The Mint.

1702–4.—Total of the Gold and Silver coined from the 1st March 1701–2 to the 30th April 1704.

Gold 2,066 pounds, 2 ounces. Silver 4,839 pounds, 6 ounces. *Signed by Sir Isaac Newton.*

Sir John Shadwell to Lord ——.

[1704,] September 19.—"I had pay'd my respects to your Lordship before but that I wanted an excuse for interrupting the happy houres your Lordship spends at Bath, nor have I indeed got one now, but that I chose rather to appear impertinent than not to give it under my hand how much I am your Lordship's. I long to heare what a campaine your Lordship has made in this victorious yeare. I hope my Lord you will not be idle, but in this your Lordship's success must differ from our late ones, whereas the buisiness of our generals has been to conquer, your Lordship's is to yield, and instead of giving others chains you my Lord must weare them yourself. This last week has made Mr. Bertie the happiest man in the world in the arms of Mrs. Norbonne.* I had the honour to sup with them the second night at the father's and had much to

* Charles, only son of Charles Bertie of Uffington (youngest son of Montagu, Earl of Lindsey), married Mary, daughter and heir of John Norburne.

do to escape the charms of the bride. Had your Lordship been there, as phlegmatick as you are, your buisiness had been done (I dont meane as the Ladies was) for had one had the least tinder about one it had certainly taken fire. The old gentleman was very pleasant the first night in bidding his son not disgrace the battering rams of his family, which had always hitherto maintained their reputation. Whether the bridegroom obeyed him or no we must leave to the young Lady to decide.

"My Lord Marleborough takes care to supplie us still with good newes, but some people are very ill natured to Sir George Rooke, with what reason I know not, and there is hardly a coffee house where his battle is not fought over againe, and 'tis believed by all the accounts we recieve that we never had more occasion for a day of thanksgiving not for a victory but an escape.

"I beg my humble service to the good company of my acquaintance, the Ladies I meane, whom I suppose your Lordship favours some times."

Sir Clowdesley Shovell to Robert Harley, Principal Secretary of State.

1705, May 10.—"The bearer is the gentleman that hath given me great satisfaction of the imitating of hands and seals, and will demonstrate there is a way to prevent it. There is other matters of greater consequence and stranger in their natures which will be discovered to you when her Majesty's pardon and reward shall be resolved on and given."

John Jacob Pauli to Queen Anne.

[1706, December 29–] 1707, January 9. Amsterdam.—Ventures at this Christmas season to offer her his most humble duty, with earnest prayers that God may grant her peace and happiness ("Friede und Freude") in this new year.

Prays her to forgive his boldness in writing to her, which proceeds only from a knowledge of her queenly love and affection, and from his own present needs, and begs her to help him with a sum of money ("mit einer gewissen Somma"), which request he is the more emboldened to make as God has imparted to him this wisdom of Solomon that those who apply to her shall not do so in vain. As her Majesty has negotiations with Messrs. Abraham Dacoita, Teixerra and Isaac and George Clifforthe, the remittance might most easily be made through them.

Postscript.—Letters from Leipzig say that King Augustus's affairs go on well. *German.*

Addresses.—"Pour Madame, Madame Anna, Reyne d'Angleterre, a propre l'ouverture, a Kennsinngton ou Winndasor. *Citissimè.*" *Seal of arms with coronet.*

Thomas Hearne to [John] Bagford.

1709, May 28. Oxford.—"I cannot but highly commend your industry, in being so inquisitive into the life and writings of Jeffry

Chaucer, the Prince of our English poets. . . . Would others but imitate your diligence, wee should understand this excellent poet much better than wee do, and be able to give a far more correct edition of him than has hitherto appeared. Such an undertaking will derive great honour upon those that shall engage in it, and will be gratefully received by all true scholars and antiquaries. For Chaucer was not only an excellent poet, but was admirably well versed in most parts of learning; and besides his profound learning, he was a compleat gentleman, and skilled in all the arts of addresse. These qualifications made him beloved and honoured, and his conversation and acquaintance were courted by the greatest personages, insomuch that he was sent ambassadour into foreign parts, where he came off with as much applause as he did in any of his performances in his own native country. This does not seem to be at all oweing to his birth, his father, notwithstanding wealthy, being in all probability only a merchant; though I know that Leland, who is followed by Bale, tells us that he was *nobili loco natus*, which seems to be a mistake, there being no evidence now remaining of such an assertion, unlesse it be that from the Roll of Battle Abbey we learn that the Chaucers came with the Conqueror into England, and that Pitts tells us that his father was a Knight. Nor are wee uncertain only as to his ancestors and his quality, but there are a great many other particulars relating to him which at present wee know nothing of, which I am persuaded wee might be satisfied in by a diligent search into antient records." [Here follow seven pages concerning the various texts and editors of Chaucer's works.]

JOHN TALMAN to his father, WILLIAM TALMAN, to be left with Mr. Apprice in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

1711, [? May 27–] June 6. Rome.—"Last Monday I had an entertainment which is the talk of the town. In a scene in one of the rooms was a compliment to Cardinal Ottoboni and the Pope, who both know of it; the Cardinal sent the next day one of his chamberlains to thank me; I had the best musick in Rome composed on purpose, and a poem of above four hundred verses composed for this occasion in praise of arts and commending sevral persons there present, who were all the top virtuosi in Rome both for learning and arts. There was the chief painter, architect, sculptor, medalist, &c. in Rome, with some of the most eminent persons for learning. The Prince of the Academy was my Lord Cornbury. There were in all four rooms adorned; the first table which had sixteen persons was covered all over with sweet flowers forming a fine foldage with my Lord's arms in the midst with sevral other compliments all in flowers; the room was full of scenes illuminated and hung with festones of myrtle and flowers. Round the room were twelve heads painted representing Vitruvius, Fabius the painter, Glycon the sculptor; opposite were Palladio, Rafael and Bonarota; on another side Inigo Jones, Fuller and Pierce; at the upper part were Horace the poet, Rossius the comedian and Ismenia a singer, with abundance of mottos in Latin and Italian &c. When the company had observed all they retired into another

room where they were entertained with fine musick. In the mean time the plan of flowers was taken away and a fine triumph set on the table with all sorts of sweetmeats, and the hot meats all round, evry dish having variety of ornaments about it; all things being ready the company sate down at two tables near twenty-six, besides many in my bed chamber, the whole number with attendants was forty-three. At the end of the hot supper I drank to my Lord a health to arts in the famous liquor of Hypocrass, which was in a flask finely adorned with festones and gilding; each helped himself, during which a famous English trompet sounded a soft air; then one at the lower end of the table began the Queen's health to my Lord in richly perfumed Rosoli during which the trompet sounded a martial air, then the poet desired his Lordship (who was then called the Prince of the Academy) to retire into the next room to hear his composition in praise of arts, which ended there was a symphony of musick and singing, then the trompet sounded in my bed chamber, at which all went that way where they saw at the end of a walk of cyprus trees a fine picture representing all the arts &c. with proper mottos; it was illuminated with forty lamps; from hence they went into the former room where the table was covered anew with all sorts of fruit and sweetmeats both dry and wet with a triumph in evry dish, on each plate was also a triumph, and in the middle three large triumphs in praise of England adorned with painted figures; the side board was adorned with painted figures, dishes and vases; nor were there wanting silver dishes wrought with history with other curiositys; there were above eighty plates and dishes of silver. Abondance of particulars I leave out because I intend to have it all drawn in proper colours and I shall make an exact description; this entertainment cost me 15*l. sterling.* I do not ask to be paid extraordinary, but if you please to send me 20*l.* free of exchange Ile make an other when I leave Rome next April which shall be ten times finer. Evry body was mightily pleased, they stayed [with] me eight hours till broad day and drank above fifty [*torn*] flasks, there were eight sorts of wines."

Postscript.—"Three parcels of drawings are on the road. Just now the Cardinal sent his chamberlain to carry away the drawing of the scene for him to see it."

CAROLINE [PRINCESS OF WALES] to the DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, at Bath.

1716, August 20–30. Hampton Court (Hamthancour).—"J'ay receu ma chere duchesse avec 'beaucoup de jois votre obligeante lettre, et suis ravie de voire que les aux on desja fait un sy bon cemencement. Le Duc de St. Albans écrit à la Duchesse que vous allé souvan à la comedy. Vous voules Madame savoir l'estat de ma santé qui et Dieu mercy tres bonne mais tres grosse et je vous paraiterais une boulle à votre retour que j'espere sera en parfaite santé, ce qui fera beaucoup de plaisir à celle qui vous aime tant que Caroline."

Addressed :—"Pour Madame la Duchesse de Moresbury a Bath."

Whitlocke Bulstrode to Peter Le Neve.

1720, October 19.—I know your curiosity would lead you, when in the Chamberlain's Office, to make notes of anything worthy of observation. "I want to know what grant was made by any of the Kings of England to the Priory or Friary of Hounslow in Middlesex. I am to show that they had the grant of felons' goods, waites (*sic*) and straies. I finde the manor with the appurtenances and all heredi̇ments that the Priory had, or were belonging to the manor, with waites and straies, were granted to the Lord Windsor in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, but do not find the express words of felons' goods, but yet if the Priory had it, the general words will pass it." I think some evidence may be found in the Chamberlain's Office, but "the Records are ill kept, and tis looking for a needle in a bottle of haye without your help." I am in haste to know it, as there may be a trial about it next term. Mr. Bound, your agent (at whose chamber I now am seeking for you), will look for what I want, if you will direct him.

"The King I heare is come to Holland, in the way to England, and is expected here next Saturday, for the miscarriage of the South Sea has sunk all credit both at home and abroad, and theres a proclamation coming forth for the sitting of the Parliament sooner than was intended."

Addressed :—"To Peter Le Neve Esq., Norroy King at Arms at Great Witchingham, in Norfolk."

Endorsed :—"Answered Sunday night, 23 of October."

Caroline, Princess of Wales, to the Duchess of Marlborough.

[1722, June].—"Je vien d'aprandre la plus triste chosse du monde. Je ne vous parle pas ma chere Duchesse de la perte que nous faison, je ne sens que la votre que me douche vivement. Il n'y a qu'un Dieu plain de misericorde qui nous puise soudenir dans de telle cruelle malheur ; et l'esperance de savoir heureuse ceux qui on[t] fait le bonheur de notre vie, ce que les merites de Milord Duc et sa veritable religion luy ont procure, il y aura un tems ou vous le rejoinderais et ou vous melleres vos louanges pour ce grand Dieu plain de misericorde avec le mari qui a fait la satisffaction de votre vie. Celle que vous aurais a passer dans c'estte triste et miserable vie sera j'espere avec moy, qui me ferais un devoir avec jois de vous soulager, de vous assister, et de vous tenir lieu de la meilleur amie qui sera prette au toute occasion a vous marquer combien je suis tres tendrement a vous, Caroline."

"Le Prince n'est pas moin afligé que moy et vous prie Madame d'estre tres persuadeé que vous trouverais toujours au luy un fidelle amie. Sy je ne vous incomode pas je vienderais avec satisfaction pour vous assister." *Holograph.*

M. Le Courayer to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1730, June 11. London.—Sending him a memorandum, and apologising for its being in Latin, as he cannot translate it into English. Believes that what he left with him is in his Grace's copy

of Parker's *Antiquities*. Regrets to hear of Miss Linch's accident, and sends respects and thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Linch, and also to "my lady" and Mrs. Seymer. *French.*

LORD PAGETT to KING GEORGE II.

1736, May 18.—Apologising for not waiting upon his Majesty in consequence of his bad health; thanking him for his kind indulgence in bearing with his non-attendance and doing him the justice to impute it to his misfortune rather than his fault; and begging to be allowed to resign his office, a step which he has only deferred so long in the hope that restored health might have made him as able as he is willing to serve his Majesty.

J[AMES] WEST to HENRIETTA, COUNTESS OF OXFORD.

1753, March 19. London.—"I have the honour of your Ladyship's letter in relation to the Bill for enclosing Hexham Common, and will consult Mr. Harley to act in the properest manner for your Ladyship's interest, which is the only view I have ever had in acting in the Trust.

"This day came on in the House of Commons the providing for the curiosities left to the publick by Sir Hans Sloane, and among other things the providing for the Cottonian library, when Mr. Pelham and the Speaker both spoke in great commendation of the Harleian manuscripts and seemed to express a desire that the publick might have them, if they could be purchased for 10,000*l*. This I thought it my duty instantly to acquaint your Ladyship with, that if it should be your pleasure to part with them for that sum, no time might be lost in striking the bargain. If your Ladyship inclines not to part with them, you will please to let me know; if at a higher price, you will also let me know, or if to accept of that sum to be paid without deduction on the delivery of the manuscripts, you will let me know; for as the Parliament draws to a conclusion it is necessary to come to a determination. It is surmized that many manuscripts have come to hurt by damps and for want of fire to air them." *Seal of arms.*

R[OBERT DRUMMOND], BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH to his aunt HENRIETTA, COUNTESS OF OXFORD, at Welbeck.

1753, March 20. Dartmouth Street.—"I cannot omitt letting your Ladyship know that, in debating about Sir Hans Sloane's collection being bought by the public yesterday in the House of Commons, mention was made of a desire to buy your Ladyship's collection of manuscripts. Mr. Pelham and the speaker both spoke with great regard and deference, not knowing whether you was inclined to sell them. The collection itself would, no doubt, be of great service being kept together and for public use, and the honour of it would remain with the name. At the same time your Ladyship must consult your own inclination, whether you are disposed to part with it, and for what sum. If you have any commands relating

to this, that I can obey, you will please to send them to me and they shall be obeyed.

By the manuscripts I do not comprehend those papers and letters of my grandfather's which are I believe all at Wellbeck; but the manuscripts only that are in town."

Henrietta, Countess of Oxford to the Duchess of Portland.

1753, March 24. Welbeck.—"My most dear daughter, I send you two letters I received on Thursday last, and desire the Duke and you to consider what answer is best to return.

"If to sell them, I think twenty thousand pounds should be the lowest price to ask. I am not able to judge, therefore intirely depend on the Duke's and your determination, and I do not intend to answer either of the letters, and depend on you and the Duke to speake to them.

"If you think that money cannot be got, I leave it to you to make the best bargain you can for me. What you do, I shall acquiese in. And send me down an authority drawn by Mr. Harley's orders for me to signe, to impower the Duke and you to act and conclude. I am, my dearest, your very affectionate mother and faithfull freind, H. Cavendishe Holles Oxford.

The Duchess of Portland to Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1753, April 3.—"As soon as I was acquainted with the proposal you had made in the House in relation to my father's collection of manuscripts I informed my mother of it, who has given the Duke of Portland and me full power to do therein as we shall think fit. Though I am told the expence of collecting them was immense and that if they were to be dispersed they would probably sell for a great deal of money, yet as a sum has been named and as I know it was my father's and is my mother's intention that they should be kept together, I will not bargain with the publick. I give you this trouble therefore to acquaint you that I am ready to accept of your proposal upon condition that this great and valuable collection shall be kept together in a proper repository as an addition to the Cotton library and be called by the name of the Harleian collection of manuscripts. I hope you do me the justice to believe that I do not consider this as a sale for an adequate price but *your idea is so right and so agreable to what I know was my father's intention that I have a particular satisfaction in contributing all I can to facilitate the success of it."*

Draft, much corrected. The passage *——* *is inserted instead of the following :*—"My grandfather and father collected them for the use of the publick; while my father lived, he freely permitsed every man to have access to them, and therefore I have a particular satisfaction in facilitating any expedient which will preserve so rare and valuable a collection, peculiar to the history of Antiquities and Constitution of Great Britain, for ever for the publick use."

Also—Fair copy of the same.

LADY M[ARY] W[ORTLEY] MONTAGU to HENRIETTA, COUNTESS OF OXFORD, in Dover Street, London, Angleterre.

1753, June 1. New Style.—" I received your Ladyship's obliging letter of April 14th this morning. It brought me the most sensible joy I am capable of receiving, delivering me from the long uneasiness I have suffered in my fear of your health. I find the post has been very unjust to me, or perhaps my own servants, being twenty-five mile from any post town, I believe they sometimes save themselves the trouble of going when I send them, and throw away my letters, by which they also put the franking in their pockets. Be assured I should think myselfe the most worthless of human creatures, could I ever be wanting in the testimonys of my inviolable attachment and sincere gratitude for your generous unmerited freindship; our correspondence is the comfort of my life. I am yours by every tye that can bind a reasonable mind, I beg you would never think it possible for me to be guilty of a neglect in regard to your Ladyship; if it was in my power I would never be from Welbeck, and should think my whole life happily employed could I in any degree contribute to the ease of yours. These are castles I must not indulge, least I murmur too much against that destiny which confines me at so great a distance from that only freind in whom I never saw any thing, but what was worthy the highest esteem, and who never gave me the least reason of complaint. Depend upon it is impossible for any one to have a juster sense of your value, or to be fonder of giving every proofe of it."

The SAME to the SAME.

1753, July 23. New Style.—" Tho' I wrote to your Ladiship not long since, to which I have yet had no answer, I do not fear being thought impertinent by troubling you with a second, I am so fully persuaded of your partial friendship to me, I believe my imagined silence gave you some pain, and am resolved never to leave you in any doubt of the tender and inviolable attachment I have for you; if one assurance of it amongst many, reaches you, I am paid for my writeing, and my time can never be so well spent as in endeavouring to give you proofes of it. My daughter never told me of your Ladiship's kind enquiry, it would have saved me much concern, but she has so much employment both at home and abroad, I do not wonder at her forgettfullness.

" My constant prayers are for your health, which is certainly precious to all that knew you."

The SAME to the SAME.

1754, March 1.—" I owe your Ladiship many thanks for the honor of your obliging letter of September 22, I have waited long for it, being come to my hands but yesterday, but I received so much pleasure from your account of your health and happiness, that it has paid me the pain of expectation, you cannot have more prosperity than you deserve, yet it must be confessed an unusual blessing, to see two generations answer the wishes of a parent. I am much obliged to the Duke and Dutchess of Portland, for remembering

me; their just behaviour to you, gives me the highest esteem for them, no mother can have a better right to a return of filial affection, than yourselfe; but this world is so often unjust, it is no common merit, when people perform their duty. I should be greatly defective in mine, if I could be ungratefull to so many proofes of freindship, as I have received from your Ladiships goodness, or omit any occasion of professing myself" your most faithfully devoted servant.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to Henrietta, Countess of Oxford.

1754, July 10. New Style. Louvere.—"I should have sooner return'd my thanks for your Ladyship's obliging letter, if I had not been so ill, I was unable to do anything. I am now at this place by the doctors orders, and the waters and air have so far recovered my health, I have reason to hope the perfect re-establishment of it. I am much in pain about yours, I wish your Ladyship here on many accounts, but realy cheiffly to be some time under the care of this physician. I have seen so many wonderfull cures by his skill (besides my own) I should expect he might be usefull to you, and cannot help desiring you would send your case.

"I know not how to mend the direction I gave your Ladiship, though I am sensible there is a great difference between the care of Sir J. Gray and him I am now forced to employ. Sir James is long since returned to England to my great sorrow, though I never saw him, he was in the civilest manner attentive to every thing that concerned me. I rejoice in the prosperity of your Ladiship's family, what ever contributes to your happiness is dear to me. My daughter tells me Lady Pomfret is a widow, but not in what circumstances, and the Duke of K[ingston] is again engaged in a persuit that cannot do him much honor.

"I believe I lose the sight of many disagreable things by my retirement, but I want your conversation which will ever be sensibly regretted."

J[ames] West to the Duchess of Portland.

1763, February 20. Covent Garden.—"The catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts is now printed and near publication in two large folio volumes, and the Trustees of the British Museum think it would be a very great embellishment to that work if the prints of the two Earls of Oxford, the great collectors of that invaluable treasure, were prefixed to the book, as these were engraved by Mr. Vertue at Lady Oxford's expense for the book she ordered to be compiled of your Grace's family. If your Grace would permit some impressions to be taken off, the plates would be returned to your Grace with the thanks of the Trustees and of the public. I flatter myself your Grace will forgive an old friend of your Father's for this importunity."

Princess Amelia to the Duchess Dowager of Portland.

1772, September 15. Gunnersbury.—"Your attention, my dear Duchess, in inquiring after me requires me to return you my thanks

myself and thanking you for the very agreable day I pass'd yesterday with you. My only fear is your having suffer'd from all your attentions for me ; being your very sincere friend, Amelia."

Holograph. Seal with the Royal arms.

David Garrick to the Duchess Dowager of Portland.

No date. Bulstrode, Saturday, 3 o'clock.—" Mr. Garrick presents his respects to the Duchess of Portland, and could not leave her Grace's Paradise without obeying her commands.

" All at breakfast with heavy hearts, and as melancholy as the weather."

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